"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; temperature moderate.
Temperature yesterday.—Max., 71; min., 62.
For full weather report see Page 27.

VOL. LXXII. ..No. 23,946. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1923. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

HUGHES SENDS NOTE TO EUROPE TELLING COOLIDGE'S POSITION

President Backs Secretary's Reparation Suggestions as Set Forth in New Haven Speech.

OFFERS NO SPECIFIC PLAN

But America Is Ready to Cooperate, if Invited To, Without Entangling Herself.

ANXIOUS FOR SETTLEMENT

Thinks This Can Be Effected if Only the Question Is Divorced From Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Hughes has sent an identic note to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany through the American Embassies in London, Paris, Rome, Brussels and Berlin, making it plain that there has been no change of American attitude on the reparations problem as a result of the induction of Calvin Coolidge into the office of President.

The note was intended to show beyond question that President Coolidge endorsed the position of the United States as set forth in the New Haven speech of the Secretary of State, which stated that if the statesmen of the powers were unable to solve the problem of determining German capacity to make reparations, they should invite a commission of expert financiers to assess the financial ability of Germany and recommend a plan of payment.

The text of the note was not obtainable tonight, but it is learned that it was not sent through the foreign embassies here, but was addressed to the American embassies abroad to instruct them as to the attitude of the new Administration at Washington and to acquaint the interested powers with the fact that there has been no change of the American attitude.

The note ended, it is understood, with the statement usual in diplomatic correspondence, that the heads of our missions to whom it was addressed might read it in person to the heads of the Foreign Offices of the nations to which they are accredited.

The note, it is understood, does not request the powers to submit any plan or scheme for a reparations solution to the United States. The statement that this Government stands on the suggestion put forth in the New Haven speech means, of course, that this Government, in the event of the decision of the powers to accede to the plans for an international commission to assess German ability to pay, would be willing, if directly invited, to name a representative on that commission.

The reiteration in the note that this Government stands on the suggestions made in the New Haven speech is equivalent to a resubmission of that proposal to the powers, but this resubmission, it is understood, is largely undertaken as a matter of caution, so that the powers may correctly understand that there has been no alteration of American attitude by reason of the change of Administrations at Washington.

The underlying motive of the communication, it is understood, was to set at rest erroneous reports gaining currency abroad that the American Government, in view of the change of Presidents and the publication of the British reparations notes, was likely to change its policy.

This Government regards the reparations question as a distinct one which cannot be settled unless the European powers concerned are able to agree and thinks the first condition of a satisfactory settlement is that the question be taken out of politics and that if statesmen cannot determine Germany's capacity and evolve a plan of payment, it should be referred to an international financial commission, on which the United States, if invited, would be willing to name a representative, this commission not to bind the reparations powers, but only make recommendations to them after investigation of the subject.

State Department officials declined to comment on a statement by Major Gen. Henry T. Allen before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown today that he had submitted to Secretary Hughes a plan for American intervention designed to bring about an understanding between France and Germany.

When General Allen returned from the Rhineland he made a complete report on the situation to Secretary Hughes, and in this his recommendations for dealing with the situation were covered. General Allen had unusual opportunities for gaining inside knowledge of the reparations situation by reason of the fact that he was a member of the Rhineland High Commission, talked with French, British, Belgian and German officials and had access to confidential facts not within the reach of most other investigators not on the "inside."

General Allen, it is stated, made a number of very sensible suggestions with respect to what this Government might do, but it is understood there had been no development in the situation that is regarded officially as warranting any further steps being taken by this Government unless its help in the matter is asked by France and the other powers concerned—principally France—which so far has refused to accept the proposal on which Secretary Hughes based his New Haven speech.

So long as France refuses to leave the Ruhr and is unwilling to accept the suggestion originally made by the United States, and now endorsed by Great

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HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Brooklyn's Largest—Summer rates; 4 min. Wall St., 12 Trans. De Kalb Avenue (Clark) Subway is blks.—Advt.

Unfounded Rumor Reported Stresemann Assassinated

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BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A rumor that Chancellor Gustav Stresemann had been assassinated was started in Berlin tonight in an effort to drive the mark down again for speculation purposes.

Chancellor Stresemann has never been in more perfect health, but the rumor of his assassination is widespread in Germany tonight.

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says there is an unconfirmed rumor current in the French capital that Dr. Stresemann, the German Chancellor, has been assassinated.

The rumor also gained currency in newspaper circles in London. The source of it has not yet been ascertained.

GEN. ALLEN HAS PLAN TO HELP IN EUROPE

Attacks Isolation of United States in Address Before Williams Institute.

WOULD ACT WITH BRITAIN

Says He Has Laid His Recommendations Before State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 16.—General Henry T. Allen, who commanded the American occupation forces in the Coblenz area, told the Institute of Politics here this afternoon that the State Department and before it a plan which he had submitted for American intervention in the reparations controversy. Although he stated that he did not wish to make the plan public while the State Department was considering it, he said that he had discussed it with the State Department, and intimated very strongly, in the light of the context of his speech, that it called for joint action with Great Britain in making recommendations which both France and Germany could accept without loss of national pride.

The appeal of General Allen for the abandonment of the American policy of isolation, and his disclosure that he had suggested a plan to that end created a strong impression on the members of the Institute. General Allen received unusually long applause at the end of his address, and it was apparent not only from the applause, but from the comments of his hearers and the congratulations he received, that the majority of the members of the Institute, including diplomats, military men, economists, educators and others interested in international problems, agreed with his attack on the isolation policy.

General Allen's revelation of the new plan for American intervention was an interpolation in his prepared speech, which, incidentally, was the first important address he had made since his return from Germany. After giving his arguments why he thought the United States should intervene in an economic war which, he said, would ruin our prosperity if we did not take action in time, he added:

"I have talked the matter over with the State Department—a certain plan which I had in mind—and I think it is being considered. I therefore hesitate to give publicity to it now, but a solution is possible and should be made."

After his speech, General Allen told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that what he had in mind was in the nature of a "push" by the United States—certainly in the moral sense, and perhaps in the physical—that would get France and Germany together. He said he thought that both France and Germany really wanted to get their difficulties settled, and all they were waiting for was a "push" that would enable them to find a way.

He said that he knew such action by the United States would be welcomed by England, and again intimated that his plan called for joint recommendation by the United States and England. That Germany would welcome such a move, he added, was obvious. Even France would, he thought, if the proposal included what she really wants above everything else—security from the fear of future German aggression. General Allen declined to discuss the plan any further, as he did not wish to embarrass the State Department.

General Allen began his speech with

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NEW HOPE IN BERLIN DESPITE DISORDERS IN OUTSIDE CITIES

Possibility of Ruhr Peace Is Generally Discussed, Though Papers Decry It.

BIG TAX LEVY IS BEGUN

Collections Tie Up Shopkeepers' Funds—Mark Slumps Another 1,000,000.

REDS RIOT IN MANY TOWNS

Seventy Thousand in Brunswick Threaten to Seize Government—Food Plundering in Rhineland.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A note of optimism over the foreign political situation was noted here today, and for the first time in many weeks the possibility of reaching a practical understanding and working agreement with France was discussed.

This flicker of optimism was inspired in the first place by the British attitude toward the Ruhr and reparations questions, and, secondly, by a Paris report that Premier Poincaré would answer Chancellor Stresemann in Charleville on Sunday in a speech in which he would at least hint at the "possibility of an exchange of views with Berlin."

The German People's Party organ, Die Zeit, which is the Chancellor's mouthpiece, warns against premature optimism and is very distrustful of any good news emanating from Paris. It scents a deep plot behind Paris reports about Poincaré's alleged change of heart, and gives an insight into Stresemann's foreign policy, saying:

"The new Government took the helm under the most difficult circumstances imaginable, unrest, uproar, a confused situation internally and externally. Obviously the Government's foreign policy must be cautious to the utmost. Momentarily there is the greatest danger of France and England trying to play Germans against each other. We know for a certainty that France's siren sounds to Germany are only chess moves to call England's attention to the danger of a Franco-German understanding. Behind nice words from the Seine stands the old ruthless program, whereof the first point is giving up passive resistance.

"The German Government is willing and eager to submit the Ruhr occupation to the International Court because it knows no court can exist which would give a favorable verdict to France. We are in favor of the French and English submitting as many questions as possible to the International Court, particularly on the question of whether, under Wilson's fourteen points and the armistice terms, the French are entitled to payment of pensions by Germany."

"It is doubtful whether diplomatic action is strong enough to get the French out of the Ruhr. A brutal deed is only combatable with other brutal deeds. Unless England, together with America, exerts the strongest pressure on the French, France will never budge. Pressure exerted extensively and intensively on all the great Boerse centres of the world against French currency would make all notes and further talk superfluous."

In conclusion the Stresemann organ holds out the bait of a resumption in reparations payments if the French evacuate the Ruhr, saying:

"The new Government, if it succeeds in putting the budget in order, will make a second endeavor with all its strength to raise more money. What this will be used for is a question of the future. The Government would like best if it could at last begin with the settlement of reparations payments, but it cannot do so as long as money is needed for the Ruhr fight."

Stresemann's Troubles Begin.

The Stresemann Government's future troubles loom up in the form of a colossal social, economic and deflation crisis, which must inevitably be gone through with if there is to be deflation at all, with a balancing of the budget, reformation of finances and ultimate resumption of reparation payments.

An indication that the Government

Continued on Page Three.

Britain Is Likely to Assent to 12-Mile Limit For Ship Search Off American Shores Only

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The extension of the three-mile limit at sea to twelve miles to give America greater scope in dealing with liquor smugglers, is being favorably considered by Great Britain, it was learned from an authoritative source today. The British Cabinet is preparing another note in reply to Secretary Hughes's proposal, which, it is said, will give encouragement to the American plan.

The chief objectors have been the British Admiralty, who fear extension of the traditional three-mile limit in the case of America will set a precedent by which other countries will seek to profit. But it is now believed a plan can be so devised as to make it applicable only to American waters.

When the final decision of the British Cabinet will be cabled to Washington is unknown. The question is in the hands of a special committee whose report has not yet been submitted. It is stated that the recent note from Secretary Hughes, giving additional reasons in support of the American view, have caused the Cabinet to change its original attitude opposing the scheme.

KLANSMEN RUSH TO OHIO RIOT SCENE

Pour From Three States Into Steubenville, Where Mob of 3,000 Fought 100 Knights.

MAYOR BANS ASSEMBLAGE

Klan Demands His Resignation and Police Chief's—Many Wounded—Seven Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Decision by the city and county authorities today to make a sweeping investigation into the trouble and the drifting into this city throughout the day of a continuous stream of Klansmen from Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia were the result of battles between a mob of 3,000 citizens and 100 members of the Ku Klux Klan last night and early this morning, when two men were fatally injured, several hurt and a number of automobiles wrecked.

At a late hour tonight it was announced that the Columbiana County Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will prosecute all persons implicated in last night's riot. This step is taken by the Klansmen from the neighboring county because Klansmen from East Liver, 1 were among those attacked by the mob. The announcement was made by Secretary R. E. Roberts, who charged that the attacking party "outnumbered the Klansmen more than 200 to 1 and set upon and beat the small handful of men unmercifully."

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan here have demanded the resignation of Mayor Hawkins and Chief of Police Carter, charging that lax enforcement of the law was responsible for last night's riots.

The most severely injured in last night's battles were D. L. Gibson, aged 35, a "dry" leader, who was shot in the back of the head near the base of the brain. He is expected to die. John de Santis, 26, one of Gibson's alleged assailants, lost his left eye when hit by a bullet, and Dominic Spinetti, 27, was shot through the left hand.

The battle began when the Klan meeting broke up at 10:45 last night after an argument between a member of the mob and one of the Klansmen over the use of the American flag which was draped over the front of the automobiles. Police reserves finally broke up the fight, which was resumed on a smaller scale again at 4:30 o'clock this morning. During the two fights twelve Klansmen suffered injuries of a more or less serious character.

Six men, Homer Dodd, Charles Thompson, W. W. Kelly, John Cole, Charles Marshall and Harold Greden, who stated that they were from East Liverpool and were members of the Klan, were arrested at 4:30 this morning while entering the city in an automobile. All were armed. Police say they came here to aid brother Klansmen.

Frank Veltry is being held without bail on the charge of shooting Gibson with intent to kill and another man is being sought who was shot in the chest after he attacked Gibson with a blackjack.

Mayor Hawkins tonight ordered the police to suppress public assemblages, even to preventing small gatherings on the streets.

A large force of deputies and the entire police force of the city are patrolling the streets tonight. Reports are that a monster meeting of Klansmen will be held either in the city or near here, and that hundreds of Klansmen who slipped quietly into the city today will be in attendance.

The following statement was issued from local headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan here tonight and signed "Officials of the Steubenville Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan":

"Citizens of Steubenville were last night given a sample of the kind of people who endorse Mayor Hawkins's administration.

"Mayor Hawkins was renominated by the hoodlums, riff-raff, bootleggers, gamblers and the entire lawless element, and Steubenville is being branded as the most corrupt and lawless city in twenty States.

"The attacks on Klansmen last night were deliberately planned and premeditated. Automobiles were overturned and American flags, snatched from the machines, were torn to shreds and trampled.

"The entire police force, including the Chief, is not only friendly to this element but is antagonistic to the Klan and some of them have openly threatened members of the Klan.

"Because Mayor Hawkins has permitted his avaricious greed for power and office to pervert his mind and overbalance his reason, we publicly make known that he was one of the original members of the organization in Steubenville and was the first man banished therefrom, because he violated his oath of office and violated every promise he made to the people of Steubenville.

"Because we feel that the outrages and crimes committed last night were a direct result of his being renominated we publicly brand him as a potential murderer and demand that he and his Chief of Police immediately resign.

"Citizens of Steubenville, for God's sake quit digging your own graves. Wake up to the fact that you are living

Continued on Page Five.

FUNDS FOR SUBWAYS IN PERIL, SAYS CRAIG

Controller Declares Hylan Is "Frittering" Away the City's Debt Margin.

STOPS ON NEW LINES FIXED

Mayor Calls Estimate Board to Approve Plan for Brooklyn-Queens Route.

Controller Charles L. Craig, in a statement of analysis on the city's financial status in regard to new subway construction, said yesterday that if the Board of Estimate continued its present money policy the city would be without funds to build new subways. He charged that the Administration's present monetary program, whatever its aim, was resulting in "frittering" away the municipal debt margin.

"There has been received from the printer," said Mr. Craig's statement, "and made available for distribution today, in pamphlet form, the Debt Statement of the City of New York, showing the status of the city's constitutional debt incurring power as of Jan. 1, March 1 and July 1, 1923, with a supplemental note bringing the matter up so as to include the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment taken on Aug. 3, 1923.

"On March 1, 1923, the total unreserved margin within the debt limit available for additional specific authorizations for any municipal purposes which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should determine was $158,686,371.62. After the action taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on August 3, 1923, this figure had shrunk to $76,206,389.19.

"In a lapse of a little over five months, since March 1, nearly one-half of the city's debt margin has been authorized or pre-empted by action taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the instance of Mayor Hylan. If the same rate is followed for the last five months of the calendar year the remainder of the unreserved debt margin, amounting to $76,206,389.19, will practically be wiped out.

"The balance of $76,206,389.19 provides the available credit for the City of New York to complete the Staten Island tunnel, construct new subways and carry on other necessary improvements in relation to dock and terminal facilities, as well as any financing of buses that may be authorized by the Legislature, and other public improvements not financed by assessments or out of the annual budget.

"According to the estimates of the Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, something like $60,000,000 will be required to complete the Staten Island tunnel project. According to figures furnished by the Mayor approximately $25,000,000 will be required for municipal buses when authorized by the Legislature.

Cost of Proposed Subways.

"The construction and equipment of a new subway along the rapid transit route approved on Aug. 3, connecting Washington Heights with the Seventh Avenue line of the B. R. T. at Central Park, will require approximately $50,000,000, while the construction and equipment of the lines for the cross-town routes in Brooklyn, which have already been partly approved, will require, if built as a four-track subway, approximately $65,000,000, and if built as a two-track subway approximately $40,000,000.

"Moreover, there are some lines which were included in the contract with the New York Municipal Railway, known as Contract No. 4, which have not yet been constructed and for which construction no appropriation has yet been made. This includes the so-called Nassau Street line and the Fourteenth Street Eastern District line into the Bushwick section. The tunnels have been constructed under the East River at Fourteenth Street, but a large amount of work has not yet been undertaken along the section proposed to be built as an elevated railroad, and no appropriation has been made either to acquire the right of way or to finance such construction.

"Without making any reference to numerous other undertakings of importance and of an urgent character that can only be financed by the use of the city's credit and encroaching upon the debt margin, it is quite evident that unless the Board of Estimate and Apportionment rescinds much of the action that it has taken since March 1, 1923, at the instance of Mayor Hylan, and hereafter pursues a course more in conformity with the city's resources, the construction of new subways will be postponed for many years, unless their construction and operation are turned over to the private interests, such as the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company (B. R. T.).

"In fact, if the action taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at the instance of Mayor Hylan, were

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RELIABLE RELIEVES INDIGESTION and Distress after Eating.—Advt.

POLICE GRAFT TALES ALTERED AT HEARING BY LIQUOR TRADERS

Petrucci Brothers Forgetful About Detectives Accused of Accepting $2,500.

HAZY ABOUT $37,000 SALE

Ernest Says He Bought a House With Proceeds, but Deed Is Dated 1920.

TANGLED UP BY PROSECUTOR

Pecora Tries to Get at Bottom of Truck Seizure Which Led to the Inquiry.

The Petrucci brothers, Ernest and Nicholas, central figures in the stopping of a load of liquor on May 18, 1921, which resulted in charges against several members of the Police Department, became entangled in a maze of contradictory testimony before Judge Thomas C. T. Crain in the police inquiry yesterday under cross-examination by Acting District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora.

The Petruccis were called in an effort to show the ownership of 834 cases of liquor which they admitted they sold for $37,000. At an inquiry by Chief Inspector William J. Lahey into charges that ex-Inspector Alfred W. Thor and Inspector John O'Connor were interested in the liquor and that Detectives Lambert and Morrison, who stopped it, extorted $2,500 from a man supervising the removal, the Petruccis admitted that they had sold a quantity of liquor at that time. Both, however, declared on the stand yesterday that the sale was not later than May 17 and that it was made under Federal permits.

Ernest Petrucci testified that he did not know the name of a single one of several persons who, according to his testimony, bought the liquor. He declared that he had received the $37,000 in cash and when he could not account for the disposition of nearly $30,000 of the money Pecora asked what he had kept it.

Likes to See the Money.

"I like to keep money on hand so I can see it once in a while," he testified.

"Why do you carry thousands of dollars in your pocket?" was one of Mr. Pecora's questions.

"Just habit," was the reply.

Nicholas Petrucci, described by his brother as the bookkeeper for the firm, testified that although he had personally made the sales of the 834 cases he could not remember any one of the persons who bought it. He declared that he barely knew Patrolman Rudolph Busch, who has figured in the incident, and that Busch had never been in his store. Mr. Pecora produced the record of the Lahey inquiry to show that Petrucci had testified there that he had known Busch for years and that he frequently went to the store. He declared that he did not know the occupation of William V. Dwyer, another figure, and that he had been in the store only twice. At the Lahey inquiry he testified that he knew Dwyer as a builder, and that he had visited the store nearly every day.

The part played by Acting District Attorney Pecora yesterday, when he went to the aid of John D. Lindsay, counsel for Magistrate Corrigan in the criminal libel proceedings brought by Commissioner Enright, was the second manifestation of the District Attorney's disposition to go to the root of any evidence of police graft brought out during the inquiry. The first instance was at the session on May 22, when Mr. Pecora forced Detective Sergeants William Morrison and David Lambert to admit that they had testified falsely with regard to their part in the Petrucci case.

Pecora Takes a Hand.

Although Mr. Pecora is appearing in the inquiry primarily in the role of a prosecutor of Magistrate Corrigan and Assemblyman Cuvillier on the criminal libel charge, he took up the examination of the Petrucci yesterday in an effort to throw the spotlight on some of the obscure angles of the incident.

Ernest Petrucci, called as the first witness, declared under examination by Mr. Lindsay that he had sold out

Continued on Page Five.

Sets Example to Discourage Presidential Handshaking

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To help discourage a practice which takes up time and impairs the strength of Presidents, members of the American Philatelic Society today canceled an engagement to shake hands with President Coolidge.

The engagement had been made yesterday in accordance with a custom prevailing during the Administration of President Harding, who set aside an hour daily for the reception of the public, including delegates to any convention which might be meeting in Washington. This sometimes brought 1,200 persons a day to shake the President's hand.

The Philatelic Society's action was taken on motion of Howard C. Beck of Washington, who told the convention that the thousands of visitors received by President Harding did much to break down his health.

ATTACK BY GEDDES CALLED MISLEADING

British Envoy's Report on Ellis Island "Grossly" So, Says Commissioner Curran.

WALLIS BACKS CRITICISMS

Former Immigration Chief Declares Station Is "Saddest Place in World."

Terming the report of Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, on conditions at Ellis Island as "grossly misleading" and "out of date because it comes eight months after his visit to the station," Henry H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration, yesterday replied in an interview to the criticisms made by the English diplomat. He declared that while a few of the remedial suggestions offered by Sir Auckland were sound, the majority of his criticisms were nothing more than implications which were not based on actual facts of existing conditions at Ellis Island. Commissioner Curran said that as a result of British propaganda against the station, English immigrants were led to believe on arriving here that they were to be assured that nothing was going to happen to them.

[illegible] former Commissioner, during whose regime Ambassador Geddes made the visit upon which he predicated his report, refused yesterday on his return from Europe to make a direct reply to the criticisms, although he indicated acquiescence to some of the suggestions offered by Sir Auckland for improvement.

Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction, who preceded Mr. Tod as head of the immigration station, issued a statement in which he commended Ambassador Geddes for his "frankness and his courteous presentation of the problem of his Government." Referring to Ellis Island as "the saddest place in the world," he expressed himself in accord with Sir Auckland as to the hardships the immigrants are forced to undergo as a result of the present laws.

Commissioner Curran's Statement.

"The British are just kicking Uncle Sam's dog around again," Commissioner Curran said. "Whenever any one wants something to kick against, they usually pick Ellis Island. Recently while inspecting a detention station, I came across a guard who seemed so gloomy that I asked him what was the trouble. 'It's just this, Commissioner,' he replied, 'the immigrants step on my toes, kick my shins and spit in my face. All I can say to them is—thank you.' His courtesy to the aliens under sometimes trying circumstances is an example of the treatment accorded the newcomers. What happened to him frequently happens to many other immigration inspectors in their contact with peoples from every part of the world.

"The Ambassador speaks of the tragedy of the island, but he should remember that there is comedy as well. The immigrants who come to the station go through in jig time and they seem to be happy while doing it, as many spectators have commented. The other week a Greek woman and her three children arrived, the husband and father going down the bay to greet them on the ship. The family had to go before a Board of Inquiry. While the board was

Continued on Page Six.

COAL PEACE HOPES FADE IN DEADLOCK OF MEN AND OWNERS

President Lewis of Miners Says Operators Misinterpreted Compromise Offer.

COMMISSION DISCOURAGED

Chairman John Hays Hammond Admits That No Progress Has Been Made.

WARRINER ACCUSES LEWIS

Anthracite Chairman Declares That Union Is Determined to Avoid Settlement.

The threat of a strike of 185,000 miners in the anthracite coal fields on Sept. 1 became more ominous yesterday when the United States Coal Commission failed to get the operators and miners to resume negotiations. At the end of a day of conferences at the Hotel Pennsylvania, first with one side and then with the other, the commission, through Chairman John Hays Hammond, gave out the following statement:

"Up to this time no progress has been made, and frankly the outlook is discouraging. We, however, will continue our investigations tomorrow. We have no further comment to make."

Unless the Coal Commission finds means to break the deadlock today the members will leave for Washington and report the status of the controversy to President Coolidge and await his orders. The operators will ask the commission this morning to state definitely to the public the issues involved, but it is not believed by those who have been following the dispute that the commission will act upon this suggestion prior to placing the entire situation before the President.

"The trouble," said Commissioner George Otis Smith, "is that neither understands the language of the other, and we have difficulty in understanding both."

It was reported that the President was in close touch with the situation through Secretaries Hoover and Davis, both of whom have been kept informed of the progress of events by special representatives.

Optimism Is Dissipated.

The optimistic feeling that prevailed yesterday when it appeared that the operators had accepted the suggestion of the miners to abolish the check-off for articles supplied their employes in exchange for the promise of the miners not to press their demand for the union check-off was soon dissipated by the announcement by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, that the operators had misconstrued the union offer. Here are the points at issue around which the controversy is deadlocked:

The offer of the miners to abandon their demand for the union check-off if the operators dropped their method of checking off supplies furnished the employes was interpreted by the operators to include a willingness by the miners to drop their first original demand, calling for "complete union recognition" and for a two years' contract.

This interpretation, according to Mr. Lewis, was wrong. By promising to drop their demand for the check-off the miners meant only they would waive the check-off demand. They still insisted on union recognition and the two-year contract. It was only the check-off feature of Demand 1 made at Atlantic City that the union was willing to give up, said Mr. Lewis. That demand reads as follows: "We demand that the next contract be for a period of two years, with complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, Districts 1, 7 and 9."

Say Operators Misinterpret.

The operators hold that complete union recognition, according to statements by Mr. Lewis at Atlantic City, means the same as the check-off and the closed shop and that if the miners abandon the check-off they abandon their demand for complete recognition and the closed shop.

The operators interpreted the union's Wednesday proposal as meaning there would be no suspension on Sept. 1 if the negotiations, once resumed, did not result in an agreement by that time. In this assumption the operators were "strangely in error," said Mr. Lewis. Samuel D. Warriner, spokesman for the operators, said the spirit of the miners' reply led them to conclude that it meant a stoppage would not occur on the date of the expiration of the contract if further conferences were still under way at the end of the month.

The miners objected to the acceptance of their check-off proposal by the operators being conditioned on an alleged inference that the laws of Pennsylvania will prohibit them discontinuing the practice (check-off). Mr. Lewis said it was obvious that no written agreement could transcend the law of Pennsylvania and that the operators had heretofore always insisted that the law prohibited them from putting the check-off in effect. The miners refused to accept the operators' interpretation that their Wednesday proposal meant that the employers would stop giving the miners credit for commercial transactions.

"Without a Conciliatory Note."

In reply to Mr. Lewis, the operators through Mr. Warriner declared last night that Mr. Lewis's criticism of the operators' reply was "without a constructive or conciliatory note and indicates a determination to avoid a settlement except upon his own terms." In view of the present situation the operators said they would ask the Coal Commission to inform the public as to the issues involved. The operators said

Mrs. Coolidge Knits a Baby Carriage Robe In National Competition for $2,000 Prize

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, first lady of the land, will know a week from today whether she is to be known also as the first knitter of the land. The fact that the wife of the President was an entrant in a national knitting contest, participated in by tens of thousands of women throughout the country, was disclosed yesterday.

Announcement that Mrs. Coolidge had joined Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of New York's Governor, and her daughter, Miss Emily Smith, in an effort to capture a share of the $11,000 in prizes offered by the Fleischer Yarn Company of Philadelphia brought out that Mrs. Coolidge's entry had been knitted and forwarded while she was spending the Summer at her modest home at Northampton, Mass.

Mrs. Coolidge puts her hope in the contest on a baby carriage robe knitted in white yarn, of the old-fashioned four-fold Germantown type, which is the sturdy opposite of the fluffy fibres dear to flappers. The robe is about a yard square with stripe of plain knitting alternating between three panels of lace, the latter stitched out of yarn. It is lined with pink crepe de chine.

According to officials, Mrs. Coolidge submitted her work early in June. The contest was started nationally in April and continued for nine weeks. All entries as soon as they were received were stripped of the tags bearing the knitters' names and numbered, so the judges will not know until after their decision whether Mrs. Coolidge of the White House or Mrs. Any Old Body has won.

The winners for the national contest will be announced at the company's Philadelphia offices next Friday morning. The first prize will be $2,000, the second $500 and the third $200. Three days later the winners by States will be announced, the first prize being $100, second $50, and third $25. Many war veterans convalescing in Federal hospitals sent in knitting. One design submitted by a woman was a delicately knitted and lavishly designed fly-swatter.

The judges are Miss Helen Koues, fashion editor of Good Housekeeping; Miss Martha E. Hodson of The Ladies' Home Journal; Miss Christine A. Ferry, needlework editor of The Modern Priscilla; Miss Carmel White, fashion editor of Vogue, and Miss Charlotte Boldtmann, crochet expert of The Woman's Home Companion.

Stockings Our Specialty—Sold on money-back guarantee. All Terminal Barber Shops.—Advt.

Rhineland Separatist Parties Unite; Urge People Not to Pay Taxes to Berlin

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Aug. 16.—The following declaration is published here by the chiefs of the two principal Rhineland independence parties:

"The chosen leaders of the Popular Rhenish People's League for Rhenish Independence, assembled at Coblenz Aug. 15, decided to unite the action of the whole Rhineland movement tending to create an independent republic.

"The Popular Rhenish Union declares, in accord with the League, for Rhenish independence. It has decided to demand the independence of all the Rhinelands. The motive by which it is actuated is that Berlin has entirely prussianized Germany and systematically ruined the Reich. The Prussian hegemony renders realisation of the idea of a Federal Germany impossible.

"The Rhenish republic will be a republic of peace. Its aim will be to assure peace in the east as in the west and live in good friendship with all countries.

"The Rhenish republic will endeavor honestly and seriously to solve the question of reparations. It will undertake to pay the full share of reparations which is incumbent upon it.

"In order to achieve this end the essential primary condition is that all Rhinelanders shall refuse absolutely to continue to pay taxes to Berlin while all that is done is to waste the public wealth of the Rhineland for nefarious ends.

"We, therefore, demand the immediate creation of a Rhineland Finance Department. This department will pay over every surplus to the account of Rhineland reparations until the day comes when the Rhenish republic will be in the position itself to collect justly distributed taxes.

"This finance department will also undertake the creation of a new Rhenish currency. The League for Rhenish Independence associates itself with the recent decision of the Rhenish People's Union for the immediate creation of this special money and the constitution of a Rhenish council.

"The Rhenish independence movement henceforth united guarantees the inhabitants of the Rhineland that it will strain every nerve and fear no sacrifice for the reconstruction of the economic life and prosperity of the beloved Rhineland fatherland."

This declaration was drafted yesterday at a great meeting of the leaders of the various organizations favoring Rhenish independence. Most prominent among these is Dr. Dorten. Then there is Herr Smeets, from Cologne, entirely recovered now from the wounds received during the attempt on his life by Prussian emissaries; Herr Matzes, who leads the Bonn independents; Herr von Metzen and Dr. Velterhoff, both foremost among the Coblenz champions of the Free Rhineland Party.

present their position in writing to the commission at 10 A. M. today.

The day opened with a conference between the members of the Coal Commission, headed by John Hays Hammond, and the operators, who formally presented their letter accepting the miners' Wednesday proposal. The miners followed at noon and Mr. Lewis told the commission why his organization could not accept the operators' reply. The miners withdrew and prepared the following statement, which they presented to the commission at 4 o'clock:

Hon. John Hays Hammond, Chairman United States Coal Commission, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.

Dear Sir: The mine workers' representatives have given careful consideration to the letter filed with your honorable commission by Mr. Warriner. We do not believe that the communication constitutes a good faith acceptance of the proposal made by the mine workers yesterday, for the abandonment of the present check-off system by the anthracite operators and the waiving of the check-off demand by the United Mine Workers.

The first paragraph of Mr. Warriner's letter expresses gratification that the mine workers have abandoned demand No. 1. The mine workers made no such offer, as their letter referred only to the check-off feature of demand No. 1. The operators' statement on this feature is therefore in error.

The second paragraph of the operators' letter qualifies their acceptance by inferring that the laws of Pennsylvania will prohibit them discontinuing the practice. They have always heretofore insisted that the law prohibited them from instituting the practice. It is obvious and perfectly manifest to all that no written agreement could transcend the law of the Commonwealth or the Federal Government. The introduction of this qualification is therefore without warrant.

Deny Statement as Miners' Credits.

The third paragraph of the operators' letter purposes to understand that the United Mine Workers desire that the anthracite operators desist from extending credit to their employes in commercial transactions. No such feature was incorporated in the mine workers' presentation, and neither do the mine workers propose to countenance such change. This matter is therefore extraneous and its introduction into a discussion of the check-off is not accepted by the mine workers' representatives.

In the fourth paragraph of the operators' letter, Mr. Warriner proposes that the anthracite operators will deal with their employes individually in working out such matters. The miners in the anthracite region are members of the United Mine Workers and have given authority to certain officers of that organization to represent them upon all such matters. We, therefore, advise that the anthracite operators will not be able to deal with their employes upon an individual basis affecting this matter, and that the proposition in its entirety has nothing to do with the check-off proposal of the United Mine Workers.

The closing paragraph of Mr. Warriner's letter states the operators' assumption that in agreeing to the abandonment of the operators' check-off system that no suspension will take place Sept. 1, in event a wage agreement is not negotiated at that time. The anthracite operators are certain strangely in error on this matter. Your commission will recall that the representatives of the mine workers filed with your honorable body yesterday an alternative proposal calling for the operation of the anthracite mines after Sept. 1. This proposal has been ignored by the anthracite operators' representatives and we assume has been rejected by them. The matter of working after has no relation to the mine workers' proposal that the operators abandon their check-off system.

Calls Operators' Letter Misleading.

The operators' letter is misleading and confusing in its every paragraph. The mine workers cannot accept it as an interpretation of their previous proposition. We made a fair proposal dealing exclusively with the check-off proposition and requested therein a categorical reply to the offer. Such reply has not been forthcoming. If a good faith assent is given to the mine workers' proposition, joint wage negotiations can be immediately reopened and there is no proper reason why an agreement cannot be negotiated prior to Sept. 1 and a suspension of anthracite production averted.

In behalf of Anthracite Sub-Scale Committee, United Mine Workers of America.

JOHN L. LEWIS, President.

After the miners' session with the commission, Mr. Lewis told reporters that the conference took a wide range covering the anthracite field.

"The commission showed us Mr. Warriner's letter and asked us what we thought of it," he continued. "We replied that at first glance it apparently removed the obstacles to the resumption of negotiations but that on analysis extraneous matter had been written into it.

Take the first paragraph, which reads:

"'The anthracite operators are gratified to note the willingness of the miners' representatives to abandon their demand No. 1, calling for the check-off, on condition that the operators discontinue the practice of deducting from the wages of employes certain specified items.'

Check-Off Only One Factor.

"That statement is obviously erroneous as we do not abandon demand No. 1, namely for the period of the contract and the form of relationship between the two parties. The check-off was but one factor of demand No. 1 and we advised the commission that we only abandoned that factor. We have not abandoned complete recognition of the United Mine Workers, it being understood that by this we mean that system which has prevailed in the bituminous fields which have the check-off.

"We do not know what the operators mean by restricting, in their second paragraph, their acceptance on condition that the commission can compel the Pennsylvania laws that forbid such action. The law will be obeyed. This is confusing and implies a reservation that is misleading.

"In the third paragraph of their reply the operators take up the question of credits to the miners. Nothing in our proposal calls for the abolition of credit to miners for stores. That paragraph is entirely misleading. The assumption is that the operators will continue to give credit to the miners but that the method of collection, through the check-off, shall be eliminated. The operators' interpretation is entirely foreign to our interpretation and is not acceptable.

"The fourth paragraph they say that if we desire to discontinue this practice they are agreeable. We are not asking that and the miners do not propose to go back to the individual agreement system of dealing with the operators. We have very strong objections to that proposition.

Says Reply Is Not Acceptable.

"In the fifth paragraph they speak of a prompt resumption of negotiations and of no suspension after September 15. We assert that if the check-off proposal were agreed upon a prompt resumption of conferences would take place but we do not understand that it is meant no suspension would take place. The operators have ignored the proposal in which this was embodied. Outside of being extraneous and confusing in all of its paragraphs the reply is misleading and is not acceptable to us. We will resume negotiations on the acceptance of the proposal made by us and not on Mr. Warriner's interpretation of it."

"The Mine Workers have information that they consider authoritative that the letter of Mr. Warriner was prepared by Walter Gordon Merritt, a union busting lawyer in the operators' employ and this may account for the confusion and extraneous statements in it.

"We told the Coal Commission we objected to certain practices such as the purchase by the men of shaking grates and jack hammers which the men are compelled to buy for rock work and for which they pay $350. To work in some places the miners must buy drills and pay excessive prices for compressed air. The payments are spread over a period and it takes six weeks or two months to pay for the machines. We also protested against the inequality of wage rates in various collieries and demand equal pay for equal service. So far the miners have been unable to get redress. We said that five detectives had been in the employ of Mr. Warriner at Hazleton and one, John Bochowski, had been ordered out by the union and he left the territory."

The operators met the Coal Commission late in the afternoon and were confronted with them for nearly three hours. Then the meeting ended. The operators left for the Waldorf and the Commission received reporters. The members of the Commission were visibly nervous, and Mr. Hammond drew a sheet of paper from his pocket and read the statement which reported that no progress had been made. One of the members said the statement precluded any questioning.

"Do you expect to week-end at Gloucester?" a reporter asked Chairman Hammond.

"As the Mexicans would say, 'Quien sabe,'" replied Mr. Hammond.

Subsequently Mr. Warriner at the Waldorf issued the following statement for the General Committee of Anthracite Operators:

"The efforts of the operators to reach a peaceful adjustment by what they believe to be an acceptance of the miners' proposition of yesterday seem to have failed. The operators have earnestly sought to settle differences by peaceful negotiations or arbitration. They have offered and now offer either or both of these courses. This miners reject these peaceful courses and insist upon their demands under threat of a strike. They refuse arbitration and even insist upon the granting of a large part of their demands as the condition precedent to negotiation. The fundamental issue is whether or not force or reason is to be the accepted basis of adjusting disputes in this basic industry.

"Mr. Lewis's criticism of our acceptance of his proposition of yesterday is without a constructive or conciliatory note, and indicates a determination to avoid a settlement except upon his own terms. His proposal was obviously advanced to avoid a break over the issue of the closed shop with the check-off, but when the operators accepted it, he informs them, through the commission, that the closed-shop demand is not abandoned and that he did not intend by this proposal to give a pledge that there would be no strike.

"In view of the present situation, we propose to ask the commission to state definitely to the public the issues involved in this controversy."

Mr. Warriner was informed that the miners objected to the assumption that their abandonment of the check-off meant abandonment of the closed shop. He said that was the way he understood the miners' proposal.

"The spirit of their reply certainly conveyed to our minds and, I feel the commissioners, the thought that the settlement of what we call the closed shop check-off, which was an obstacle to further negotiations, would leave no bar to the prompt resumption of negotiations. It was a condition that we abandon certain methods of doing business with employes and they would abandon their stand on the closed shop. Mr. Lewis at Atlantic City, defined the check-off and the closed shop as one and the same thing. We had a right to assume that reading the demands as a whole they meant what they said in good faith and that settlement of the check-off would prevent a suspension. It was on that understanding that we made our reply."

He was told of Mr. Lewis's accusation that Mr. Merritt wrote the operators' reply. "I never saw a letter except such as I draft myself or of which I approve every word," declared Mr. Warriner. "I stand behind my letter, which was signed by myself."

Charges Lewis with Quibble.

As to the two-year contract called for by the miners, Mr. Warriner said that was a matter of negotiation. "But so far as the closed shop, the check-off and complete recognition of the union are concerned, they are synonymous," he added. "They were so defined by Mr. Lewis at the open meeting in Atlantic City and at the subscale meeting and also in the motion which caused the deadlock in Atlantic City. For Mr. Lewis to say he will retain one and grant the other is a quibble on words."

He reiterated the determination of the operators to arbitrate all points at issue but declared they could not grant certain fundamental demands as a precedent to negotiation. In reply to another question, the operators' spokesman said he certainly favored the open shop method as practiced in the anthracite field, as under it every union man was protected against discrimination on the part of employers and could appeal to conciliation boards for redress of grievances. He declined to comment on the pessimistic statement of the Coal Commission. Mr. Lewis also begged to be excused from commenting on the statement of the commission on the final statement of the operators. The commission will meet the miners this morning after the Federal investigators confer with the operators.

An interesting side light on the situation was revealed yesterday when it was stated that the life of the Coal Commission expires Sept. 22 and that the office of the Fuel Administrator also would end about that time. In the event of no agreement this would preclude either these Federal agencies from taking steps to bring the stoppage to an end. Nor was it seen how the President could act in such an emergency, as Congress would not then be assembled and no authority could be created to meet the situation.

CANTONESE VIOLATE WUCHOW PEACE TERMS

Seize Wuchow and Heap Indignities on General Delegated to Administer the City.

CANTON, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—The West River Peace Terms recently arranged between General Wei Peng-ping, commanding the Kwangtung troops of South China, and the Kwangsi Army under General Shum Hung-Ying at Wughow in the presence of Lieutenant Leland P. Lovette, Commander of the United States Gunboat Pampanga, have been violated by Cantonese troops, according to information received here today.

The Cantonese troops, under Generals Li Chai-sum and Wong Shiu-hung, entered Wuchow on Aug. 7 and seized the city, taking prisoner General Fung Bo-cho, who had been appointed by both sides to the agreement to take charge of the city. Fung's soldiers were disarmed.

A strong protest against the action of the Cantonese has been made by the gentry, the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies through the foreign legations.

General Wong is quoted as saying that he will disregard the Wuchow Treaty.

General Fung was bound with ropes by the invaders and confined in the strong room of the Kwangsi Bank. He says that the charge that had been brought against him of supplying arms and ammunition to General Shum Hung-Ying's forces, who are enemies of the Cantonese, is false.

There is much indignation among both Chinese and foreigners as a result of the violation of the treaty.

AMOY, China, Aug. 15 (Associated Press).—The town of Tongan, twenty miles northeast of Amoy, has been captured by northern troops moving south from Foochow. In an interview yesterday General Chang Tse-ting, chief of staff of Sun Yat-sen's eastern army, and in command of Amoy, intimated the possibility of an alliance between his forces and the Foochow troops, which if he is correctly reported, indicates an important impending defection from Sun's organization.

TAKES POISON ON BROADWAY

Young Woman Rushed to Hospital —Reported to Be in Dying Condition

A well-dressed young woman standing on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street at 1:15 o'clock this morning, in full view of passers-by, raised a bottle to her lips, drained its contents and fell to the pavement.

Policeman Maher of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was summoned, discovered that the bottle had contained iodine. He sent for an ambulance. Without waiting for it to arrive, however, he commandeered a taxicab and took the young woman to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said she was dying.

An hour later she regained consciousness and told the hospital authorities she was Ruby Reed, 23 years old, of Atlanta, the daughter of William T. Collins. She said she was married and came to this city with her husband three weeks ago. They were living at the Hotel Endicott. Two weeks ago her husband left her, she said.

DEMOCRATS PREPARE FOR 1924 CONVENTION

1,094 Delegates Will Constitute the Body to Choose Nominee for President.

17 HOLD STATE PRIMARIES

While 29 Name Their National Delegates in State Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—There will be 1,094 delegates in the 1924 Democratic National Convention, of which number 729 1-2 will be necessary to a choice for the nomination of President under the two-thirds rule.

Twenty States will hold preferential primaries. Seventeen States will elect delegates by State-wide primaries, while in twenty-nine States the delegates will be elected by State conventions. Illinois and New York have been primaries and conventions. The district delegates in these States are elected in the primaries and the delegates-at-large by conventions.

The States in which Presidential preferential primaries are held, and the dates thereof, follow:

California—Tuesday, May 15.
Florida—Tuesday, June 5.
Georgia—Date fixed by State Executive Committee.
Illinois—Tuesday, April 8.
Indiana—Tuesday, May 6.
Maryland—Monday, May 5.
Massachusetts—Tuesday, April 29.
Michigan—Monday, May 5.
Montana—Tuesday, May 27.
Nebraska—Tuesday, April 15.
New Jersey—Tuesday, April 22.
North Carolina—Saturday, June 7.
North Dakota—Tuesday, March 18.
Ohio—Tuesday, April 29.
Oregon—Friday, May 16.
Pennsylvania—Tuesday, May 20.
South Dakota—Tuesday, March 18.
Vermont—Tuesday, May 20.
West Virginia—Tuesday, May 27.
Wisconsin—Tuesday, April 1.

The hooking of the Presidential contest will be staged in the Dakotas, which hold their Presidential preference primaries on March 18 next.

The State-wide primaries next year will be held as follows:

Alabama—May 13. (No Presidential primary.)
California—May 12.
Florida—(Presidential primary optional.)
June 3.
Illinois—(District delegates only.) June 3.
Massachusetts—April 29.
Montana—May 27.
Nebraska—April 15.
New Hampshire—March 11.
New Jersey—April 22.
New York—(District delegates only. No Presidential primary.) April 1.
North Dakota—March 18.
Ohio—April 29.
Oregon—May 16.
Pennsylvania—May 20.
South Dakota—Meeting to propose delegates, June 5, 1923.)—March 18.
West Virginia—May 27.
Wisconsin—(District delegates elected by districts.) April 1.

In the following States the delegates are elected by State conventions, the dates of which have not yet been fixed:

Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, (delegates-at-large only); Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, (delegates-at-large only); North Carolina, (delegates-at-large only); Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.

Delegates to the Democratic National Convention were named by the State Committee in Arizona, Delaware and Washington, and formally in Louisiana.

The apportionment of delegates to the Democratic National Convention:

Alabama	24	New Hampshire	8
Arizona	6	New Jersey	36
Arkansas	18	New Mexico	6
California	36	New York	90
Colorado	12	North Carolina	24
Connecticut	14	North Dakota	10
Delaware	6	Ohio	48
Florida	10	Oklahoma	20
Georgia	28	Oregon	10
Idaho	8	Pennsylvania	76
Illinois	58	Rhode Island	10
Indiana	30	South Carolina	18
Iowa	26	Vermont	8
Kansas	20	Virginia	24
Kentucky	26	Washington	14
Louisiana	20	West Virginia	16
Maine	12	Wisconsin	26
Maryland	16	Wyoming	6
Massachusetts	36	Alaska	6
Michigan	24	District of Columbia	6
Minnesota	24	Hawaii	6
Mississippi	20	Philippines	6
Missouri	36	Porto Rico	6
Montana	8	Canal Zone	6
Nebraska	16		
Nevada	6	Total	1,094

WILL PROSECUTE WAR FRAUDS HERE

Justice Department Awaits Indictments of Supply Brokers for Favored Bids.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Another series of court actions in connection with contracts for the purchase of war supplies from the Government is about to be begun by the Department of Justice. New York supply brokers, it was stated in an official quarter today, were to be the defendants in the forthcoming suit to clean up alleged supply sales frauds.

Developments in New York are imminent. Evidence in connection with the surplus property transactions are understood to have been filed with the Grand Jury there and reports are looked for daily. It is the Department's findings, as the result of the two investigations, are sufficiently persuasive, it is believed that a number of indictments will result.

It is understood that agents of the department have uncovered a series of alleged questionable transactions involving a number of New York business men, who have purchased large quantities of surplus material from the Government.

These transactions consist mainly of purchases by individuals of such supplies as harness, shoes, blankets and other camp paraphernalia which were put on the market by the Government after the war. It is understood that the Government has uncovered evidence tending to indicate that in many instances these supplies were disposed of to favored individuals when the sales were supposed to have been on the basis of competitive bids.

Officials declined to indicate whether the Government would seek to recover any funds which it might have obtained had the proposals been conducted on a purely competitive basis. But the presentation of information to the New York Grand Jury is indicative of the attempt to institute criminal proceedings.

It was reported in the Federal Building yesterday that the Grand Jury had voted an indictment against several persons for war frauds and that one of these names was that of a former official.

Assistant United States District Attorney Morris Shrensand left for Washington yesterday morning with a summary of the facts presented to the jury and the names of those against whom charges have been made. It was unofficially stated that he was to lay the data before the Department of Justice.

Reports that an important war fraud indictment was about to be returned have been current in official circles for more than a week.

BABY FALLS TO DEATH.

Brother, 7, Narrowly Escapes Same Fate Trying to Save Her.

Her desire to see Patrolman Frank Barnes shoot a dog which had been hurt by falling from the roof of an adjoining house caused the death last night of Louise Lento, 7 months old, of 310 East 123d Street, who fell from a fire escape on the third floor.

The brother, Tony, in attempting to save his sister also fell but landed on the fire escape of the first floor. He suffered contusions of the head.

COOLIDGE WILL RIDE TO OBTAIN EXERCISE

Visits the White House Stables and Selects a Big Bay for His Mount.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Coolidge will probably find his recreation in horseback riding rather than in golf and motoring—the means of rest utilized by most Presidents of the last decade.

Since assuming the duties of the Presidency Mr. Coolidge has been taking a walk each morning, leaving his hotel about 6 o'clock and returning before the downtown district becomes crowded. Today his walk took him to the White House stables, where he looked over the horses and selected from them a big chestnut bay named General for his own use.

Mr. Coolidge did little horseback riding while in Washington as Vice President, but in the course of his vacations on his father's farm in Vermont he rode frequently.

MRS. HARDING LEAVES TODAY.

Ends White House Packing and Will Visit Mrs. McLean.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Florence Kling Harding slept tonight for the last time under the roof of the White House. Tomorrow, having virtually completed the task of packing her personal belongings and those of the late President, she will leave the executive mansion, where for two years and a half she has presided.

Mrs. Harding finished today such packing as she must personally supervise and the remainder will be left to the White House servants. She has been anxious not to retain the use of the mansion any longer than is absolutely necessary, although President and Mrs. Coolidge have urged her to remain as long as she may care to do so. They called on Mrs. Harding tonight, paying merely a social visit.

Mrs. Harding expects to spend several days at the country home here of her close personal friend, Mrs. Edward B. McLean, wife of the publisher of The Washington Post. Her plans for the future have not been definitely determined, but it is understood that she soon will go to Marion.

The will of Mr. Harding is expected to be offered for probate soon at Marion.

Plan Laddie Boy Model in Pennies.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—A movement to have every newsboy in the country contribute one cent to a collection of pennies to be melted down and made into a miniature reproduction of Laddie Boy, President Harding's dog, has been started by the Roosevelt Newsboys' Association of this city. Louis Newman, President of the association, said today that it was planned to present the statuette to Mrs. Harding as the newsboys' tribute to the late President. George B. Christian Jr. has written expressing Mrs. Harding's appreciation and suggesting that a specimen from a model of Laddie Boy might be obtained from the dog's new owner, Harry Barker, a Secret Service man who has just been transferred to Massachusetts.

C. E. Hard Quits White House Post.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Charles E. Hard, who served as appointment clerk and as personal assistant at the White House under President Harding, has resigned and soon after the first of next month will return to his home in Portsmouth, Ohio. Other posts in the Administration were offered Mr. Hard, but were declined. Mr. Hard desiring to return to his home. His place probably be filled by Edward T. Clark, who was secretary to Mr. Coolidge as Vice President, and who, it has been announced, will act as the new President's personal secretary.

Coolidge's Son Scores as Marksman.

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 16.—Edwin J. O'Connor of Malden, student in the "white" course at the Citizens' Military Training Camp here, turned in a perfect score in target practice today, making ten bullseyes at 200 yards from prone. John Coolidge, son of President Coolidge, was among those scoring high, with a total of 48 out of a possible 50.

HIT BY TWO MOTORCYCLES.

Brooklyn Boy Killed as He Jumps Off Car—One Rider Flees.

Benjamin Trabigat, 7 years old, of 1,224 Nostrand Avenue, stealing a ride on a Nostrand Avenue car, was killed last night at Winthrop Street and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. As the car slowed down to stop, the boy, fearing the conductor would discover him, leaped off in the path of a motorcycle, which felled him. Another motorcycle, moving more swiftly than the first, went over him. Its rider fled.

Wellington Shases of 214 East Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, who was riding the cycle that first hit the boy, carried him to the sidewalk and sent for an ambulance. The boy was dead when it arrived.

Shases shouted a warning to the other cyclist and called on him to stop after he had passed over the boy, but he kept on at increased speed, said Shases. The police held Schases on a technical charge of homicide. A general alarm was issued for the arrest of the cyclist who escaped.

SUBMARINE N-3 DAMAGED.

Smashes Conning Tower and Periscope in Collision Off New London.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The submarine N-3 was badly damaged today in a collision with the tanker Monroe of the Green Fleet Company, off New London Conn., according to a telegram received by the Navy Department. The submarine's periscope was carried away and her conning tower considerably damaged. No member of the crew suffered injury however, and the N-3 was able to make port.

KLANSMEN RUSH TO OHIO RIOT SCENE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

in a dump hole of moral pollution and degeneracy. This city must be clean and the damnable practices witnessed last night must cease."

KLAN TO OBEY INJUNCTION.

New York Kleagle Also Defers Binghamton Parade of 7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Ku Klux Klan will obey the injunction order granted by Justice Staley, Major E. D. Smith, Grand Kleagle of New York State, announced today as the result of a conference of Klan officials held here.

Major Smith explained that the character of the Klan had not been revoked but that the order only enjoined the Klan from operating as a benevolent or fraternal organization.

Recently Major Smith conferred with the Commissioner of Public Safety and Corporation Counsel of Binghamton relative to permission allowing 7,000 Klansmen to parade in this city. Major Smith said there would be no parade at present as the result of the injunction, but he could not say whether one would be held later. He did not believe the order prevented groups of citizens assembling in an orderly manner as long as they complied with the law and did not interfere with the rights of others.

SIX ARRESTED AT TULSA.

State Guard Holds Them in Connection With Recent Floggings.

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—Four men were under military guard here tonight as a result of the State investigation of recent floggings in this vicinity.

Three of the men are residents of Red Fork and the fourth, Bob Atkins, is said to be a special deputy working under sheriff Sanford. The Red Fork men are John Phillip Hendricks, E. C. King and his brother, Burt King. No charges have been filed against any of them.

Atkins probably will be held on information charging riot in connection with the flogging and whipping by unknown persons last night of E. V. McDonald, railroad laborer.

Additional Rangers will be sent to Amarillo if necessary, Acting Governor Walton said in addition to assuming a role to adopt of a message from District Attorney Lloyd Fletcher asking that Rangers be sent to Amarillo and stating that a citizen was injured by a "whitecapped party."

KLAN CROSS IN JERSEY CITY.

Blazing Emblem Is First Manifestation There—No One Near It.

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan planted their first flaming cross in Jersey City last night on the North Street grounds, fifty feet from the Paterson Plank Road, near Central Avenue. Thousands were attracted by the blazing emblem, most of them motorists on the Plank Road. A call was sent in for reserves from the Central Avenue Precinct. When they arrived the cross was blazing brightly, but no persons were near it. The onlookers watched from the road.

Fire Engine Company 14, responding to a still alarm, extinguished the blaze. The cross was about six feet high, wrapped in rags and heavily soaked with kerosene. Police were unable to learn who lit it.

FORD WARLIKE NOW, A BIOGRAPHER SAYS

Allan Benson Declares He Predicted New World Conflict and Wanted Us in It.

EAGER FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Talked of "His" Cabinet More Than a Year Ago, Book Says—Favored Big Navy.

The assertion that there would be another world war and that "the United States should get into it at the beginning and clean them all up" was made by Henry Ford in September, 1922, according to a biography of the automobile manufacturer written by Allan L. Benson, once a Socialist candidate for President. Publication of the biography was announced yesterday.

Mr. Benson says the statement was made when the diplomatic situation between Great Britain and Turkey was at its most acute stage and rumors of war were heard on all sides.

"Believing that if war should come," says Mr. Benson in his book, "propaganda would at once be unloosed to drag the United States into it, I stopped at Fort Dearborn to interview Ford. I thought he would sound a warning against American participation in European affairs. To my surprise, he did precisely the opposite."

Mr. Benson says he did not publish the interview at that time because "I did not wish his Wall Street friends to have another club to hammer him with. He was not then a political factor and it seemed best not to provide his industrial enemies with another weapon. Since then Ford has become a political factor and the people are entitled to know everything he thinks about public affairs.

"Ford's views on war and peace have changed radically since the beginning of the World War," writes Mr. Benson. "He told me in 1916 that he would not be in favor of resisting even invasion by armed force. He took the extreme pacifist position. After America entered the war he perhaps contributed more to its prosecution than any other civilian. He now believes that we shall be most likely to have peace if we have the strongest navy in the world."

Mr. Benson says that Theodore Roosevelt once predicted that Ford would be a candidate for President in 1924, but was not until 1923, however, he continues, when "Ford for President" clubs began to spring up that the public paid any serious attention to the possibility.

As an indication of how Ford felt toward the idea of being President, Mr. Benson describes an incident which he says occurred in January, 1922, after a luncheon attended by the full staff of executives of the Ford Motor Company.

"Ford and I walked behind the others as we returned to his offices," says Mr. Benson. "Apropos of nothing in particular, Ford suddenly pointed to one of his men and said:

"There is the kind of man I would appoint Secretary of the Navy."

"After that it did not seem to be necessary to pay much attention to Ford's remarks about his lack of interest in the greatest office in the land. Men who are not thinking of the Presidency do not consider what men they would appoint to the Cabinet. Moreover, men in high position in Ford's section have long urged him as a Presidential candidate, but Ford has always stopped them. He let them talk."

Mr. Benson's biography also touches upon Ford's campaign against the Jews and its sudden cessation. These articles, which charged a world conspiracy to overthrow Christian civilization, were published in The Dearborn Independent. However, Mr. Benson relates that Ford repeatedly denied that he felt antipathy toward the individual Jew and pointed out that many were in his employ.

After the campaign had been under way for some time, Mr. Benson says, Ford suddenly told him he would stop printing the articles, giving as his reason that there is too much anti-Semitic feeling.

"I can feel it around here," the manufacturer is quoted as saying.

"If we were to keep this up something might happen to the Jews. I do not want any harm to come to them."

The biography, which is published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, says Ford declared, on the occasion that he discussed America's entry into the war, that "all that is the matter with this world is injustice. Establish justice and everything will be all right."

Asked what should be done to remove injustice, Mr. Benson says Ford told him the salaries of Supreme Court Justices should be increased, but did not recommend a change in the appointing power that makes the Judges.

SALESWOMAN HELD AS THIEF

Mother Denies She Took Infants' Wear From Brooklyn Store.

Mrs. Gertrude Stevenson, a widow, living with her daughter, 16 years old, at 300 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, was held in $1,500 bail in Adams Street Court yesterday on a charge of petty larceny made by Mabel Kesselman, a store detective employed by Frederick Loeser & Co. It was said the charge related to the theft of infants' clothing amounting to $49. Mrs. Stevenson had been a saleswoman in the store for two years. She denied the charge.

The police said that $1,000 worth of infants' wear had been stolen from the store within a year. Mrs. Stevenson and her daughter came here from Colorado three years ago.

NEGROES PROTEST NAMING OF SLEMP

They Will Object Formally to Coolidge on 'Lily White' Secretary's Appointment.

CALLED A SLAP IN THE FACE

Davidson, Official of Association, Declared That Colored Republicans Are Repudiated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Negroes are expected to make a formal protest to President Coolidge in a few days against the appointment of C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia as secretary to the President. Shelby J. Davidson, Executive Secretary of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said tonight that not only his organization but all others which included members of the colored race were "dumfounded" and considered that they had been "repudiated."

"Twelve million negroes feel that they have received a slap in the face," he said.

Opposition to Mr. Slemp by negroes is founded on the fact that he has favored a "Lily White" Republican organization in the South, and that he voted against the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill.

"Every association of the race, political, social or otherwise, is opposed to Mr. Slemp because he has betrayed the confidence of that race in trying to put into power a 'Lily White' Republican Party in his State of Virginia, as well as elsewhere," Davidson said. "It has been a repudiation of negroes who supported the Republican Party before Mr. Slemp ever became known. Mr. Slemp voted against the Anti-Lynching bill, the real outlook for the negro.

"We intend to tell the President that we feel with other Republicans that we are forgotten and left through this appointment. The statement will be presented within a few days and the President will hear from the colored people of this country regardless of their alliance with the organization I represent or otherwise.

"There are two things we stand absolutely against: First, the segregation of the medical personnel at the Tuskegee Hospital into white and colored divisions, instead of a colored staff; and, second, the appointment of Mr. Slemp. We have a fight, wanted or unwanted, for Mr. Slemp. To say that we were dumfounded by the appointment is putting it mildly."

Davidson conferred with Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau today, objecting to the installation of a mixed staff at Tuskegee.

President Coolidge also received a protest of the same character, taken to him by the National Medical Association, composed of negro doctors, dentists and pharmacists. Those delegated were Drs. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, M. O. Dumas of Washington and J. O. Plummer of Raleigh, N. C. The delegation told the President that unless the staff was wholly colored the negroes did not want any recognition in appointments to posts. President Harding, the delegation said, gave a promise some time ago that all the doctors would be negroes.

Coolidge, it is understood, told the visitors that he would take up the matter with Director Hines.

GILLETT RETORTS ON SLEMP.

He Suggests Democratic Silence on Southern Political Purity.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 16.—Speaker Gillett expressed complete confidence in President Coolidge's new secretary, C. Bascom Slemp, upon his arrival here today.

Commenting on the recent attack made by the Democratic National Committee on Mr. Slemp, Speaker Gillett said that it was amusing to hear the Democrats champion political purity in the South.

"There is one subject which the Chairman of the Democratic Committee should let alone," he said, "it is that, for there is not a district in the South where the Republican Party has enough strength to be dangerous where there is not a systematic and habitual practice of fraud and oppression, which has tainted their whole code of political morality."

LONDON NOW EXPECTS MEXICAN SETTLEMENT

Outcome of America's Parley With Southern Neighbor May Speed British Action.

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—The apparent imminence of recognition by the United States of the Obregon Administration in Mexico has aroused considerable interest in British official circles charged with dealing in Mexican affairs. It has brought home the desirability of the establishment of an Anglo-Mexican arbitration commission to settle the differences between this country and Mexico, and a move toward organization of such a commission probably will be made in the near future.

At present the British are doing virtually nothing toward settlement of the Mexican question, one attempt at arbitration of the differences having failed because Mexico desired formal recognition prior to discussion of the issues. Now that the United States is taking steps for resumption of diplomatic relations with her southern neighbor, however, it is expected that no further difficulties will stand in the way of a mutually beneficial Anglo-Mexican arrangement.

Throughout the interruption of formal relations Mexico has maintained a Consul General in London, and this official has availed himself of opportunities to emphasize the commercial world's desire that full and formal intercourse be restored as soon as possible.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—John Barton Payne and Charles B. Warren, who have concluded their work at the pre-recognition conference, departed last night for Washington aboard a special train to submit to President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes the records of the negotiations. After the records had been signed yesterday it was authoritatively learned that an agreement has been reached to have the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague appoint neutral umpires for the American and Mexican Claims Commissions, which are to be created through the revolutionary and mixed claims conventions agreed upon, if and after diplomatic relations are resumed.

3 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

"Hobbleskirt" Sideswipes Open Car in Brooklyn—3 Sent to Hospitals.

Three men were injured last night when an open trailer car filled with passengers was sideswiped by a "hobbleskirt" type trolley car on the Graham Avenue line at the corner of Manhattan Avenue and Bee Street, Brooklyn. A misunderstanding of signals was said to have caused the accident. No arrests were made.

Robert Mallee, 19, of 201 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, received lacerations of the back, contusions of the stomach and a possible fracture of the left arm. He was sent to St. Catherine's Hospital. George Audreich, 43, of 101 Jewell Street, Brooklyn, received contusions of the left leg. He was sent to the Greenpoint Hospital. Andrew Masenike, 26, of 17 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, was hurt on the right knee.

Police reserves were called to handle the crowd that surrounded the cars.

FASCISTI IN BATTLE WITH PARTISAN FOES

Thirty Are Wounded in Clash Over a War Hero's Funeral at Campoligure.

GENOA, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—Thirty persons were wounded, three of them gravely, in fighting today at Campoligure between Fascisti and Anti-Fascisti elements. The trouble began at the funeral of a local hero, Paolo Santamaria, whose body had been transported from the former Italian battle front for burial in his native city.

The Anti-Fascisti objected to the funeral and tried to interfere with it. This provoked an attack by the Fascisti accompanying the body to the cemetery.

The city is now occupied by soldiers, who are maintaining order.

BOLOGNA, Aug. 16. (Associated Press).—The Fascisti in the town of Molinella have given the Communists forty-eight hours more in which to obey the Fascisti ultimatum that they provide assurances that there shall be no more bomb throwing such as was carried out Tuesday, when twenty-six persons were injured.

A large number of peasants are said to have abandoned the Communist organization and joined the Fascisti. Complete calm reigns in Molinella.

FERRARA, Italy, Aug. 16.—Intense rifle and revolver firing kept the population of Pontelagoscuro awake most of last night when a band of unknown persons attempted to storm a fort at which thousands of tons of explosives left from the war are stored. Owing to the darkness it was impossible to learn how many were in the band.

Despite resistance by the soldier guard the men continued their attempt to take the fort until reinforcements or troops and carabineers, summoned by telephone, began to arrive in motor lorries. The military authorities are conducting an inquiry to ascertain the identity of the men.

UDINE, Italy, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—There was an exchange of shots today between about twenty Italian Fascisti and Jugoslav nationalists on Mount Tricorno.

ITALIAN LABOR FACES SPLIT WITH SOCIALISM

Workers' General Federation Will Soon Vote on Casting Off Party Ties.

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By Wireless to The New York Times.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The annual meeting of the Italian General Labor Federation will be held Aug. 23. At this meeting several decisions of exceptional importance for the Italian workers will be taken, among which is one whether the Federation shall break away from the Socialist Party.

From the end of the war to the end of 1922 the Federation of Labor was bound hand and foot to the Socialist Party which expelled all who were not Socialists and used the Federation as a means of compelling workingmen to join their party on pain of being prohibited from exercising their respective trades. Since the advent of the Fascisti to the Government, however, there has been a radical change in the mentality of the workers, which has manifested itself in numerous desertions from the Federation and in ever-growing demands that the Federation should be made independent of all political parties and free to support even the Fascista Government, if it was thought that the interests of the workers could best be safeguarded in that way.

Recently some of the Socialist leaders have taken the same view. The Socialist and Labor Deputy D'Aragona, President of the Federation, in voting last month against the Mussolini Government said that he acted as a Socialist Deputy and not as President of the Federation, which would be in no way bound by his vote. This was done to leave the way open for a reprochement between Mussolini's Government and

GERMANY WARNED OF GOLD LOAN LIEN

Reparation Board Reminds Her That Exemption Has Not Been Asked of the Allies.

POINCARE'S REPLY READY

Answers British Arguments Line for Line in Parallel Columns and Reaffirms France's Position.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Reparation Commission has sent formal notice to Germany that under the Treaty of Versailles reparations constitute a prior lien against any funds which may be assigned by the German Government in payment of interest or capital of the proposed German gold loan.

The note was transmitted to Berlin last evening, having been approved by a majority vote of the commission, the English delegate abstaining. It read:

"The attention of the Reparation Commission has been called to the issue of a new gold loan by the German Government.

"In this connection and with reference to its letter of March 27, 1923, the Reparation Commission has the honor to call the attention of the German Government to the provisions of Article 248 of the Treaty of Versailles.

"The fact that the German Government has not thought it proper to ask for an exception under this article makes it necessary for the Reparation Commission to make express reserve as against subscribers to the loan, no less than other parties, of its right of priority to any funds which may be assigned by the German Government in payment of interest or repayment of the capital of the loan in question, more particularly if the receipts from the loan itself are not applied to discharge of reparation annuities."

The French reply to the British note is completed and printed and will be delivered to London immediately after a courtesy visit to Brussels, according to the Matin. Within twenty-four hours of its receipt in the British capital it will be published in Paris in the form of a Yellow Book. The response, which was prepared in a day's sitting by Premier Poincaré while at Sampigny, is said to be a remarkable work of detail. It is literally an answer, word by word. Recast into two parts. On the left side runs the British note and on the right side the French reply follows, line for line.

The French Premier is not satisfied with refutation, however, the Matin says, and careful destruction of the British arguments is followed by a more general synthesis of French policy regarding reparations. The Premier here restates for the benefit of the whole world the irreducible demands of France.

The reply reiterates that France will not go below the 26,000,000,000 gold marks due her on the "A" and "B" bonds under the Spa agreement, and that she will not renounce her share of the "C" bonds except in proportion to the lightening of her own debts by her creditors.

Insists Default Is Willful.

PARIS, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincaré's reply to the latest British note will stoutly reaffirm the French position on the reparation issue, it was forecast today. It will reject the British proposals for submission of the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr to the Permanent Court of International Justice and for an international commission of experts to re-estimate the paying capacity of Germany.

Premier Poincaré will point out that the difference between the British and French viewpoints arises from an apparent difference in appraising the causes for Germany's default in reparation payments.

The French Government, he will say, has ample proof that Germany's default is as willful as her debasement of her own money. He will quote alleged official utterances of German Ministers to the effect that only after Germany has rid herself of her reparation obligations can she re-establish her money. Great Britain, on the contrary, believes apparently in Germany's good will, and these two viewpoints, in the Premier's opinion, are irreconcilable.

The French Government still insists that what is necessary in Germany is a change of heart, and that the people as well as the officials must be made to understand that the reparations will have to be paid. Poincaré in his note will hold that, until this has been accomplished, any other negotiations, including estimates of Germany's capacity for payment, will not only be useless but will be taken in Germany as encouragement to resistance.

The Premier will dwell on the French contention that Germany counts on British support and that she will pay nothing so long as she feels she can rely on London for backing or so long as she feels that the British Government is in a frame of mind favoring mediation. As to her capacity for payment, the reply will declare that Germany has for the moment purposely exhausted her means of paying in cash.

M. Poincaré will admit the necessity of a moratorium for Germany because of the situation he says she has voluntarily created, but he will argue that there is no reason to consider reduction of her obligations before she has shown willingness to pay, and that, simply because the German manufacturing interests have been allowed to leave payments for their exports on deposit abroad and have been permitted to evade taxation, the Allies are in no way called upon to modify their just reparation demands.

The depreciation of the German currency, the Premier will point out, has extinguished Germany's interior debt, while she has no foreign debt, he holds. Other benefits, he contends, she has greatly reduced her previous burdens of expenditure for the military establishment. At the same time, the German industries are prosperous, according to M. Poincaré's theis, and he will ask why a country so situated cannot pay something.

The result of the British policy, in the Premier's opinion, would be to allow Germany practically to evade all payments and emerge from the situation stronger than ever, ready to compete ruinously with Great Britain as well as the rest of the world. In conclusion he will declare that it is impossible for France to accept the British views without putting her own independence in jeopardy.

REPORT FRANCE SEEKS DEBT PARLEY HERE

Commission May Come Here Next Month Asking Figures and a Moratorium.

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PARIS, Aug. 16.—France intends soon to send a commission to Washington to discuss the funding of the French war debt to the United States. Premier Poincaré has decided to begin negotiations with Washington probably at the end of September, sending a special mission including financial experts, but it is not expected that Jean V. Parmentier, French financial specialist, will be included.

The French decision to settle the American debt is the result of conversations between high Government officials and leading official and unofficial Americans visiting Paris this Summer, and also because a settlement of the American debt will fix that portion of the amount which France intends Germany shall pay.

The French will seek to obtain a moratorium, probably indefinite, based on the delay in receiving indemnity from the Germans to pay the United States.

TIED MACREADY'S RECORD.

French Aero Club Confirms Figures of Lecointe's Altitude Feat.

PARIS, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—Sadi Lecointe, the French airman, equalled the American altitude record for airplanes when on Aug. 8 he reached a height of 10,518 meters, it was officially stated by the Aero Club of France today.

It was reported on Aug. 1, when two barographs carried by Lecointe in a flight on the day appeared to have registered 11,000 meters and 10,800 meters respectively, that Lecointe had beaten the American record, held by Lieutenant J. Macready, of 34,509.5 feet.

The official tests, however, showed that Lecointe reached an altitude of only 10,127 meters on Aug. 1 which was below Macready's record, but tied it with 10,518 meters on Aug. 8 in a second trial which at the time was considered a failure, as his altitude was thought to be less than he had reached a week before.

On the basis of the earlier reports Lecointe had been acclaimed in France as a new record holder, bringing back to France the record America had held for two years, and he was considered to be the winner of the Government's 50,000-franc bonus offered to the French man beating the American height and speed records. As Lecointe has succeeded only in tying the altitude record, as it turns out, his achievement will probably not entitle him to this reward.

Lecointe's altitude of 10,518 meters works out to 34,509.47 feet, or virtually the same as the record made by Macready on Sept. 28, 1921.

SAYS ALLIES' DELAY WRECKED GERMANY

American Attache Declares Berlin Could and Would Have Paid Shortly After Armistice.

URGES FINANCE COMMISSION

Nation Is Not Trying to Avoid Meeting Her Payments, Says Donald L. Breed.

If Germany had been assessed "a reasonable amount" for reparations, and if this sum had been fixed shortly after the armistice instead of the 132,000,000,000 gold marks levied by the Allies three years later, Germany could and would have met her obligations.

This was the view expressed yesterday by Donald L. Breed, assistant commercial attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin for the last two years, who is in New York for a few days prior to going to Washington, where he will report on conditions to the Department of Commerce.

Germany's monetary crisis was attributed by Mr. Breed directly to the Allies' reparations assessment. He suggested that all other methods of collecting from Germany having failed, an independent commission of bankers or practical economists, preferably from neutral countries, be set up with the idea of analyzing her financial ability, find out where her earning assets lie and then offer an economic program looking to a settlement. In such a work Germany must and would help, he believed.

Contrary to the view of many observers, Mr. Breed said he did not believe the present extreme low state of the mark had been induced by a deliberate attempt of Germany to appear bankrupt in the eyes of the world and thus avoid having to meet her reparation payments.

"Germany could not have prevented the collapse of the mark, no matter how hard she had tried," said Mr. Breed. "The collapse was inevitable with reparations hanging over her head. The Reichsbank had sought repeatedly to stabilise the currency and for two months was able to keep the exchange rate at 20,000 to the dollar. The effect of this was marked. For a time confidence was restored and business appeared to be getting back into its old-time stride. It did not matter what the mark was worh so long as it was at a stable level. But now there is no such thing as confidence in the paper mark among the German people."

Asked if it were true that Germany's industries were intact, Mr. Breed smiled and said:

"Her industrial equipment has deteriorated remarkably little."

Germany, Mr. Breed said, had become over-industrialized.

"If this were not true, Germany's position would be much better," he continued. "Too few people are producing raw materials and too many are trying to make a living in the cities and industrial centres. There is marked unemployment in the cities and an actual dearth of labor in the rural districts where workers are most needed. Neither Germany's mines nor railroads are at the present on a paying basis. It is not true that Germany has made no effort to make them pay.

"Germany is overpopulated, and while she is addicted to hard work she cannot be called efficient. The German people do not understand the advantage of large-scale production, although they try for it and admire the American methods.

"Industrial disorders are sporadic rather than general. There is much hunger in the cities and the children are the worst sufferers. There is not enough milk. There is widespread agitation for reclaiming waste lands and cultivating them, but this is only a drop in the bucket, as her waste acreage is very small. People can't realize that there are fertile farms which offer them a good living, and as a consequence these farms are producing little."

Discussing the Ruhr, Mr. Breed said the French invasion had made the German people realize for perhaps the first time what the question of reparations really meant to them. There was no doubt among the Germans as to who had won the war, he said.

Asked if he agreed with Professor Cassel and other economists that Germany possessed the means of buying up all of her outstanding paper currency at prevailing rates of exchange, he replied that Germany undoubtedly could do this with her gold marks, but that such a step would avail her little. That would be too severe a drain on the Reichsbank gold resources to justify it.

AMERICANS GREETED BY DANISH ROYALTY

Delegates to Interparliamentary Union Are Guests of King and Queen at the Palace.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—The American delegated to the conference of the Interparliamentary Union and their ladies were guests today at a royal reception held in the Palace Garden. They were received individually by the King and Queen, who shook hands with each one.

The King spoke in English with Senator McKinley of Illinois, Senator Robinson of Arkansas and Representative Burton of Ohio, and at the Queen's special request the guests were taken for a tour of inspection through the palace.

Paul Loebe, President of the German Reichstag, and Albert Thomas, French Socialist, talking with the correspondent during the conference's lunch hour today, stressed the urgency of American intervention for the salvation of Europe. Herr Loebe said that Germany, like the rest of Europe, had suffered a breakdown and that America was looked upon as the only nation possessing the economic and moral power to solve the Ruhr muddle.

M. Thomas said that America should help create a United States of Europe as a preliminary to a United States of the world. America, he added, could not remain prosperous if Europe descended to anarchy.

The rights of minorities in national populations was the first subject at today's session of the twenty-first international conference of the Interparliamentary Union. The American delegates participated in the debate, short addresses being made by Representatives Andrew J. Montague of Virginia and Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

The American delegates were among those who attended a reception at the town hall after an informal luncheon at the town residence of John D. Prince, the American Minister.

The Danish press, commenting on the conference, agrees that it is likely to work for good through giving the elected representatives of so many different countries the opportunity of thrashing out their divergent views and having their national misconceptions dispelled in friendly intercourse with men and women of other races and opinions.

PRINTERS ON 44-HOUR WEEK

Typographical Union Votes to Meet in Toronto Next Year.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—By unanimous vote, the sixty-eighth annual convention of the International Typographical Union tonight adopted a resolution "strongly urging the Executive Council to resist any attempt to call off the fight for the forty-four hour week," and recommended that strike benefits be continued until all members still on strike are back at work.

There was an open fight between two factions, known in convention circles as "The Progressives," or administration forces, and the delegates representing the Mailers' Trade District Union, an affiliated organization. The controversy was precipitated upon the reading of the favorable report of the Laws Committee on the proposition providing for the creation of an additional vice president of the Executive Committee.

Supporters of the measure contended that this office was a necessity, and insisted that the new officer should be chosen from the printers, not a "mailer" member as at present. The measure, which was defeated by a vote of 153 to 101, in effect declared that the mailers' representative would not be a member of the Executive Committee unless the question to be considered pertained to mailers.

A proposition to amend the constitution so as to reduce the number of subordinate unions required to initiate a referendum on any question was defeated without a roll call.

Toronto was selected for the 1924 convention of the union.

Agudath Israel Meets in Vienna.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—The World Congress of the Agudath Israel organization (orthodox) began its sessions here tonight, attended by 450 delegates from all parts of the world, including fourteen Americans. Remarkable addresses were made by the venerable Chofese Chaim, 92 years old, greatest authority on Jewish ethics; Chief Rabbi Wilna Ozer Grobszenski, Rabbi Leo Jung of New York and Jonas Simon, a delegate from Baltimore. The organization is opposed to political Zionism and works for the maintenance of the Jewish religion and the improvements of conditions in the Eastern States. A resolution was adopted urging the national league to uphold the ideals of pacifism in accordance with President Harding's endeavors.

NEW HOPE IN BERLIN DESPITE DISORDERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

means to act firmly is given by a sudden enthusiasm in collecting taxes, which has resulted in business men and corporations suddenly facing immediate cash payments of heavily increased old taxes and many new taxes.

This has already had the effect of embarrassing many dealers and wholesalers who, needing all their incoming cash for the heavy tax payments, have ceased placing orders for goods, which now are piling up on the manufacturers' hands. This appears to be the first intimation of the coming economic crisis and large scale unemployment.

More trouble for the Stresemann Government came today when the mark took another slump. Officially at 2,700,000 to the dollar this morning, the same as yesterday, a decline set in during the afternoon which sent it down to 3,700,000, indicating that possibly some of those who enthusiastically hailed Stresemann as a savior yesterday are now in doubt.

The slump synchronized with an official announcement that Germany's floating debt is now more than sixty-three trillion marks, or exactly 63,862,214,707,000.

Incidentally there are no signs that the Reichsbank will undertake needed modernization measures or that President von Havenstein will resign, though graceful withdrawal by resignation has been hinted to him again and again and is included in the coalition's program.

The Stresemann Government has something immediately bigger to worry about, however. Meat prices leaped alarmingly in Berlin today. Beef and mutton went above 1,000,000 marks to the pound; pork, a favorite food, is practically unobtainable at any price. Domestic meat now is higher than the world market prices, and relatively few Germans can eat meat on that basis. A reduction of nearly 20 per cent. in bread prices in Berlin is announced for tomorrow, but vegetables and certain other foods show a tendency to follow meat in rising.

Blame Rise in Freight Rates.

The most plausible explanation offered is that meat prices are already anticipating the coming 2,000 per cent. freight rate increase.

The Stresemann Government's dilemma in a laudable attempt to obtain new and real revenues for the State by putting the State railroads and postal, telephone and telegraph services on a sound paying gold basis is having an immediate effect in raising living costs. The minimum standard cost of living for the week ending Aug. 13 increased 192.2 per cent over the preceding week. A storm of protest began to rise today against the foreshadowed rail rate increases because of their effect on living costs, and some of the clamorous critics of today included those who were loudest in the demand for this reform.

A conference of all the German Food Ministers will take place in Berlin tomorrow. A return to something like war-time food control, rationing and maximum price fixing by the State and municipalities for food is foreshadowed.

Despite the unfavorable economic outlook, preparations for the Leipsic Fall Fair, from Aug. 26 to Sept. 1, are being made on the same huge scale as for previous fairs. More than 13,000 exhibitors will be there.

Foreigners usually enjoy a sudden popularity with Germans about Leipsic fair time and special facilities for obtaining visas are to enter Germany promised, with a 25 per cent. reduction in fares on special trains.

Particular interest will focus on Soviet Russia's exhibit in the old Rathaus lobby, which promises a large showing of hides, skins, furs, tobacco, sausage casings, flax, hemp, medicinal herbs and Russian peasant art.

Stinnes Paper Suspended.

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—The police have forbidden the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung to publish for three days. The order was issued presumably in consequence of attacks made by the newspaper on Chancellor Stresemann.

The Minister of the Interior has dissolved the Reich Committee of Workmen's Councils in Berlin and also the Committee of Workmen's Councils of Greater Berlin because of their influence in the formation and the activities of proletarian armed bands.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is owned by Hugo Stinnes, the German industrialist. It was purchased by Stinnes in 1920. The newspaper was suppressed in 1922 for attacks on the Government.

Chancellor Stresemann will fill the post of Foreign Minister temporarily, as Herr Diego von Bergen, German Ambassador to the Vatican, to whom the post was offered, has not yet sent his acceptance from Rome.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs has been definitely assigned to Dr. Anton Hoefle, Clerical party member of the Reichstag from the Rhineland and President of the Federation of Civil Service Officials.

It was denied officially today that former Chancellor Cuno has been appointed to succeed Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt as Ambassador to the United States. No change is contemplated at Washington, it was added.

Rudolf Havenstein has not yet displayed any inclination to retire as President of the Reichsbank, notwithstanding the fact that the four political parties which compose Chancellor Stresemann's coalition Government are making a united demand that he give up his position.

There is divergence of opinion as to whether the Government possesses the legal leverage required to oust him and his directorate, as the Reichsbank, at the behest of the Entente, has been converted into a strictly autonomous institution, thereby removing it from governmental intervention or control.

Havenstein is suspected of attempting to fortify himself in his present position because he is supposed to enjoy the confidence of the Regents of the Bank of England, an attitude which the Tageblatt considers extraordinary in view of the fact that "he no longer commands the confidence of leading circles in Germany." This newspaper demands a directorate for the bank which is "capable of grappling with the problems created by the present situation."

Among the names mentioned in connection with Havenstein's possible successor is that of a former State Secretary, Dr. Bergmann, who has frequently represented the German Government in the reparations conferences in London and Paris.

RED RIOTS DISTURB MANY GERMAN TOWNS

70,000 Menace the Brunswick Government, Demanding Bonus and Food Seizure.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—New Communist outbreaks developed today in Brunswick when 70,000 workers in a mass meeting threatened to seize the Government unless their demands were complied with.

This little republic already has had one all Red Government, in 1919.

The principal demands of the communists today were for an organization of thirty workers to control commissions for seizing and dividing foodstuffs, such commissions to be invested with authority as agents of the State; 25,000,000 marks per capita to be paid immediately to the workers as "emergency economic aid," and a weekly wage of thirty gold marks (About $8.50); and withdrawal of security police forces from the countryside.

The Government partly acceded to the first demand and agreed to give the Control Commissions the powers of "clerical assistants to the State's Attorney."

On the gold wage and 25,000,000 marks special grant they said this must be left to negotiation between the labor unions and employers' associations. They declined to call off the police as these were necessary to prevent plundering the crops.

The 70,000 demonstrators rejected the Government's answer as unsatisfactory and sent an ultimatum to the Minister-President, who promised to summon a special Cabinet council to deliberate on the demands.

In Dresden the radical Minister of Economics, Dr. Fellisch, criticised Chancellor Stresemann and his coalition, saying: "One couldn't give either a long period of grace within which to make good." This remark was made in the course of a demagogic speech before a meeting of the Dresden Communist Shops Council, which body has voted to proclaim a general strike if the demands of the striking and locked-out workers of the thirteen industrial area are not complied with by tomorrow.

They demand a basic hourly wage of sixty gold pfennigs (fifteen cents) converted into paper marks by multiplying by the Communist organ Rote Fahne's weekly compiled cost of living index figure.

Under a threat of the bakers to strike, an arbitration committee has awarded 95,000 Hamburg bakers a weekly wage of 30,000,000 marks. Hamburg returned to normalcy today, the striking longshoremen going back to loading and discharging ships.

Rioting in Occupied Area.

In Dresden the leading Saxon industrialists and members of the bourgeois parties called on the radical Saxon Minister-President, Dr. Zeigner, and protested against the violence employed by the Communists during wage negotiations in the mining districts, particularly in Chemnitz. Dr. Zeigner shrugged his shoulders and told the deputation he had not enough police, but promised to issue an appeal to the workers.

The Saxon Communists so far have scored no positive success. They failed to disrupt railroad communications.

In Leipsic a Communist mass meeting of 20,000 voted by an overwhelming majority to discontinue the strike.

In Hanover order has been restored, after total casualties of fifty dead and wounded. Saxon coal miners are demanding sixty gold pfennigs, or fifteen cents, hourly.

In Aix-la-Chapelle rioting continues, with mobs breaking into and plundering big department stores. One more person was killed there yesterday.

In Berlin, mostly in the outskirts and the east end, there was some rioting Tuesday night, street cars being the principal targets for the mobs. A thousand men and boys advanced on a street car barn in Lichtenberg, a suburb, and bombarded it with rocks, enraged by the resumption of traffic. In Frankfurter Allee, one of the toughest Berlin districts, a crowd of 400 or 500 raised a stone barricade across the street to stop the cars.

No casualties have resulted in Berlin, though numerous arrests have occurred, some 250 being seized for rioting.

Reds Seize Town of Datteln.

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—Communists today stormed the City Hall at Datteln, nineteen miles northeast of Essen, disarmed the police and took possession of the town, says the Central News.

Militia which was summoned from a neighboring town also was disarmed. Many casualties occurred on both sides.

The Communists are said to control the town of Helmstedt, having disarmed the police. Many persons are reported to have been injured in a clash between Nationalists and Communists at Arnstadt.

Leipsic is without gas or electricity in consequence of a strike of the municipal workers.

Eighty arrests were made at Halle following a fight between Nationalist and Communist factions, and on Tuesday the police at Herne were obliged to withdraw before a riotous mob. The forces of occupation restored order.

The situation in the Province of Saxony is reported as threatening.

The strike in the central German lignite district has been settled and work resumed, but the ports of Hamburg and Stettin are at a standstill because of the idleness of the dock workers.

Greater Berlin is normal again, Police Headquarters reports, work at all the big plants having been resumed with full shifts.

Serious food rioting, however, is continuing throughout the occupied zone, where the looting of shops and pillaging of adjacent farms have become daily occurrences. Ruhr points are the worst sufferers, as the shutting down of city shops has brought about a rush of men and women to the rural sections, where potatoes are dug up and hauled away despite a protests of the farmers.

In Berlin, according to the police, the gradual improvement in the food situation is contributing to the calming of the people.

Meat market operators are importing large quantities of frozen beef from Argentina. This beef, although considerably cheaper than the fresh product, is not finding ready buyers, owing to the consumers' prejudice against the iced commodity.

In the occupied areas the currency stringency continues, despite the fact that the Reichsbank floated 80,000,000,000,000 in new marks during the first week in August.

Foreigners Flee by Thousands.

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BERLIN, Aug. 16.—For a week it has been impossible to get a seat in a train crossing the German border. Hundreds of thousands of foreigners have fled, including 10,000 Americans, the strangers going in every direction of the compass.

In addition to the Communist uprisings and the fear of a revolution, the price element has helped the amazing exodus. Stores, hotels, taxis and even the bootblacks have doubled their prices daily for a week until it is practically impossible to get anything for under 1,000,000 marks. A haircut, a cake of soap, a cocktail, a drink of whisky, a pound of butter and a pound of meat each cost 1,000,000 marks, which is about 50 cents. Hotel rooms cost 25,000,000 marks. Taxi fares are away up and railway tickets are expensive. Americans say they are going home, where bootleg whisky is cheaper. Hundreds of German-Americans who came here to live because of the reputed cheapness are despairing.

In addition to the fear of an uprising and the soaring prices, the increasing hostility of the Germans toward foreigners is aiding the exodus. Americans during the recent disturbances frequently suffered, being called profiteers and being insulted in the streets and street cars. Shopkeepers told Americans that their trade was not wanted.

Closing of Ruhr Frontier Extended.

DUESSELDORF, Aug. 16.—The frontier between occupied and unoccupied Germany, closed for a week by order of the occupation authorities because of disturbances in Essen and the surrounding district, will remain closed until the end of the month. Under the original order the closing should have terminated tonight, but the occupation authorities decided to extend the penalty.

The occupation authorities have confiscated 9,250,000,000 marks from the Reichsbank premises at Limburg.

There is much unrest among the workers at Gross-Gerau, near Darmstadt, and Russelsheim, in the same district. Many of the men are without work. The German police have arrested the members of the "Committee of Revolutionary Action" at Russelsheim.

WIFE WINS IN KNIFE DUEL.

Paris Couple Agreed to Battle—Husband Is Found Dying.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—In a duel fought last night by a husband and his wife with knives, the wife won and this morning the husband lies dying in the Broussais Hospital.

The combatants were a couple named Bianchi, who are known among their neighbors in Rue Daguerre for their habit of drinking. At midnight a violent quarrel took place between the man and woman and they agreed to fight it out with knives.

The duel was long, but one-sided. The agility of the woman made her more than a match for the strength of her husband, and three times she plunged the knife into his back when he lunged at her. Finally the man succeeded in cutting his wife's right hand, ending the battle. Pale at the sight of her own blood made the woman drop the knife and flee to the corridor of the house, calling for help.

The police found the man on the floor unconscious from the loss of blood. The woman's wound is not dangerous.

SOCIALISTS FAVOR CALLES.

Merida Convention Expected to Name Him to Succeed Obregon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MERIDA, Yucatan, Aug. 16.—The Socialist Party of Southeastern Mexico will open a convention here tomorrow for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Presidency of the Mexican Republic. Representatives of the Socialist organization known as Liga de Resistencia from the States of Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche and Yucatan will assemble under the chairmanship of Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Governor of Yucatan and President of the Socialist Party of Southeastern Mexico.

It is believed that the convention will vote solidly for the nomination of General Calles.

CROSS EUROPE BY WATER.

Three Czechs Travel 3,000 Kilometers on the Way to Egypt.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—After traveling about 3,000 kilometers on open and inland waters in a twenty-six-foot boat, three Czechs have arrived in Marseilles, en route to Egypt.

The three hardy island sailors left Hamburg in their miniature sailing craft a little more than two years ago. They passed through northern Europe by rivers and canals and visited England and Northern France. Then they ascended the Seine to Paris, thence by rivers and canals to Lyons and down the Rhone to France's Mediterranean seaport.

After sailing various streams in Southern France they will go to Corsica, Sardinia, Tunis and Egypt.

HUGHES SENDS NOTE ON COOLIDGE'S POLICY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Britain, it is argued, there is nothing this Government can sensibly do but mark time.

General Allen, who is not now on the active list of the army, having been retired at the age of 64 last April, is not the only one who has made recommendation to the State Department with respect to the reparations problem. Roland W. Boyden, late American member of the Reparations Commission, also had a "plan," but it was never approved by the Administration.

Coolidge Takes Up Work of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Coolidge began conferences today with congressional leaders on the work of the next session.

Senator Smoot, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and Representative Madden, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, were in conference with him for an hour. Financial legislation to come up was the subject of this meeting. The President is emphasizing at every opportunity that economy is to be the rule of his Administration and that all appropriations must be kept within the budget limits.

Edward P. Farley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, also conferred with the President, who told him that the merchant marine policies of President Harding would be carried out as far as possible. Mr. Farley outlined the work which the board has in hand, and Mr. Coolidge told him to go ahead with the program as approved by Mr. Harding.

Weller for Him as a Conservative.

If the President is a candidate for the 1924 nomination there is no reason, said Senator Weller of Maryland, who called to pay his respects to the President, why Maryland should not be for him.

"The people of the United States," said Senator Weller, "will be quick to discover that Mr. Coolidge is a man of strong character and great ability. He is not a political accident. He has had many years of public training and the nation will not be long in reaching the conclusion that the Republic is in safe and sane hands.

"The President is a conservative. He is thoughtful and he is quick to catch on. I am a conservative myself, and at this time I see no reason why Mr. Coolidge, in the event that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination next year, should not have the support of Maryland."

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was another visitor to the President. He discussed agricultural problems, but subsequently declined to make public the details of their conference.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Fall of New Mexico called to pay his respects to Mr. Coolidge.

The President was at his desk before 9 o'clock this morning and kept busy for the greater part of the forenoon with some heads of bureaus and other Government agencies.

With the Mexican problem apparently on the eve of settlement, and with all plans for handling the anthracite coal situation worked out and ready, in the event of a strike, to be applied, Mr. Coolidge concluded this afternoon that there was no necessity for a Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

It is probable that President and Mrs. Coolidge will take up their residence in the White House the first of next week.

GEN. ALLEN HAS PLAN TO HELP IN EUROPE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

an account of the difficulties he had had as commander of the American Army of Occupation because of the Franco-German controversy in the occupied area. Regarding the way in which the interests of the United States are inevitably bound up in the present crisis, he went on:

"It has been estimated that one-half the population of the United States is engaged in lines of production absolutely dependent upon foreign markets for our surplus production. Europe has always been our best market. It therefore follows that this great economic struggle is seriously interfering with our business relations and prosperity. The humane phase must appeal to all of us. At the present time the salaried and professional classes of a large part of Central Europe are unable to furnish such sustenance for themselves as is compatible with a normal physical living, nor are they able to purchase a modicum of meat required by their growing children.

"These thoughts, involving commercial and human welfare, force an interest in Europe's affairs by our country.

Americans Ignorant of Situation.

"In our much vaunted aloofness from Europe, where changes are impending that may wreck Western civilization, we seem to say that it is not our affair, and salve our conscience with that thought. Were the American people fully abreast of the horrors awaiting Europe and their reparable injuries that must be ours by chaos on the Continent, they would force action while there may yet be time. In spite of our present prosperity, we are suffering from limitations of our trade by reason of the great impasse.

"We are not sufficiently self-contained to live without an exchange of commodities with other countries. The economic Continental struggle is already costing Europe millions of dollars daily in lost production, and also unemployment to millions of men, notably in England, Germany and France. The decreased capacity to purchase by our best customer, Europe, will change our prosperity to sterner times within a short period.

"In this radio-electric era, European trade centres are nearer to us than were the Canadian markets a few years since. In the complexity and interdependence of trade in relation to other countries we are dependent upon those centres in a very large degree for our prosperity. The purchasing power of our products by England, Europe and the commerce of the entire world is continually diminishing by reason of the Central European struggle. Our farmers know why the prices of their grain and meat products continue thus low.

"We have orders of steel products in the Ruhr amounting to millions of dollars that we have been unable thus far to get out, though they were purchased before January 11, 1923, the date of the Franco-Belgian advance.

"There are those who believe that German discipline and thrift will prevent disruptive disorders in that country, and since 'those people understand only force,' the present policy does not suggest great danger to European civilization. The answer to them is a citation of facts. Great disorder, if not chaos, was developed in Germany under conditions far less impelling than the present. Is there any intelligent man who would say that a chaotic Europe would not seriously affect our moral, spiritual and intellectual well-being as well as our physical welfare?

Responsibility of United States.

"Our responsibility is great. Our failure to ratify the treaty, that would have been willingly modified by the other signatories to suit our requirements, has left us in default in the eyes of Europe, and our refusal to accept the defense promised France in the tripartite arrangement leaves us in special default with her. Regardless of the political reasons that brought about our action, or non-action, the fact remains that the present European impasse could not have happened had we participated in winning the peace.

"Our participation could not be considered as injecting ourselves into European affairs, but as answering a call of distress. Under present conditions we are permitting a large and important part of the world to seethe in a disorder that may sooner or later force our participation when the period of counsel and conference is past.

"The animosity created beyond the directly contending States has become so great and the respective State prides so sensitive that those States would appear to refuse outside counsel or intervention. That is one of sufficient reason to compel us to silence and inactivity, provided we are fully cognisant of the great danger of the tragedy almost unexampled in history that is taking place before our eyes. The essential of relief must be found in a rational security for France; reasonable reparations and due consideration for State pride on both sides. Germany wants to give France that security.

"The present great venture is costing France dearly, and the chief solace she gets must be in the fact that her traditional enemy is paying more dearly.

"There can be no such thing as a fight to a finish, for the simple reason that 62,000,000 of virile people can neither be bottled up for a long period nor eliminated from the affairs of the country of their inheritance. With every desire to see our traditional friend enjoy prosperity and progress in security, and to see her just financial and political ends reached, and likewise with equally strong wishes to see our recent enemy, with whom we have made formal peace, regain a normal life, it is fit that the United States should now in combination with others seek to encourage a rational settlement giving security to both sides, and a reasonable reparation for the injuries done to the victors.

"Our country risks loss in European entanglements by initiating this solution than by waiting for an opening with the ever-increasing danger and misery in the delay.

"However strong may be the demands of party exigencies, there comes a time when statesmanship and public welfare demand first consideration. Such a moment has arrived. This is not a time when party welfare should take precedence over this very serious demands made by a national welfare."

Criticism by General Allen of French policy and his statement that the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr was questionable led Robert Underwood Johnson, former Ambassador to Italy, and the American Observer at the San Remo conference in 1920 to take issue with him in support of France. Mr. Johnson said that Mathias Erzberger, the first German Finance Minister, said that several months ago Germany would pay 132,000,000,000 marks at the rate of 2,000,000,000 a year, because the German income was 8,000,000,000 a year. He also said that Lloyd George had insisted at St. Remo in 1920 that France and Italy join in a threat to Germany to take some action similar to that taken by the French in the occupation of the Ruhr.

"The Allies were to read the riot act to Germany then," said Ambassador Johnson. "That was three years ago and the riot act has still to be read to Germany. It is a credit to our American chivalry that we take the part of the under dog, but who is the under dog? We have forgotten that the man who is trying to collect a debt due him is entitled to some sympathy as well as the man who contracted it in a nefarious manner."

Mr. Johnson declared that there had been more legality in the invasion of the Ruhr than in the Versailles Treaty itself.

Sir Edward Grigg replied to Ambassador Johnson by saying that Lloyd George's action at St. Remo was exactly the opposite from the French action in the Ruhr, for Lloyd George insisted on concerted action by the Allies, while the French and Belgians had gone into the Ruhr without the consent of Great Britain.

J. A. M. de Sanchez, a French economist connected with a New York banking house, discussing Lord Curzon's note to France, said that "if Great Britain and the United States expect the French people to shoulder a reconstruction burden of some $4,000,000,000 and the pensions burden of some $3,900,000,000, in order to reduce her reparations claim to such a sum as would barely suffice for the repayment of the loans she contracted in England and America during the war, it can only be cause they are wholly unfamiliar with and completely misjudge the nature of French opinion on debts and reparations."

He said that an economic war of attrition was on between France and Germany in the Ruhr, and that while France had stood the strain, Germany had been getter weaker and weaker. He said that the first statement of the new German Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, showed that the Germans had realized they must give in. "It indicates," he added, "that Stresemann is about to recognize publicly that Germany's position is untenable and to open negotiations with France, concerning the abandonment of passive resistance and conclude a definite reparations agreement."

Count Harry Kessler, the German lecturer at the Institute, denied that the Germans were giving in under the French attrition policy. He quoted from a Düsseldorf dispatch in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES saying that a French agent had admitted that the French had failed to break the will of the people in the Rhineland and Ruhr, "and THE NEW YORK TIMES can hardly be called pro-German," Count Kessler added.

Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, former Argentine Ambassador to the United States, in a lecture before the Institute tonight, said that Argentina had no faith in the efficiency of the Monroe Doctrine; that she could protect herself from European aggression, and that the South American State Department and diplomatic service, because of lack of information and proper organization, has caused much ill feeling against the United States in Argentina.

He said that the influence of the United States was less important in his country than that of Europe. South American relations with Japan are increasing, he added, because "the Japanese are clever, patient and economic, and their merchandise is original good and cheap."

Zeballos criticised the encouragement given by the United States to Brazil and its entente with Chile. The A. B. C. Conference at Santiago, he said, was a failure in regard to reducing armaments, despite attempts here and in Chile "to disseminate the failure." He said he had supported the policy of President Harding for disarmament compacts, but had considered it "difficult to obtain and possibly unreliable." Even now, he said, there was fear of general war in South America.

Dr. Zeballos cited incidents over a long period of years that had caused friction in Argentina—the seizure of Argentine citizens and property in the Falkland Islands by the United States cruiser Lexington, the curtness of this country in refusing any redress, the sending of the naval mission to Brasil and the indifference of the United States when Argentina was attacked by England, France and Australia.

"The Argentine Republic twice appealed to the United States within a period of 60 years demanding the application of the Monroe Doctrine and she was disregarded and offended both times," he said. "It is true that such things occurred before the creation of pan-Americanism, but now the American behavior toward Argentina is no better than before."

He said that the United States did not call upon the Monroe Doctrine except when its own fronti

MAY HOLD DE VALERA AS A REBEL HOSTAGE

He Is Now in Limerick and Will Probably Be Taken to Dublin Jail.

NO FOOD SINCE HIS ARREST

He Is Reported Dejected, but Unlikely to Start Hunger Strike—Election Campaign Livelier.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMERICK, Ireland, Aug. 16.—After his dramatic arrest at Ennis yesterday de Valera was brought into Limerick in an armored car last night and safely lodged in the county jail, where he is heavily guarded, the strictest precautions being taken against any attempt at rescue.

The military authorities, while naturally unwilling to state the prisoner's ultimate destination, say he was not hurt by his alleged fall yesterday, but he is dejected. He has not eaten yet, but there is no reason to suppose that he intends to go on a hunger strike.

It is now reported that de Valera reached Clare by sea and slept at Kilrush the night before his arrest. During the stampede which accompanied the arrest two persons were wounded by revolver shots, but it is not clear by whom the shots were fired. Ten others have been treated in the Ennis infirmary for injuries received during the panic.

With regard to official statements that the troops were fired on from the platform, they cannot be confirmed here. This correspondent saw a civilian fire a revolver from near the platform at the armored car before the firing grew general, but the confusion was such that it was difficult to be sure of exactly what occurred.

Clare republicans have provisionally nominated three more candidates and have summoned the labor and farmer candidates to withdraw in order that the election may be fought on the treaty issue. It is most unlikely, however, that the other parties will agree to this.

Ennis and Limerick are quiet and the Government's action seems to have strengthened its prestige in the latter town.

Election Campaign Livening.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—The election campaign in Southern Ireland is proceeding with a prodigious amount of speechmaking. President Cosgrave and all the ministers are dashing about on tours. Everywhere they are being subjected to plentiful heckling, but no disorders have been reported.

Mr. Cosgrave in his speeches insists that the Anglo-Irish Treaty must be maintained inviolate. "If there are any people who think we intend to allow any clause in the treaty to become inoperative they are making a grave mistake," he says in all his speeches. The boundary and other clauses, he declares, all are vital and must be complied with in spirit and letter.

The arrest of Eamon de Valera has infused intensity in the electioneering in County Clare, where orators are manifesting their talents in abusive language. In the Ennis district the posters are vigorous in tone. One carries the statement, "Birkenhead laughs at the gullible Irish, who destroy their country's independence to save England the trouble."

Another poster inquires: "What particular part of Ireland will de Valera rope off for Mary MacSwiney, Countess Markobora, Madame Clean Gone and Mrs. Desperate?" This evidently alludes to Miss Mary MacSwiney, Countess Markievicz, Mrs. Maud Gonne McBride and Mrs. Despard.

Still another poster asks: "Who looted your shops, robbed your banks, destroyed your bridges and murdered your sons in the national army?"

Among the new women candidates for seats in the Dail is Mrs. Powell, sister of the late Michael Collins. She is seeking election for Cork City.

A Government statement issued this evening through the Publicity Department seeks as far as possible to discredit de Valera by describing his methods in getting interviews published while he was a fugitive. This statement asserts that de Valera himself wrote down suitable questions and answers and sometimes provided "unsuspecting journalists with a preface as romantic as it was fictitious, describing the circumstances of the meeting."

The Publicity Department also publishes a statement declaring that the methods indicated in the captured Republican staff correspondence "to prepare for the next campaign with poison gas, high explosives and the like" are still being followed.

De Valera Probably a Hostage.

The Government today reiterated that "its instructions to the military and the police have always been to seise de Valera when and wherever he was found, and to lodge him with his dupes and agents (in prison.)"

"De Valera, however, took such infinite precautions for his personal safety that he escaped. Several times his hiding places were discovered, but unfortunately the principal was absent."

Sinn Fein, the Republican official organ, stoutly denies that the first shot was fired from the platform at Ennis on Wednesday when de Valera was arrested and also accuses the Free State Government of arresting Republican election agents and seising Republican election literature.

De Valera probably will be brought from Limerick, where he is imprisoned at present, to Mountjoy jail within the next few days. The Public Safety act gives the Government power to detain him, and it is considered likely that he will be kept in jail until the condition of the country is more peaceful.

Events in the Free State during the next fortnight will probably influence the Government's action with regard to the republican leader, whose arrest has created a profound impression in County Clare and throughout Munster.

It is pointed out that the Government can intern the republican leader for six months, or try him before a civil tribunal, but the indications at present are that the former alternative will be adopted and that he will be interned with Austin Stack and his associates.

The program of the Irish Labor Party, made public today, proclaims the right of the Irish people to the ownership of their country and to the complete control of their destinies.

The sovereignty of the people, asserts the program, embraces every man and woman in the nation as well as all its material wealth and resources and all the processes of producing wealth.

The platform also demands that work and a living wage be guaranteed to every person who is willing to labor, and declares in favor of peace and economic freedom.

Barton's Home Raided.

BELFAST, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—The home in Wicklow of Robert Barton, one of the signers of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, who afterward joined the Anti-treaty party, was raided by Free State troops yesterday. It was announced today by Mrs. Erskine Childers, widow of the republican leader.

Mrs. Childers said that she and her two sons and a woman companion were present in the house when the raiders entered by a window, producing a warrant from Major Gen. Hogan authorizing the officer in command of the detachment to search for active irregulars. No arrests were made by the military, who drove up in seven lorries for the raid.

Mrs. Childers said she had been informed that a search of Mr. Dublin home lasting six hours was carried out yesterday.

BRITISH LOAN TO IRELAND.

London Paper Says £6,000,000 One Is Planned.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Great Britain, according to The Morning Post, is arranging a loan of £6,000,000 for the Irish Free State in effect, the paper says, the Government is abandoning its claims of compensation for the damage to British property in Southern Ireland during the disturbed period.

CLOSES HEARINGS ON POLISH TREATIES

World Court Has Been Considering Land Claims Under Minorities Clauses.

AMERICAN DECISIONS CITED

Poland's Spokesman Argues From Supreme Court Rulings in a Cuban Case.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 16.—The hearings on the case involving the Polish minorities treaties, which was submitted by the League of Nations to the World Court for an advisory opinion, have now been concluded, although the decision is not expected for a few weeks, the question being so involved and complicated that the judges feel that they require ample time to study the voluminous documents pertaining to it.

This case mainly concerns the pre-war system of leasing Polish farm estates in the Polish districts of Germany to Germans, who, by bringing in German tenants and boycotting Polish tenants, obtained the land on very advantageous terms. The final "auflassung" of these estates was in many cases made after the armistice and, as Poland contends, in breach of the armistice terms.

To understand the somewhat complicated aspect of this case it is necessary to recall that, according to German law, in order to insure ownership of property two transactions are necessary: first, the contract of actual sale, and secondly, a double contract, which includes the act of renouncement by the former owner and the act of taking possession, called "auflassung," which word has been used both in the French and English official statements of the case in the World Court, there being no adequate translation of the term. Although the actual selling contracts for these estates were concluded, in many cases the "auflassung" was not completed until after the armistice, so that, according to the German civil law, which Poland provisionally adopted, in the ceded territory, these contracts were not valid before the armistice, and an "auflassung" made after the armistice cannot make them valid.

The German representative in this case, Herr Schiffer, ex-Minister of Justice, maintains, however, that the "auflassung" is only a formality, and that the selling contract concluded before the armistice was a moral engagement to give the "auflassung." In order to prove this he quoted various passages of the German code.

Sir Ernest Pollock, who represents Poland, replied that this moral engagement did not concern Poland, having been undertaken by the German Government, with the result that the German colonists were at the same time Germanising agents in the service of the Berlin Government, paying only 3 per cent. on the value of the property—a fact which could be explained only on the theory that the German Government wanted to give a bonus for colonising. In 1919, Sir Ernest continued, the interest rate was 5 and 9 per cent.

He argued that it was not possible to transfer these obligations to Poland by the act of the cession of territory, such action being to the disadvantage of Poland. After this, several analogous cases were cited from the records of the United States Supreme Court, in cases concerning Cuba, Mexico and the United States Government. In a Cuban case the decision of the United States Supreme Court concerning debts contracted in Cuba by Spain in her endeavor to maintain her control was cited. In this case the United States refused to recognize the debt.

Herr Schiffer's arguments, which were very long and at times extremely technical, somewhat complicated the case by introducing into the discussion a series of articles from the Treaty of Versailles, with which this case is held not to be concerned, inasmuch as the League is now occupied only with the application of the minority treaties and is competent to pass only on these treaties, and not on the application of the Versailles Treaty generally.

Herr Schiffer did not reply to any of the arguments offered by the representative of Poland. He declared that contracts held by the colonists in question must not be regarded as isolated phenomena, but in the light of the general German civil law. He referred to the Polish theory that Poland's rights to lands situated in the ceded territories were original, and not derived, rights, and maintained that for the interpretation of the minority treaties it was important to keep in mind that they had been signed at the same time as the Versailles Treaty and were connected with the recognition of Poland as an independent State.

Herr Schiffer then dealt with the question whether the League was competent to deal with the matter now before the Court, the test being whether the rights of minorities were involved. He argued that Articles 1 to 11 were placed under the guarantee of the League. If the "auflassung" had in certain cases been obtained some time after the transfer of property, he said, this was due to technical reasons. He argued that the right of colonists was a very strong one and could not be cancelled by the State; on the contrary, the colonists had a claim, which was enforceable by the tribunals, to obtain their "auflassung," which was a mere formality.

To prove this he cited different applications of German civil law.

According to the Polish contention, however, now that Poland has provisionally adopted German civil law in the ceded territory the application and interpretation of this law must be made by Poland, not by Germany as Herr Schiffer maintains.

The hearings on this case, which mainly concerns the minority treaties, have shown, according to the experts, that these treaties have not been drawn definitely enough, which makes their application extremely difficult.

This is not the first time that the decisions of the United States Supreme Court have been cited at the hearings of the World Court.

Tomorrow judgment on the Wimbledon case, involving the right of access to the Kiel Canal, will be pronounced in the open session of the World Court. This is the first time the Court has been called upon to pronounce a real judgment between two powers, and its decision is awaited with great interest.

WEIZMANN WARNS ZIONISTS.

Leader Sees Dangers in Protests—Asks Good-Will With British.

CARLSBAD, Aug. 16 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Warning of the dangers lying in "uninterrupted protests" against the British Government, as the mandatary for Palestine, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Thirteenth Zionist Congress, last night outlined his policy before the delegates.

Regarding the question of the Zionists' relations with the British Government, the President said there must be mutual confidence and complete good-will on both sides. This did not mean, he said, that the Zionists were satisfied with the British policy of restricting Jewish immigration into the country, nor with its attitude respecting the Hebrew schools of Palestine.

"In our relations with the Arabs, while maintaining our unshakable rights, we must respect the rights of others," he said. "No other wish animates us than to live in friendly relations with the Arabs."

The work in Palestine needed reorganization, he said. This meant no disparagement of the services of those now working there but the time had come when the administration machinery needed experts to handle it.

"This is my program," Dr. Weizmann concluded. "Since 1918 we (referring to Mr. Sokolow and himself) both have borne heavy responsibilities. Possibly heavier ones are still ahead of us which we will be able to bear only when convinced that behind the leadership is the overwhelming majority of the movement. On this condition alone will we work."

"Your Own Sale"

Certain groups of the women's fashions still remain—for those who could not get to the store at the opening of the Sale. All to be sold at ¼ under today's marked prices, although many of these prices were already reduced greatly from the original prices.

John Wanamaker

Astor Place at Ninth Street
Formerly A. T. Stewart

Telephone Stuyvesant 4700
Store Hours: 9 to 5

The Little Home

that Budget Built—on the sixth gallery of the new building—is solving many vexing problems for those who wish assistance in furnishing their homes or planning their home budget. Every one about to be married should visit this Little Home and see what an inspiration and service it is.

From the Writings of the Founder

Brave and Capable Leadership Is Always Necessary

in Army, Navy, State, city and stores, from the General, Colonel, Captain, along the whole line to the Corporal, and in the stores from the Managing Director, Buyer, Salespeople, Office Clerks to the humblest boy or girl messengers.

Organization is nothing unless every soldier or member is under responsible, intelligent and watchful leadership.

One day, during the unpleasantness between the South and the North, now happily past, Stonewall Jackson, of honored memory, heard that Winter's brigade had come from the left and was near the river and giving way. As he passed on the brink of the ravine, his eye caught the scene and he reined up his horse and shouted, "Colonel, you seem to have trouble down there!" Then he rode off.

Afterward he discovered that under overwhelming pressure his old brigade had slightly yielded.

He galloped back and called at the top of his voice, "The Stonewall Brigade never retreats. Follow me!" and led them back to their original line. So much for the alertness and courage of a great general.

Brass bands and big organs in the store or on the field can cheer us, but we must have ordnance—or the right goods and thorough leadership—to win.

(Signed) John Wanamaker

Paris sends Adorable Frocks for Girls 6 to 12 —at $9.75

The Paris of the younger generation is conveyed in this delightful collection of pretty frocks, which were personally selected abroad by our own representative.

Voiles Chambrays Cotton Crepes Dotted Swisses

in the lovely, clear colors, such as apple green, crushed strawberry, orchid, light blue, pink, oxblood, daffodil, peach, tangarine and tan, which are only to be found in imported materials, and in white.

Second Floor, Old Building

IN THE WOMEN'S SPORTS SHOP

Today!

150 Chiffon Alpaca Frocks $12.75

which is less than their wholesale cost earlier in the season

Simple slip-over frocks closely knitted of chiffon alpaca, which is particularly favored for its light weight, and because it does not wrinkle.

Printed in gay patterns

on backgrounds of exquisite colorings—about 12 different shades in all.

The adorable round neckline, the long, full sleeves, the hem and the sash are all bound with fiber silk.

First Floor, Old Building

Lovely Neckwear

For the tailored frock—pinafore collar and cuff sets of white, eyelet embroidered linen, 50c.

For the sleeveless frock—pretty round collars of fine lace in the real Valenciennes patterns, made quite wide over either shoulder to simulate little cap sleeves, $1.

For the silk frock—well-fitting bateau and round collars of imitation Valenciennes lace, made on a foundation of white net, $1.

For the tailleur — camisole guimpes of cream and white net, fashioned with vestee fronts made of rows and rows of fluted lace in Valenciennes patterns and dainty edgings of imitation Point Venise lace, $1.

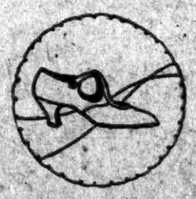
Street Floor, Old Building

The Week-end brings Handbags at $1.65

Leather bags—in a multitude of styles and colors. Some trig little pouch bags in gay colors among them. Some good vachette leather strap bags. Other bags of calfskin. A goodly assortment.

Beaded bags — in draw-top pouch shapes. Bright bugle beads in designs that are good for late Summer and early Fall days.

Main Aisle, Old Building



The Latest Strap Pumps

Perfectly made in every detail on trim, snug-fitting lines, it is certain to be one of Autumn's most successful slippers.

The smart type of stubbed toed shoe so well liked by the Parisienne, of delightful simplicity, revealing interesting cross-straps over the instep.

It has a light, welted sole, and Louis heels of moderate height.

In black satin or patent leather at $11; in brown and black suede at $12.

First Floor, Old Building

Negligee Garters 25c Pair

1,500 pairs. Usually they are three or four times as much, but this lot was made up by a manufacturer of the short lengths of his firm, satin ribbon-covered elastic that is regularly sold at 75c to $1 the yard.

They are made in smart plain shades, and in stunning color combinations.

The Notion Shop, Street Floor, Old Building

Pongee Traveling Robes, $10.75

Imported, of fine silk natural-color pongee, these robes, beautifully tailored, will literally fold small enough to go into the space of a pocket-book.

Ideal for traveling. And they launder beautifully.

Full length, made in kimono style, with sash.

Third Floor, Old Building

104 Suites of Dining Room Furniture

Now in the August Sale

Prices from $150 to $2,952 for the $200 to $4,428 grades

When other furniture sales begin to lag, the Wanamaker Sale keeps its variety and service up to top-notch by bringing in new shipments from our reserve stocks.

We said at the opening of the sale: "We have a quarter million dollars of furniture in reserve in our warerooms, and a hundred and eighty thousand dollars more on call."

We are now calling in these reserves!

A few examples

$236 for a $355 ten-piece combination walnut suite, Jacobean design.

$255 for a $300 ten-piece combination mahogany suite, Queen Anne design.

$360 for a $450 ten-piece combination mahogany suite, Sheraton design.

$486 for a $540 ten-piece two-tone mahogany suite, Sheraton design.

$503 for a $559 ten-piece combination mahogany suite, Italian design.

$674 for an $896 ten-piece combination mahogany suite, Colonial design.

$728 for a $1,092 ten-piece combination walnut suite, Jacobean design.

$859 for a $1,290 ten-piece combination mahogany suite, Jacobean design.

$908 for a $1,362 ten-piece combination walnut suite, Italian design.

$1,170 for a $1,670 ten-piece combination walnut suite with marble tops; Italian design.

Sixth Gallery, New Building

Dinner, Dance or Street Frocks These at $39.50 Will Delight Miss 14 to 20

First, because they are so smart, and then because they are such excellent frocks at this low price.

Lace and Georgette Crepe

Dyed silk lace to match the color of the Georgette crepe and the underslip—black or cocoa brown, with an ombre ribbon girdle. This is the dinner frock.

Pastel Tinted Georgette

Pale coral pink, pale green or maize are the exquisite colors of this most youthful dance frock. Two shades of ribbon make the sash.

Satin and Lace

Paris is using white lace collars and cuffs again. Here they complete a smartly simple frock of crepe satin—black, dark brown.

Second Floor, Old Building

In the Wanamaker Fur Sale

Fine Scotch Mole *and the* **Smart Silhouette in a Coat at $245**

This coat is one of the features of the Fur Sale—not only because of the unusually low price, but for its many new fashion notes as well—

The new bolster collar.

The not-too-wide straight sleeves!

The straight slender silhouette. 48 inches long.

All coats in the Wanamaker Fur Sale are marked 25 per cent. and more under their prices at the end of the sale.

Terms of Payment

will be arranged within reason to suit each customer —with a partial deposit the furs will be held in our cold storage vaults until needed in the Fall.

Second Floor, Old Building

In The Women's Sports Shop

Final Clearaway of Silk and Fibre Silk Sweaters

$10—for our $12.75 and $15 grades
$15—for our $29.75 and $35 grades

Our entire collection of fine Tuxedo sweaters has been marked down to these low prices to make room for new stocks.

Black Navy Blue Brown Tan

These are the colors in both groups. In the $15 group there are a few white, henna, and gray sweaters, too.

First Floor, Old Building

Nursery Furniture

10 to 25 Per Cent. Less

The entire collection of finely built nursery furniture in the Baby's Store.

Ivory enameled wood beds, for the new baby, are simply constructed with spindle sides. Each bed is fitted with a new device for lowering the side, and has a strong wire link spring. $9.75 for the $12.95 grade.

Mattresses for these beds—in cotton, $5.95 for the $6.95 grade; in mixed hair, $7.95 for the $8.95 grade; in horse hair, $9.50 for the $10.95 grade.

Two other most attractive beds of ivory enameled wood, built on very simple lines, are also fitted with the new drop side and have excellent wire link springs. August Sale prices, $16.75 and $28.75 for the $22.50 and $31.50 grades.

Mattresses—in cotton, $6.95 for the $8.95 grade; in mixed hair, $8.95 for the $10.95 grade; in horse hair, $10.95 for the $12.95 grade.

Ideal nursery wardrobes of ivory enameled wood are built with four deep, dust-proof drawers and have convenient hanging compartments equipped with little hangers. $34.75 for the $39.50 grade.

Nursery clocks from France—amusing clowns and frogs, painted in lovely, bright colors—$6.50 and $8.95 for the $7.50 and $10.50 grades.

Third Floor, Old Building

WANAMAKER SHOPS FOR MEN

Men: *Your Own Sale* Still Invites You

1-4 Under Today's Prices

Men's Suits in the Main Store

Fancy suits—$50 and $55 grades—now marked $40—deduct ¼—your price, $30.

Fancy suits and English lounge suits—$80 to $75 grades—now marked $50—deduct ¼—your price, $37.50.

Fancy suits and 4-piece golf suits—$55 grade—deduct ¼—your price, $41.25.

Fancy suits and golf suits—$65 grade—deduct ¼—your price, $48.75.

Fancy suits and golf suits—$70 grade—deduct ¼—your price, $52.50.

Fancy suits, English lounge suits and golf suits—$75 grade—deduct ¼—your price, $56.25.

ALSO—you may deduct one-fourth from today's prices of men's Summer clothing, including Palm Beach suits, mohair suits, Tropicals, linen coats, sports coats, silk suits, flannel trousers, and linen knickers in large sizes.

Men's Suits—Broadway Store

$30 Suits—now marked $19.50—deduct ¼—your price, $14.62.

$35 Suits—now marked $24.50—deduct ¼—your price, $18.37.

$40 Suits—now marked $29.50—deduct ¼—your price, $22.12.

$45 Two-trousers Suits—now marked $29.50—deduct ¼—your price, $22.12.

Plenty of Good Shirts

Broadcloth Shirts—plain or with stripes—sizes 14 to 17—now marked $2.75—deduct ¼—your price, $2.06.

Cheviots and Madras Shirts, broken sizes—now marked $1.85—deduct ¼—your price, $1.38.

And These New Sales

$2.50 and $3 Pajamas—$1.85

$2.50 to $3.50 grades

Fine, sturdy Fruit of the Loom muslin in white with colored trimming, or in neat little stripes. White oxford cloth, soisette in various colors, and other weaves that are seldom available at a price so low. Ample in fullness; finely made in every detail; sizes A, B, C and D.

Men's $1.50 Silk Socks, 60c pr.

One of the best-known makers of men's silk socks in the country has changed his line, and here are 2,400 pairs of a very popular number, sold in good stores everywhere at $1.50 a pair, reduced to 60c a pair for a quick clearaway. Thread silk with cotton mixed tops; toes and heels are cotton; pastel; black, white, navy, cordovan and gray. Sizes 9½ to 11½, but not every size in every color. Remarkable.

High or Low Shoes, $3.65

$3.65 is your price for our regular shoes now marked $4.85; from which you deduct one-fourth.

Street Floor, New Building

SPECIALIZED SERVICE — STREET FLOOR

An Ice Buffet

In one of New York's smartest restaurants is the ice buffet. It is of aluminum sunk into a frame and filled with sparkling, crystal clear ice. Stands of tempting fruit and cool ferns decorate it. Ginger ale, syphona and jugs of English Ginger-beer are buried in the ice. Topping it are glass-covered pitchers of orange juice, lemon juice, chocolate and coffee—ready for making delicious drinks. Hostesses may well follow the idea for week-end parties or morning at Bridge.

Knickerbocker Ice is the pure, sparkling Ice to use. It's made from filtered water and delivered in clean wagons.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

$45

DANCING or dining is the vocation of this frock of black or peach chiffon and shadow lace with dainty ribbon bows peering through the lace.

AVEDON
FIFTH AVENUE
at Fortieth St.

VITTEL

The most restful resort in France.
SEASON FROM MAY 15 TO SEPT. 15.

For Treatment of GOUT AND RHEUMATISM and Elimination of Uric Acid
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BOOM JOHN E. MACK FOR APPEALS COURT

Dutchess Democrats Ask Aid of Tammany—Murphy Says Field Is Open.

CLEAR TRACK FOR PRALL

Wigwam Leader Declares Tax Commissioner Will Run for Congress in the Eleventh.

John E. Mack, former District Attorney of Dutchess County and late guardian ad litem for Baby Guy Stillman, loomed up yesterday as a serious contender for the Democratic nomination for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to succeed Judge John W. Hogan of Syracuse, who will retire under the age limit at the end of this year.

The nomination will be made by the Democratic State Committee, under powers vested by the convention which met in Syracuse last Fall. Mr. Mack is a State Committeeman representing the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County. The date for the committee meeting has not yet been fixed.

The Mack boom was brought officially to the attention of Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy yesterday by a delegation of Dutchess County Democrats who called upon him at Tammany Hall. The delegation was headed by E. E. Perkins, leader of Dutchess County. Others in the delegation were Thomas Lynch, political lieutenant of former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt; Philip Mylod, Chairman of the Dutchess County Democratic Committee, and Edward M. Conger, law partner of Mr. Mack. An effort to enlist the aid of Herbert C. Pell Jr. in behalf of Mr. Mack was not successful. Mr. Pell said that in his position as State Chairman it would be manifestly improper for him to take a stand in favor of one Democratic candidate for office as against another.

Republican Deal Reported.

Rumors that Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman had been picked by Tammany Hall for the prospective vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench, and that a deal had been made whereby the Republicans were to endorse him in the event of his nomination by the Democratic State Committee, brought the Dutchess County Democrats to New York to see Murphy.

The Republicans have been credited with a desire to avail themselves of any opportunity afforded to fall in behind the Democratic candidate, and to be anxious to avoid a State-wide division on party lines, which the Republican leaders are said to fear, might involve loss of prestige to the party on the eve of a Presidential election. It was said last night that in the event the Democrats should name Mr. Mack, it would be an indication that they felt confident and determined to force such a line-up.

Mr. Murphy said after the conference that he had told the delegation that the field was free, that any man entering the contest could be assured of a square deal at the State Committee meeting; that he had no candidate for the place, and that his mind was open.

"I certainly have not been party to any deal with the Republicans in connection with this or any other nomination," said Mr. Murphy. "All that we want is to pick the best candidate we can find to run for this important office. The State Committee will do the picking."

"We are going to take our fight to the meeting of the Democratic State Committee," said Mr. Perkins after his talk with Murphy. "All the northern counties in the State are for the nomination."

Thomas Lynch one of the other members of the Dutchess County delegation, said that the Republicans of Dutchess and Westchester Counties were ready to give their endorsement to Mr. Mack in the event of his nomination by the Democrats.

McCooey Favors Kelly.

John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings, had a talk with Mr. Murphy after the delegation had left Tammany Hall. The Brooklyn leader was asked if his organization had a candidate for the Court of Appeals. Mr. McCooey said he favored the nomination of Presiding Justice William J. Kelly of the Appellate Division in the Second Department. Justice Kelly is a Brooklyn Democrat.

"But I am not sure that he would care to become a candidate," Mr. McCooey said.

As far as Tammany Leader Murphy is concerned, a clear track has now been provided for Tax Commissioner Anning S. Prall, Mayor Hylan's friend, to make his run in the primaries for the Congressional nomination in the Eleventh District. For all that, it appeared yesterday as if there might be opposition to Prall unless Murphy should assert himself again in the interest of harmony.

Edward Gleason, who before the meeting of the Richmond County Democratic Committee on Tuesday night was in the field to contend with Prall for the endorsement of that body, was busy yesterday circulating petitions to give him a place on the primary ballot as candidate for the nomination for Congress. It was said that Gleason had called upon some of the Democratic leaders in Manhattan and that he had decided to stay in the fight. Whether Assemblyman Thomas R. Cosgrove of Richmond, another contender, will remain, has not been settled.

"Prall not long ago was an enrolled Republican," said Mr. Gleason. "Only a few years ago he was a candidate for Assembly on the Republican ticket. I have been a Democrat and a resident of Richmond all my life. In justice to my many Democratic friends there and in Manhattan I feel obliged to make a fight in the primaries. I am entitled to this nomination and believe I can win."

"It has all been settled," said Tammany leader Murphy, referring to the differences that had arisen over the candidacy of Mr. Prall, after a talk with the latter. Park Commissioner Thomas R. McGinley of Richmond, Democratic leader of that county, and ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley, who is the dominant factor in the Manhattan end of the Eleventh Congressional District.

In Mr. Murphy's own Congressional District, the Sixteenth, where a vacancy is to be filled, no candidate has yet been selected. Mr. Murphy said that nothing would be done until Monday.

"What is the cause of the delay?" was asked.

"We are looking for good timber," said Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy will go to his Summer home at Good Ground, L. I., today to stay over Sunday.

A. W. GOTTSCHALK A SUICIDE

Business Associates Unable to Furnish a Motive.

Abraham W. Gottschalk, head of A. W. Gottschalk & Co., Inc., dealers in veilings, 87 Fifth Avenue, was found dead yesterday in a room of his apartment, 700 West 180th Street. The room was filled with gas which he had inhaled through a tube. The body was found by Edward Harris, superintendent of the building, who forced his way into the Gottschalk apartment.

From relatives of Mr. Gottschalk it was learned that he had lived in the apartment house with his aged mother, who is in Chicago, and a brother. Business associates said that his business affairs were in good shape, and that he was apparently in good health.

POLICE GRAFT TALES ALTERED AT HEARING

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

about May 17, 1921, and at that time he had disposed of 834 cases of liquor to persons having Federal permits to buy them. His brother, Nicholas, he said, negotiated the transactions. He said that he had received cash and had deposited it in the Chelsea National Bank. A bank book which he produced showed a deposit of $12,150 on June 3, and he declared that he did not know what he did with the rest of the cash. He asserted that he did not own any whisky on May 28, 1921, the day the truckload was stopped. He admitted that he had no permit to have the whisky after May 18.

"You are testifying that you had no whisky on May 28 and that the last was removed on May 17," said Judge Crain.

"Do you understand that?"

"Yes, your Honor."

"To whom did you sell the liquor?" asked Mr. Lindsay.

"Several persons," said Petrucci.

"What did you do with the money?" asked Judge Crain.

"Part I deposited, part I saved."

Mr. Pecora, taking over the examination at this point, asked: "Did you sell the whisky in one lot?"

"No, I sold it to three or four persons. They all showed me permits to purchase."

"This $12,000 that you deposited in the Chelsea Bank—why did you keep it in your possession from May 17 until June 3?"

Bought Himself a House.

"I liked to have it on hand."

"That leaves $25,000 not deposited. What did you do with this?"

"I bought myself a house in New Jersey."

"What is the date of the deed?"

"I don't remember. I think in September, 1920."

"Any mortgage on it?"

"Yes."

"Did you pay any part of it?"

"Yes."

"By cash or check?"

"Check."

"Then did any part of the $25,000 go toward paying for your home?"

"No."

Petrucci, under further examination, said that he also deposited money in the People's Trust Company in Hackensack, but he could not recall any particular amounts.

"Did you pay any loans with any part of this $37,000?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you keep any record of the sales?"

"Yes. I turned them over to prohibition headquarters."

Forgetful About Morrison.

Continued questioning developed that in the Summer of 1920 Detective Morrison, one of the detectives accused of taking $2,500 after they had stopped the liquor, had figured in an altercation with the Petruccis. Morrison, according to their testimony, had seen some whisky being moved into the store, and, entering, had inquired about it. They said that they showed him a permit, and that when he became abusive they called up the West Thirtieth Street Station and complained.

"Did Morrison make any demands?" asked Mr. Pecora.

"I don't know."

"Did he make any threats?"

"I don't know."

Ernest Petrucci admitted that on the day the truck was stopped he was in the vicinity. He said he thought it had gone to his butcher or baker.

"You paid for whisky by check," said Mr. Pecora, reverting to the sale. "Why did you sell for cash?"

"I sold for both check and cash."

"But in this $37,000 transaction you sold for cash. Why?"

"I don't know."

"Why didn't you put the money in the bank?"

"Many banks go up in the air."

Nicholas Petrucci was called to the stand before the midday recess after it developed that he and his brother and Patrolman Busch, whom they testified they barely knew, had had luncheon together between sessions of Tuesday's hearings. He admitted that they had mentioned the case. Judge Crain warned them not to discuss the case.

On the resumption of the hearing Mr. Pecora began the cross-examination of Nicholas Petrucci. Asked what he had done with the firm's records of sales, he said that all the records were thrown into ash cans when they moved.

Nicholas said that his brother was in the habit of keeping large sums of money in the safe. "It was broken into several times and I advised him against it, but he continued to keep it there," he added.

"Do you remember Inspector Lahey asking you if $2,000 of the money paid to Lambert and Morrison was Shevlin's and $500 yours, and your answer: 'I don't think he has $2,000'? How do you know if you had seen him only once, as he was pointed out, sitting in an automobile?"

"I don't know."

Asked whether Dwyer had been in the store on May 28, Petrucci said he did not believe he had.

"I am sure I left the store at 10 o'clock in the morning on that day," he added.

"Do you recall the Chief Inspector asking you if you were in the store on the afternoon of May 28 and you answered 'Yes'?"

Witness Admits a Mistake.

"That is a mistake. I know I was not in the store that afternoon."

"How often did you see Dwyer in the store?"

"About twice in all my life."

"When Chief Inspector Lahey asked you whether Dwyer was there on May 28 you said: 'Perhaps he did. He comes in almost every day.'"

"I don't know."

"Why did you tell the Chief Inspector that?"

"I guess it was because I thought he was some one else."

"When you were asked about Shevlin's business, you said you knew nothing about it. Before Chief Inspector Lahey you said that he was not a proper person to be associated with, because he was mixed up in gambling. Why did you testify to that effect?"

"I don't remember it."

Petrucci's examination was interrupted by an adjournment. He will be recalled when the hearing is resumed on Tuesday morning at 10:30.

NEW POLICE GRAFT CHARGE.

Bus Owner Says He Paid for Traffic Ordinance Immunity.

District Attorney Dodd of Brooklyn has ordered an investigation of the statement of Louis Kaufman of 555 Bedford Avenue, owner of a sightseeing bus, who told Magistrate Steers he had paid $20 weekly to four policemen last year to permit him to park his car for long intervals and violate the traffic ordinances.

Kaufman has not mentioned the names of the policemen he alleges received the money, nor has he given any evidence that would support his charge. At the address he gave in court it was said that Kaufman occupied a furnished room. Policeman Anton Schultz charged Kaufman with violation of the traffic regulations in parking his car for more than fifteen minutes on August 12, at Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street. Magistrate Steers adjourned the case pending investigation.

Police Captain John Quirk, formerly of the Bedford Avenue Station, Kaufman told the Magistrate, had given him permission to park his bus, but policemen had ignored this permission and had interfered with his hack stand. Captain Quirk, recently transferred to the Bridge Station, is said to have made enemies of several politicians a few months ago by entering a political club in search of gamblers.

AUTOMOBILES KILL 2 CHILDREN AND MAN

Boy Falls From Bicycle, Girl From Running Board to Death Under Truck Wheels.

FIRE ENGINE HITS A PILLAR

Driver Swerves to Avoid Woman and Companion, Crushed, May Die—Woman Saves Man.

A man and two children were killed and several persons were injured, one of them a fireman, in automobile accidents in this city and vicinity yesterday. At Locust Point, N. J., a young woman probably saved the life of a man who lost a leg in a motor accident, when she made a tourniquet of her sash and stopped the loss of blood while others went for a doctor.

Frances Reitano, 3 years old, of 694 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, was killed by an automobile truck in front of her home late yesterday. The child was sitting on the running board of the truck in front of her home. The chauffeur, Seirio Cavano of 2,384 Belmont Avenue, chased her away, but when he wasn't looking, she returned and sat there again.

Cavano, not knowing she was there, started his truck. Frances was thrown under a rear wheel and crushed to death. The child's mother was sitting on her doorstep and saw the accident.

Neighbors surrounded the truck and threatened Cavano. Patrolman Buckley of the Morrisania Station ran up, hustled Cavano into an automobile and took him to the station.

William Dunuro, 12 years old, of 16 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, fell from his bicycle at Jefferson Street and Wyona Avenue, Brooklyn, and was struck, according to the police, by an automobile owned and operated by Ralph Sutter of 200 Grant Street, Brooklyn. The boy was killed instantly.

The police said a front wheel of the boy's bicycle struck a projecting brick on the grade of the Long Island Railroad freight crossing.

John J. McCarthy of 102 Ashburton Avenue, Yonkers, was killed there early yesterday when an automobile in which he was riding overturned in Central Avenue near Sherman Avenue. The automobile was driven, according to the police, by Michael Timmons of 151 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers. Timmons, the police said, lost control and the machine turned turtle in a ditch.

Timmons was sent to St. Joseph's Hospital suffering from internal injuries and shock. He will recover.

To avoid striking a woman who stepped directly in front of engine 16, Harry Lynch of 243 East Twenty-eighth Street, the driver, ran the engine into an elevated pillar in Second Avenue between Thirty-first and Thirty Second Streets, wrecking the apparatus and throwing Patrick Herlihy, a fireman, against another elevated pillar.

Herlihy, who is 46 years old, married, and the father of eight children, was hurt so badly it is feared he will die. He was taken to Bellevue. Herlihy lives at 1,821 Holland Avenue, the Bronx, and has been in the Fire Department sixteen years.

The engine was returning from a trifling fire in a vacant lot at Thirty-third Street and First Avenue.

Miss Mary Brower, 19 years old, daughter of George Brower, a carpenter, living at Locust Point, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., was the heroine yesterday of the accident in which one man's right leg was torn off between the knee and the hip and another man was badly injured on the head and chest.

The man who lost his leg is John Griffin of 192 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. The other man is J. F. Howard of 331 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York. With Jay T. Fonda of 4 First Avenue and Richard Bleind of 530 West Seventeenth Street, New York, they were guests of T. S. Ackerson, who owns the old Oscar Hammerstein estate at the Highlands. The four men were out in a racing car. As they rounded a corner at Locust Point at high speed the car crashed into a tree. Griffin was sitting on a running-board seat.

Miss Brower was the only person near. She ran to the help of the injured men, tore off her sash and made a tourniquet of it for Griffin's leg, and treated Howard and the two other men who had received minor injuries. Fifteen or twenty minutes later Miss Brower sent a passer-by for a doctor. Griffin and Howard were taken to Monmouth County Hospital. Owing to the prompt treatment by Miss Brower, Griffin might live, it was said there. Howard was not dangerously injured. The others went home.

Voronoff to Bare Operation Secrets.

TURIN, Italy, Aug. 16.—Dr. Serge Voronoff has addressed a letter to Professor Perroncini, who is organizing the Second International Congress of Comparative Pathology, to be held in Rome, Oct. 7, announcing that he will attend the sessions. Dr. Voronoff says he will then for the first time give the details, methods and results of gland operations he has performed on forty-five men.

FUNDS FOR SUBWAYS IN PERIL, SAYS CRAIG

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

intended to fritter away the city's debt margin so that the construction of new subways would not be possible except under arrangements with the Interborough and the B. M. T. or some other newly organized corporation, the result could not have been calculated more effectively.

Recalls Warning to Legislature.

"Early last February, when Mayor Hylan embarked upon his attempt to run the finances of New York City and had bills introduced in the Legislature empowering the city to use its remaining credit margin by issuing bonds for various kinds of undertakings, such as the bridge over the East River at Ninth Street, the repair of street pavements, the purchase of motor vehicles, the erection of garages and various expenditures that should be met out of current taxes, I pointed out the inevitable consequence of such a course in a memorandum submitted to the Legislature, as follows:

"'Proposals for the construction and operation or new subways have been presented for public consideration, the cost of which requires the use of the city's credit to the extent of several hundred million dollars. Without going into figures, it may unhesitatingly be said that for the City of New York to finance urgently needed transit facilities will require not only every dollar of its credit that is safely available, but will also require the utmost skill in the use of that credit and the postponement of other very desirable public improvements until a subsequent time.'"

The Board of Estimate has been summoned to meet this morning at City Hall to consider approval of a third new subway route. The call was issued by Mayor Hylan and, it was understood, the line to come up for discussion will be a Queens route to link that borough with Brooklyn.

Two weeks ago in the midst of the campaign of the Committee of One Thousand for new subways, the board met at the call of the Mayor and promptly ratified two systems—the Brooklyn crosstown line and the B. M. T. extension up Central Park West and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Proceeding without delay, the Transit Commission yesterday disclosed a list of tentative stations for the Brooklyn crosstown line and the Central Park West route. Those interested were advised to study the location of the stations and, at a hearing to be held later by the commission, to register approval or disapproval.

The list of stations for the new subways was drawn up by Robert Ridgway, Chief Engineer of the Transit Commision, while other employes of the Commission were engaged in obtaining consents of property owners for the construction of the routes. The lists were issued by Commissioner LeRoy T. Harkness.

In a foreword the Chief Engineer said that he had been attempting to locate stations so that they would not be more than half a mile, figuring from the centre of one station to the centre of the next one, or about ten city blocks between them. The stations will be about two blocks long, so that the actual distance between stations will be about eight blocks. In some cases, however, as Mr. Ridgway pointed out, conditions made this impossible.

The Brooklyn Stations.

Along the Brooklyn crosstown line the stations were selected as follows: In North Jane Street the first station is from the Boulevard to Marion Street and 1,650 feet farther along in the same thoroughfare, measuring centre to centre of the stations, is a station extending from William Street to Prospect Street. In Jackson Avenue the first stop is Mott Avenue to Pearson Street, 2,700 feet from the Prospect Avenue station. The next station in Jackson Avenue runs from Sixth Street to Fourth Street, 2,500 feet distant.

There are three stations planned for Manhattan Avenue, the sites and distances in feet being as follows: Dupont Street to Freeman Street, 3,400; Greenpoint Avenue to Noble Street, 2,050, and Nassau Avenue to Driggs Avenue, 2,400. The station designed for Roebling Street is to go from North Seventh Street to North Fifth Street and is 3,200 feet from the centre of the Driggs Avenue stop.

Two stops are marked down for the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza part of the line. The first is to be at Williamsburg Plaza, 2,250 feet from the North Fifth Street station, and the second is to be 1,700 feet away, beginning at Lee Avenue and extending to Bedford Avenue. Four stations are marked for Bedford Avenue, their location and distances apart being as follows: Lynch Street to Flushing Avenue, 2,350 feet; Myrtle Avenue to Willoughby Avenue, 2,000 feet; Lexington Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, 2,100 feet, and 3,900 feet away a station extending from Putnam Avenue to Hancock Street.

Mr. Ridgway gave the commission his reasons for picking this list of stations as follows:

"The location from Boulevard to Marion on North Jane Street is the furthest west practical for a station, and that between William and Prospect Street is so placed for convenient transfer to the elevated station immediately above it. The station on Jackson Avenue between Mott Avenue and Pearson Street is generally determined by the location of the Court House and Thomson Avenue, the important through thoroughfare. The station on Jackson Avenue between Sixth Street and Fourth Street is fixed to permit of transfer to the Jackson Avenue station of the Steinway tunnel line.

Greenpoint Important Avenue.

"The Greenpoint Avenue station is fixed on account of the importance of that avenue. The station between Dupont and Freeman Streets was inserted because the distance between Greenpoint Avenue and Fourth Street is too great. It is located so as to divide up to the best advantage of the traffic the space between Greenpoint Avenue and Newtown Creek. The importance of Nassau Avenue and Driggs Avenue indicated the location of that station. The station on North Fifth Street to North Seventh Street is fixed by the location of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern line.

"Williamsburg Bridge Plaza is an important transfer point and hence a station is proposed there. The importance of Flushing Avenue fixes the need of the station at that point. The distance between the proposed station in Flushing Avenue and Williamsburg Bridge Plaza is about 4,050 feet, which is too great, and hence the station extending between Nostrand Avenue and Bedford Avenue is proposed. It could not be exactly centered between the two stations because of the curve into Bedford Avenue.

"The station from Myrtle Avenue to Willoughby Avenue has been so located to facilitate transfer from this station to the Myrtle Avenue elevated. Similarly for the next station at the Lexington Avenue elevated. It is proposed to extend the Lexington Avenue station to about Lafayette Avenue on account of the importance of that street. The station from Putnam to Hancock Street has been so located to avoid the curve into Fulton Street.

Stations in Manhattan.

The stations proposed for the B. M. T. extension from Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, number eleven. Six of the stops are in Central Park West. They are Sixty-fifth Street-Sixty-seventh Street, Seventy-second Street-Seventy-fourth Street, Seventy-ninth Street-Eighty-first Street, Eighty-sixth-Eighty-eighth Street, Ninety-sixth Street-Ninety-eight Street and 100th Street-108th Street.

In Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenues stations are 116th Street-118th Street, 125th Street-127th Street, 135th Street-137th Street, 145th Street-147th Street and 155th Street-157th Street.

Chief Engineer Ridgway's reasons for these stations were:

"The station from Sixty-fifth Street to Sixty-seventh Street is the first one possible on Central Park West, on account of the curvature. Eighty-sixth Street has a cross-town line and that indicates the construction of a station there. The distance between Sixty-fifth Street and Eighty-sixth Street is too great for one station, and therefore two have been proposed between these, cognisance being taken of the importance of Seventy-second and Eighty-first streets. The importance of Ninety-sixth Street fixes the location of that station.

"The location of a station from 106th Street to 108th Street is determined by the need for getting as close to Cathedral Parkway (110th Street) as possible. It cannot be placed at 110th Street on account of the curved alignment between Central Park West and Manhattan Avenue. The importance of 116th Street, 125th, 135th, 145th and 155th streets fixes generally the location of those stations. The 155th Street station is extended north to 157th Street on account of the connection to the Polo Grounds; similarly, the 145th Street station is extended to 147th Street, as that is open to the west; 157th Street correspondingly is open to the east."

Commissioner Harkness, replying yesterday to Mayor Hylan's suggestion to Murray Hulbert, President of the Board of Aldermen, that an investigation be made to determine how many new steel cars had been purchased by the various transit companies in the last ten years, said that an investigation was not necessary, since all the figures were on file in the office of the Transit Commission.

He reported that a total of 3,578 had been ordered in that period at a cost of $53,823,000. He divided the car orders and the costs in this manner: Interborough, 1,374 cars at $20,600,000; B.-M. T., 900 cars at $21,000,000; Hudson & Manhattan, 50 cars at $1,250,000; surface lines, 950 cars at $8,943,000, and Long Island Railroad, 302 cars at $5,030,000.

CRAIG MUST PAY $16,235.

Mandamus Writ Orders City Controller Honor Transit Vouchers.

Application by Clarence J. Shearn for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Craig to pay his vouchers for $16,235 from the Transit Commission for services and disbursements as special counsel last Summer during the investigation of buses and trackless trolleys was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Mullan.

Although the city had paid previous bills, the vouchers in question were rejected on the ground that the statute creating the Transit Commission did not provide for employment of special counsel.

In his decision in favor of ex-Justice Shearn, Justice Mullan said "the language of the act is sufficiently broad to include the services here in question." The court said that while the Legislature in passing the Transit act may not have had in mind employment of special counsel, there is no restriction in the act which could be held to bar such services.

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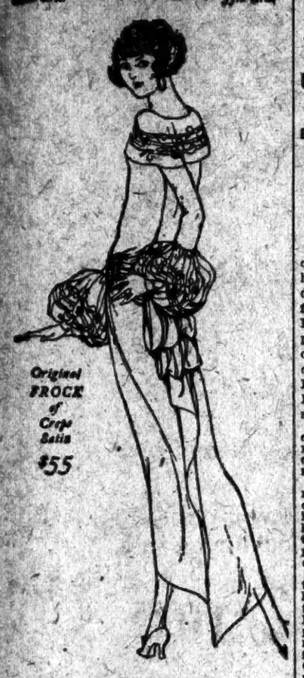

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WASHINGTON THINKS GEDDES REPORT FAIR

Immigration Officials Are Not Disposed to Dispute Its Accuracy.

DAVIS WITHHOLDS COMMENT

But Another Official Agrees With British Suggestion of Sifting Immigrants Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The report on conditions at Ellis Island, made to his Government by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, was before James J. Davis, the Secretary of Labor today, but Mr. Davis was not prepared to make any statement concerning the report until tomorrow. The other directly interested party, W. W. Husband, the Commissioner General of Immigration, is now on leave in Vermont.

Informal opinion at the Department of Labor seemed to be that the Geddes report was not only courteous but a comprehensive and generally fair statement of conditions at the island.

"When the Ambassador said that the real trouble with Ellis Island was that one-half the people there should never have been allowed to reach the island he stated just what we have been contending for," said one official. "That particular utterance reached the heart of the whole matter."

There is no disposition among officials to dispute the accuracy of Sir Auckland's observations concerning conditions at Ellis Island. Department of Labor officials, however, were quick to point out that in making public this report, the British Goernment had failed to recognize the fact that the Government of the United States was not called upon, under existing international practice, to maintain the Ellis Island station at all.

The Government, one official stated, under the law and international practice, was not required to bear the expense of a detention station. All other countries of the world, a high Government official asserted, required the steamship companies bringing in immigrants to take full responsibility for them until they were definite rejected or accepted.

Attention was directed today to a recent statement by Commissioner Husband, in which he declared that the maintenance of hotel facilities for immigrants was a duty which should devolve upon the steamship companies and was in no way a part of the responsibility that should be assumed by the Government. Department of Labor officials say that the word "maintenance" as it appears in the present act of Congress authorizing the activities of the Bureau of Immigration is erroneously employed.

Under the interpretation accepted in the past, the steamship companies were required to furnish only food for the immigrants. According to Mr. Husband, they should be compelled to furnish housing and to defray the cost of guarding the prospective immigrants, as well as all other expenses incident to their arrival and detention.

The cost of this service as now maintained by the Government at New York, Boston, New Orleans and other ports is declared to be in excess of $1,000,000 annually. According to Mr. Husband, this cost constitutes virtually an American subsidy of foreign shipping. If the recommendation of Mr. Husband should be accepted by the higher authorities the steamship companies might be asked to take over Ellis Island and the other stations now under Government administration and to compensate the Government by reasonable rentals.

Those who are opposed to Mr. Husband's view, however, point out that immigrants are required to pay a substantial head-tax and argue that the only reasonable basis for collecting it is the assumption that it will defray the expenses incident to the detention of prospective immigrants.

It is denied at the State Department that there has been any representation to any foreign Government concerning the status of prospective immigrants. It was pointed out, however, that treatment of British subjects at the station was in no wise different from that accorded those of other countries, and that on account of the fact of similarity of language British immigrants probably suffered less inconvenience than those of any other nationality.

BACK GEDDES'S CRITICISMS.

London Papers Renew Complaint About Ellis Island Conditions.

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—The British Government has been justified in making complaints on behalf of many Englishmen against the conditions at Ellis Island, in the opinion of most of the afternoon newspapers, which comment today on the report of Ambassador Geddes of his visit to New York's immigration station.

The Star, admitting the difficulties of handling large mixed crowds, says no excuse can suffice for accommodations so dirty and "in some cases so foul that only a Government paper would be allowed to print the details."

"Clean immigrants and dirty ones, gentle and coarse, honest and criminal, are crowded together in circumstances extremely odious to the better kind," says The Star. "These things occur under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. They are to thousands the first taste of that freedom which is the boast of 'God's own country.' What a pity that America's moral lectures to the naughty effete of old Europe have to cross such a dirty doorstep!"

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks Ambassador Geddes is not the man to say a single harsh word against American institutions which could be avoided, adding that Americans who read his criticism of Ellis Island will realize that he condemned nothing that is not revolting to the instincts of civilized men.

"The Americans are great organizers," the newspaper adds, "and the immigrant cages at Ellis Island are in some respects as wonderfully organized as the Chicago stock yards. The defect of the system is that it brings human beings together like cattle, ignoring the infinite gulf that separates degradation from decency."

The editorial complains that self-respecting Englishmen are herded with the lowest classes of other countries. Pointing out that Ambassador Geddes urges that the admissibility of every individual should be settled before he leaves his native country, the paper adds:

"It is simply playing with human misery when an American Consul grants a visa to a would-be immigrant and simultaneously writes to his Government recommending that he should not be admitted."

Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, when this excerpt from the editorial in The Pall Mall Gazette was shown him, gave the following statement to The Associated Press:

"Suggesting that American consular officers play with human misery by granting visas with one hand while secretly recommending that the intending immigrant be rejected is without justification.

"It is true that consular officers do not possess legal authority to refuse permission to the immigrant to depart. Indeed, Governments other than that of Great Britain have expressed objection to the exercise of such authority. All intending immigrants are examined, and when reasons develop why they should not be admitted into the United States they are definitely warned and are recommended not to make the journey.

"The difficulty is that the numbers desiring to depart are so great that in few cases are they willing to act on such warnings. Not only are warnings given, but each and every intending immigrant has his attention drawn to the law itself and states under oath and in writing before the visa is granted that he is familiar with the whole position.

"He declares furthermore that he realises that, if found to be of a class prohibited from admission, he will be deported, and he states: 'I am prepared to assume the risk of deportation and compulsory return in case of my rejection at an American port.'

"While it is to be regretted when any individual meets with disappointment in connection with contemplated residence in the United States, it is not fair to attribute such disappointment to the consular officials."

HINT OF GEDDES RETIRING.

London Again Hears a Report That His Health Demands It.

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LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is reported here that Sir Auckland Geddes is not likely to return to America as Ambassador. Since his return he has been in an institution near London taking a special treatment for his eyes, and his general health also is said to be poor. So far no one has been mentioned as his successor, but he is likely to be a professional diplomat.

FALLON DISAPPEARS; DEFIES COURT ORDER

Indicted Fuller Attorney and His Partner Evade Contempt Subpoenas.

SUMMONS FOR F. X. McQUADE

Magistrate, Business Associate of Stonesham, to Be Questioned Before Referee Olney.

Official inquiries into the ramifications of the failures of the stock brokerage firms of E. M. Fuller & Co. and Dillon & Co. bristled yesterday with developments centring around William J. Fallon and Eugene F. McGee, indicted attorneys for Edward M. Fuller and W. Frank McGee.

Process servers and private detectives reported last night that after a search of twenty-four hours they had been unable to locate and serve the attorneys, who have been cited to appear next Tuesday before Federal Judge William J. Bondy to show why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court for failure to obey Judge Mack's order of last May for production of certain missing records of E. M. Fuller & Co.

Perplexity as to the whereabouts of Fallon and Eugene F. McGee was accentuated by a telephone call from McGee to Keyes Winter, trustee in the Dillon & Co. bankruptcy, announcing Fallon's refusal to appear at a hearing scheduled for yesterday afternoon before Referee Peter B. Olney Jr.

Henry Caplan, who had been deputised to sit as referee, directed that an order be prepared requiring Fallon to show why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court in this matter, as well as in the Fuller case. The order will be presented today for the signature of Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, who issued the previous order directing the lawyers to face contempt charges on their failure to obey Judge Mack's order.

Seek Referee Coffin's Return.

Another development of the day was the announcement that an effort would be made to induce the early return from his vacation of Harold P. Coffin, referee in the Fuller bankruptcy. Fuller and McGee, the brokers, yesterday signified their willingness to appear at a hearing before Mr. Coffin and make complete statements such as contained in their confessions to United States District Attorney William Hayward. The next hearing before Referee Coffin had been scheduled for Sept. 17, but it is expected he will be back to resume before the end of this month, now that the brokers are willing to amplify their previous testimony before him.

Broker William F. McGee appeared again yesterday before the August Federal Grand Jury and testified further on the information contained in his confession. Fuller will appear later this week or early next week. Several indictments are said to be the object of the present proceedings. In calling yesterday's hearing, Trustee Winter said he hoped to obtain sufficient data to clear up the relations of Fallon, who was attorney for Dillon & Co., with Louis Levine of Sartorius, Smith & Loewi, New York Stock Exchange members, with offices at 20 Broad Street.

Fallon was to have appeared last Tuesday, but obtained an adjournment because he was then under arraignment on an indictment naming him, his partner and their former clients, brokers Fuller and McGee, charging concealment and destruction of records of the Fuller firm. At noon yesterday Eugene F. McGee telephoned to Mr. Winter, who quoted him as saying: "Fallon can't appear today. Bill feels bad about this and he doesn't want to face the newspaper boys. If they are going to be there he won't appear. He's afraid this will hurt him in the contempt case."

Fallon Refuses to Appear.

"Where's Fallon?" demanded Winter.

"He's at my elbow," replied McGee.

"Tell him that the hearing will be public and he is required to appear."

McGee turned away to speak to somebody, presumably Fallon, and then said: "Fallon won't appear."

The call was not from the lawyers' offices, as private detectives had been watching near the offices for their appearance.

When Mr. Caplan called the hearing to order Mr. Winter said:

"We cannot proceed without Fallon. I have two other witnesses here. It is essential that they all be present together and face one another. One of the witnesses here is Louis Levine. I want to examine Fallon and Levine with regard to transactions in which Levine was concerned and with which transactions of Fallon were related. I received a telephone call that Fallon would not appear. We have proof that he was served to appear here. I consider this a contemptuous procedure on his part."

Referee Caplan remarked: "He is used to that. It doesn't bother him to be in contempt."

The referee announced he would take steps to punish Fallon for contempt of court and directed the trustee to prepare an order for signature today of Judge Goddard.

Subpoena for Magistrate McQuade.

Trustee Winter prepared the order late in the afternoon and attached to it a sworn certificate showing Fallon had been subpoenaed for the hearing and had acknowledged service. He then communicated with the Fuller case officials to learn whether Fallon and Eugene F. McGee had been served in the previous contempt proceedings. He was informed of the inability of the process servers to locate the lawyers. It was also learned that a similar lack of success attended the efforts of private detectives engaged by William M. Chadbourne, counsel for the Fuller creditors, Carl J. Austrian, of counsel for the Trustee in the Fuller bankruptcy, also reported failure in his efforts to find the attorneys.

Trustee Winter announced in the evening that a subpoena had been issued requiring the appearance before Referee Olney this afternoon of Magistrate Francis X. McQuade. Mr. Winter would not reveal what he wished to question Magistrate McQuade about. McQuade is a partner of Charles A. Stoneham in the ownership of the New York National League Baseball Club. Stoneham was head of the brokerage firm of Charles A. Stoneham & Co., which went out of business in 1921 and transferred its accounts to several firms, including Dillon & Co.

One of the accounts thus transferred was in the name of Fay Shawl of Amsterdam, N. Y. On Shawl's complaint, "Dandy" Phil Kastel, financial backer of Dillon & Co., and three others were indicted in Montgomery County on charges of grand larceny in the theft of $5,000 deposited with Dillon & Co. by Shawl. Kastel has since been a fugitive from justice.

Dillon Creditors Form Committee.

Mr. Winter announced the formation yesterday of a creditors' committee in the Dillon case.

The trustee said yesterday that he had not yet been able to find Gertrude Vanderbilt or Doris Sheerin, actresses, for whom he issued subpoenas several weeks ago requiring their appearance before Referee Olney. Winter wanted to question them about large checks they are said to have received from Fallon and Kastel, which checks were reported to have been made good by Dillon & Co.

A report that he contemplated asking Judge Goddard to purge Fuller and William F. McGee of the contempt charge under which they have been held since May 17 last was denied yesterday by Carl E. Whitney, attorney for the brokers.

It was said in the Federal Building that while the authorities, in view of the confessions, would like to effect the brokers' release from custody of the United States Marshal, to do so would work a hardship on the investigation. The brokers are under sentence of General Sessions Judge Nott to serve from fifteen months to four years in Sing Sing on their pleas of guilt in bucketing stock orders. If they were released from the contempt charge, it was pointed out, they would immediately be seized by the Sheriff and sent to Sing Sing. Once in prison it would be necessary to obtain writs of habeas corpus every time United States Attorney Hayward desired the appearance of Fuller and William F. McGee before the Grand Jury or in his own investigations.

ATTACK BY GEDDES CALLED MISLEADING

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

in session the father came in and eagerly kissed his children, but not his wife. When one of the board members asked him why he was cold towards his wife, the man replied: 'I kissed her last Saturday on the boat.' So you see the island isn't a hell hole or a place filled with diabolical cages. In most instances, the story ends right and they live happy ever after."

Commissioner Curran said that the 1 per cent. of tragedy, due to detentions and exclusions, was caused in part by the failure of steamship companies to guard against transporting inadmissibles and the laxness of certain foreign countries in permitting emigrants who are under the requirements to start for America. He said that if all the foreign countries exercised the rigid supervisions over their emigrants as do Germany, Italy, Norway and Sweden there would be very little detention at the island, and consequently fewer hardships and less criticism.

"Due to the propaganda against Ellis Island conducted by Great Britain, the majority of English arrive in a panic stricken condition at the thought of the 'horror' they suppose they will have to face. I am tremendously sorry for them, and we do everything possible to assure them they will not suffer. Many of them thank us when they leave the station. Some of the English immigrants want special places for themselves apart from other nationalities. We cannot accommodate them in this way, as we treat all alike."

Absurd Complaints by Britons.

Commissioner Curran said he had several complaints of an absurd nature from British immigrants, one of which came to his attention yesterday morning when a Briton complained that the eggs served at breakfast were not fit for pigs. The Commissioner passed around to reporters what he said was one of the hard boiled eggs on the breakfast menu, saying that it was of the best quality.

"The unfortunate part of this British propaganda abroad is that the British are coming here faster than any other nationality, apparently preferring the United States to Canada or Australia, where their Government probably would like them to go," Commissioner Curran said. "At the beginning of the fiscal year, Great Britain's quota was 77,000. In the first six weeks 31,000 reached these shores. The British quota during July and August was the first to be oversubscribed, from this one would judge that the propaganda against the island is not taken altogether seriously by the immigrants.

"During this month I have vigorously kept admissions to Ellis Island down to 2,000, and we have not had more than 1,700 who slept at the station over night. I do not intend to allow the dining rooms, detention rooms or sleeping quarters to be crowded. In other words, the steamship competition will not rush Ellis Island off its feet."

Taking up Sir Auckland's statement that he would prefer imprisonment in Sing Sing to incarceration on Ellis Island awaiting deportation, Commissioner Curran commented:

"That sort of colors the whole report. It doesn't require an answer."

No Americanization Lectures.

"Sir Auckland speaks of Americanization talks being given to immigrants awaiting deportation," Commissioner Curran was told.

"Speaking of affairs today we do not have Americanization lectures for anybody. Anybody with the slightest sense of humor or sympathy wouldn't go a thing like that. That just goes to show how grossly misleading this report is, coming out at this late date. It gives the impression that such a stupid thing as this is being done.

"Sir Auckland's suggestion that a separate detention station be alloted for those requiring kosher food is too silly for words. There is not the slightest administrative difficulty in regard to the preparation of kosher food. There is no inconvenience to either Christian or Jew under the present arrangement.

"The criticism in the Geddes report about the existence of chronic dirt is not true. I've collared around barracks in the army myself and commanded others and know what cleanliness means. I know this place is clean except for the drift caused by a limited number of immigrants who are just like a great number of Americans who throw rubbish in the parks on Sunday.

"One of the cruelest things in this misleading report is the statement that where, for example, a child has measles it is picked out for treatment and the mother passes on. This statement carries the implication that the mother is not told that her child is going to the hospital. It offers the inference that thereafter the mother and child lead an Evangeline-like search for each other. Such an instance could never happen and to report such tends only to throw people into a panic.

2,000 Examined Every Day.

"Regarding the delay of appeals at Washington, the arrangement of which Sir Auckland terms diabolic, let me emphasize that 2,000 persons are examined every day at Ellis Island. Virtually every person who is excluded appeals to Washington and the number mounts to the hundreds and thousands. We receive splendid co-operation from Washington on these appeals. The decisions are telephoned three times a day so that the immigrant will not be held in suspense any longer than possible.

"I am utterly at a loss to understand what the Ambassador means when he speaks of the air of institutionalism. The immigrants receive the most careful and most kindly attention not only from the staff but also from the welfare workers on the island."

Commissioner Curran said that Sir Auckland's suggestion that first and second class rooms be fitted with outside windows was valueless as all sleeping rooms were outside and had windows.

"The report contains several helpful statements but also many implications which build up an atmosphere quite apart from the facts," Commissioner Curran said in ending his interview. "And, while we are getting 'bouquets' from England, I'd like to have some American bouquets for 500 sick immigrants in the hospital here. If any one is disposed to offer bouquets of this kind, let him hand them to Dugan at the gate and I'll see that they brighten the wards."

Former Commissioner Tod, who returned yesterday on the President Wilson of the Cosulich line from a trip to Italy, expressed interest in the report but steadfastly declined to take issue with any of the criticisms made by the British Ambassador. He indicated approval of some of the suggestions offered by Sir Auckland, among them the necessity of improving the buildings and providing for a board of review to pass finally on the eligibility or non-eligibility of an immigrant.

Tod Didn't Have the Lectures.

Mr. Tod indicated that he was not in favor of holding lectures on Americanization or other form of exercises of a national character for newcomers.

"It was not my idea to hold such lectures," he said. "It was that of a previous administration."

Mr. Tod expressed the opinion that immigrants who had any kind of a malady which would bar them from entry into the United States should be detected at the port of embarkation.

Commissioner Wallis issued a formal statement in reply to Ambassador Geddes in which he said:

"Ambassador Geddes in his report to the British Government on conditions at Ellis Island stated that the detention and treatment of immigrants at Ellis Island compares unfavorably with the treatment of inmates in Sing Sing. The remedial legislative measures suggested by Ambassador Geddes governing sanitation and non-isolation and insufficient quarters doubtless will receive proper consideration by the next Congress in December. Ambassador Geddes's suggestion of segregation of Jewish aliens to avoid conflict in problems of the orthodox faith does not criticise the Ellis Island administration officials, but attributes the shortcomings to the lack of proper and adequate immigration laws by the Congress at Washington.

"I am in accord with Ambassador Geddes as to the hardships immigrants are compelled to undergo through our present immigration laws. I have repeatedly held in all my public addresses, delivered throughout many States since I left Ellis Island, that the present 3 per cent. quota law has proved to be ineffective and that conditions at Ellis Island were, as to sanitation and quarters, unsatisfactory. I have from the very beginning insisted that quality and not quantity should be the policy, and that on selective lines through inspection at foreign ports. I have also repeatedly held that the problem of distribution on the American side should be solved by declarations of the immigrants as to destination prior to embarking for this country. I have also held that the reception and treatment of immigrants at Ellis Island and other ports of entry into the United States should be on humanitarian lines. The matter of preaching Americanization to the immigrant should not begin at the port of entry, but should begin when the immigrant locates in America, and even then on persuasive and educational lines.

Alien Presents Big Problem.

"I said recently, speaking of the foreign element, that nothing more affects the social, economic, political and ethical conditions of this nation than the foreign born, and no neglected group presents a greater problem than that of the alien.

"Immigration can be regulated by legislation or diplomacy or by both, but the immigrant cannot be so standardized. He is a human being and must be treated as such. He is flesh and blood and spirit and subject to like passions as ourselves. Alarmist statements, either by open-door advocates or by total exclusionists, will get us nowhere along the path of a correct solution of this great problem. The widespread antagonism to immigration lies unquestionably in the lack of a proper understanding of its importance to our present day economic needs. Canada puts up the bars and says that immigrants cannot go into certain sections of Canada. Argentina is just the reverse. She says to the immigrant you must go into certain parts of the country. South America is positive, Canada is negative, the United States is neither. An immigrant can go and come when and how and where he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of another. This country needs immigrants of the right kind, and the nation should extend to immigrants in sympathy with American ideals and who are willing to work, a welcome in keeping with the dignity and honor of American citizenship.

"The longer I remained as United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island the more sensitive I became to the needs and sufferings of these groups of foreigners. Ellis Island would melt a heart of granite. It is literally a vale of tears. These people have been saving for years, denying their families every necessity of life, in order that they may get sufficient funds to come, and after years of sacrifice and saving they come to this port only to be turned back, and sent back to what? Destitution and desolation. No one can picture the misery of anguish and heartbreak at the Port of New York.

"It becomes necessary at times to carry people bodily and place them back on the ship. Many attempt suicide rather than to go back to their destitute countries. Indeed, every day is Judgment Day for people at Ellis Island, and our Government is thrusting a sharp knife through the hearts of the people; families are cut in twain, husband and wife separated, children torn from their mothers. It is all wrong and for the nation's honor should be stopped forthwith.

"The physical conditions at Ellis Island are anything but desirable. I have seen as high as 1,100 sleeping on the cold, tiled floors in the middle of Winter without covering. What we need is a new Ellis Island, with a system of baths where every man, woman and child can take a strong disinfectant bath, and all the clothing and luggage fumigated. We need a more thorough and intensive physical and mental examination of the immigrant on both sides of the water. We need more adequate housing conditions, more recreation rooms, better air and light and more humane treatment of the immigrant.

Ways to Solve the Problem.

"However, we can talk about Ellis Island until doomsday, but there are only two great fundamental primary measures or provisions that will ever solve this problem of the foreign born knocking at our gateway. The first is this: Every immigrant should be examined and inspected on the other side of the water long before he is allowed to put his foot aboard the ship. I stated that in the beginning of my administration. I have probably spoken of it in hundreds of my lectures throughout the whole nation and have emphasized it in the papers and magazines, and everywhere the press has commended my position. I am very grateful that the late President Harding in one of his last messages to Congress recommended that this was the solution of the problem.

"The other measure is that we should have something to say as to where these people shall go, not that we shall divide families, as is being done today, but there should be intelligent distribution by some Welfare or Intelligence Bureau of the Government, as well as scientific selection on the other side.

"Personally, I do not believe that the 3 per cent. law will ever solve the immigration question. Our problem today is not and never has been the number of immigrants knocking at the gate-way of the nation. Our problem is the quality that is seeking admission. Merely to reduce the number is no cure for the ill.

"For instance, suppose the great Catskill Aqueduct bringing millions of gallons of living waters into New York City should become contaminated and the people began to die of typhoid fever by the thousands, would merely reducing the flow of the stream from 1,400,000 gallons per day to 400,000 gallons per day purify the water or eradicate the poison? Indeed, the mere damming up of the stream would increase the danger. The only thing to do would be to go back to the watersheds, to the source of supply and correct the evil there.

"Secretary Davis is in accord generally with my views, and I am glad to see that he is pressing the idea of selection abroad.

"I may add that Ambassador Geddes is to be commended for his frankness and for his courteous presentation of the problem to his Government.

"Ellis Island is the rudest place in the world. Our Government is intelligent and progressive enough to enact humane laws that will exclude the mentally, morally and physically unfit."

Curran Answers Wallis.

When Mr. Wallis's statement that he had "seen as high as 1,100 sleeping on the cold, tiled floors in the middle of Winter without covering" at Ellis Island was called to the attention of Commissioner Curran last night, he said:

"I am surprised to hear that such a condition existed at Ellis Island, and still more surprised to hear that Mr. Wallis admits it.

"As far as conditions at the present time are concerned, I do not allow any of the immigrants to sleep on the floors, with or without covering."

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COURT ORDER CITES WARD PROSECUTOR

Defense Starts Contempt Action in Move to Get Minutes of Grand Jury.

O'NEILL SEEKS INJUNCTION

Lawyers of Accused Slayer Told to Appear at Hearing—State Still Keeps Records.

Supreme Court Justice George H. Taylor Jr., in White Plains, yesterday signed an order directing the appearance before him this morning of Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Simon and Michael Gilligan, a stenographer, to show cause why they should not be declared in contempt of court.

This step was taken on application of Rabenold & Scribner, of counsel for Walter S. Ward, as a result of inability to get a copy of the minutes of the Westchester County Extraordinary Grand Jury which indicted Ward for murder in the first degree in the shooting last year of Clarence M. Peters. Permission to inspect the minutes was granted to the defense last Tuesday by Justice Arthur H. F. Seeger in Newburgh, whose jurisdiction in the case the State has vigorously disputed.

At the same time Justice Taylor signed this order, Special Deputy Attorney General Thomas J. O'Neill obtained from Judge Benjamin N. Cardoza an order directing the Ward attorneys to appear before him in the Bar Association Building, 36 West Forty-fourth Street. They will then be required to show why they should not be enjoined from all proceedings to enforce Justice Seeger's order for the minutes, pending decision of the Court of Appeals on a motion contemplated by O'Neill.

This prospective motion will be for an order staying the order granted last Monday by the Appellate Division of the Second Department in Brooklyn, by a vote of 3 to 2, authorizing Justice Seeger to hear the application of the defense for the minutes.

Ward's Plea to Court.

In an affidavit filed with Justice Taylor, Samuel Miller, of Rabenold & Scribner, said:

"I went to the Attorney General's office at 51 Chambers Street. Mr. Simon was in charge. He said Mr. Sherman was 'off in the country.' He gave the same answer to the whereabouts of Mr. Chambers. I told Mr. Simon we wanted to inspect the minutes right away as the trial was set for Sept. 4. I then served a certified copy of Justice Seeger's order granting permission to inspect the minutes. Mr. Simon signed an official admission of service.

"Mr. Simon said he could not give me the minutes, did not know where they were, that there was nobody there who could tell me, and that for all he knew they might not yet have been written out. I asked him when Mr. Sherman and Mr. Chambers were expected back and he said he did not know.

"I found Mr. Gilligan and served on him a certified copy of the order for inspection of the minutes. He signed an admission of service and stated he would like to comply with the order immediately. We both walked over to the Attorney General's office. On the way over he stated that the minutes had been entirely transcribed, that there were five copies, that two copies were for his use in the event a motion for inspection was granted, and that all of the copies, including his original notes, were taken from him by the Attorney General's office.

"At the Attorney General's office Mr. Gilligan asked Mr. Simon to give him the copies of the minutes and his original notes so that he might comply with the order. Mr. Simon said he did not know where they were and that he did not know anything about them. I asked Mr. Gilligan for the name of the person or persons to whom he gave his original notes and copies of the minutes, and as he was about to answer Mr. Simon interrupted and said in substance, 'Mr. Gilligan, you don't have to answer that question. Now, Gilligan, this advice is for you, you go and get instructions from Mr. O'Neill.' Thereupon, Mr. Gilligan, accompanied by a representative of the Attorney General's office, a Mr. Carmody, went over to Mr. O'Neill's office.

Sent Telegram to Judge.

"Later in the day Mr. Gilligan communicated with me and stated he had been at Mr. O'Neill's office for a long time, but could not get in touch with Mr. O'Neill and could not get any instructions; that he did not want to tell me the name of the person or persons who had copies of the minutes and his original notes, but he would tell the Court if he had to.

"At the interview with Mr. Simon and Mr. Gilligan, Mr. Simon raised the point that the order did not say anything about our paying the stenographer's fees. Thereupon, it was stated to Mr. Simon that we were ready, able and willing to pay the fees and that this was agreeable to Mr. Gilligan.

"We sent this morning to Justice Robert F. Wagner (who presided over the Extraordinary Term) a telegram to his address in New Hampshire, which said:

"We find it necessary to make a motion at once to punish for contempt of the order granting inspection of the Extraordinary Grand Jury minutes, and we respectfully ask when you may convene your Extraordinary Special Term to hear this motion. Please wire immediately."

"Up to this time we have not received a reply to this telegram. By the foregoing refusals and their continuance the rights of the applicant Walter S. Ward are being materially hampered, impaired and jeopardized. The minutes are necessary in order to form the basis for the motion to dismiss the indictment, or for bail, and until this motion can be made he is obliged to remain in jail. The trial of the indictment is set for Sept. 4 and it is necessary to have this motion made in advance of the trial. The minutes, as stated by Mr. Gilligan, contain upward of 1,000 pages and it will be necessary to analyze these minutes in advance of the motion to dismiss or for bail."

Mr. O'Neill, who returned to New York yesterday, said:

"Pursuant to the direction given me today by Judge Cardoza, I have notified Ward's attorneys that next Monday morning, at 36 West Forty-fourth Street, the Attorney General will apply for an order directing Ward's attorneys to show cause why all proceedings to enforce Justice Seeger's order for an inspection of the Grand Jury minutes should not be stayed pending the Attorney General's appeal to the Court of Appeals from the order of the Appellate Division denying Attorney General Sherman's petition for orders of prohibition. At the same time, we will apply for a temporary stay pending the decision of the Court of Appeals on that motion for a stay.

Up to Court of Appeals.

"I wrote this afternoon to Mr. Chambers, who, with Attorney General Sherman, prepared this case and marshalled the evidence before the Grand Jury. Of course, if Judge Cardoza grants a stay on Monday, Ward's attorneys will not get the minutes until the Court of Appeals decides the Attorney General's action. If a stay is not granted on Monday, then the Attorney General's office undoubtedly will be in a position promptly to allow Ward's attorneys their inspection of the minutes. It is unnecessary to add that the Attorney General and his deputies will comply with any order of the court."

The defense had planned to move today before Justice Taylor for reduction of the degree of homicide charged in the indictment and for admittance of Ward to bail. As this plan had been based on the hope the lawyers would have an opportunity to inspect the minutes before today it is considered their will postpone this motion until next week.

The status of Lee Parsons Davis, former District Attorney of Westchester County, was a mystery yesterday. The previous evening it had been declared that he had been retained as chief counsel, a position now held by ex-Justice Isaac N. Mills. It was said that there had been a hitch and that Davis had not yet been retained. It was learned, however, that Davis, who is said to be in Massachusetts, was in touch on the subject with Ralph D. Ward, brother of the prisoner.

Although the trial is set for Sept. 4, the controversy arising from the demand of the defense for the minutes may cause a postponement. The county authorities are proceeding on the assumption the case will be called to trial Sept. 4. It was announced that at 10 o'clock this morning, before County Judge William F. Bleakley, Sheriff George Werner and Deputy Commissioner of Jurors M. M. Hays would draw a list of names of 150 talesman for the Ward case.

Sheriff Werner has issued subpoenas on some seventy witnesses for appearance at the trial.

RODEO RIDERS SHOW PLUCK

Cowboy Who Broke Arm Wednesday Tackles Broncbos Again.

At the end of the second day of Tex Austin's championship rodeo at the Yankee Stadium the bronchos seemed to be leading on points. But the audience had to admit that the men and women from the plains were plucky.

Ruth Wheat, who was thrown and trampled by a horse on Wednesday, was flung from her saddle again last night. She was carried from the field unconscious, but soon recovered.

Frank Studenick got the hand of the evening after one successful ride out of five attempts. He was thrown Wednesday and broke his arm. He came right back after it was set and was thrown again. Yesterday afternoon he got another spill and on his first appearance last night was scraped off against a fence. He remounted and kept his seat.

At the evening performance a steer got loose and made for Tex Austin. After a struggle of fifteen minutes cowboys roped the animal and dragged it from the arena. The attendance was estimated at 18,000.

SUICIDE ON WEDDING EVE.

Dickman Wrote Brain Was Twisted and Torn by Worry.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Oliver G. Dickman, The New York Evening World comic artist who committed suicide by asphyxiation yesterday, was to have been married today, Miss Viola Schubert, his fiancé, asserted today.

Miss Schubert said they had planned to be married today as a surprise to their relatives, who knew of their engagement but did not know the ceremony had been contemplated for so early a date.

A coroner's jury today returned a verdict of suicide. A note found in Dickman's clothing and read at the inquest said:

"For the last six months I have had my brain twisted and torn by worry—no one knows how much. I can't wait for the end. The pressure in New York has been too great and, most of all, the separation from Viola."

Relatives said they could not explain the phrase regarding separation "from Viola," as they knew of no obstacles to the proposed marriage.

ACTOR'S HOME IS ROBBED.

Watch of De Angelis Found on One of Two Men Held as Suspects.

Discovery was made by the police on Wednesday night that the home of Jefferson De Angelis, veteran actor, at 69 Sunnyside Drive, South Yonkers, had been ransacked by burglars. Mr. De Angelis is said to be in Los Angeles, and as no one is living in the house, the police were unable to find out what had been taken.

Patrolman McCue, who discovered the robbery, also found that the home of John Sias, at 75 Sunnyside Drive, also temporarily unoccupied, had been robbed.

Francis Mullane of 90 Jefferson Street, Yonkers, and Andrew Pench of 104 Vark Street, Yonkers, were arrested yesterday on suspicion. The police say that they found on Pench a watch inscribed with the name of De Angelis. Pench said that he had bought it for $25.

SHOT AT HERSELF THRICE.

Groton Park (Conn.) Woman Probably Will Die From Third Bullet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 16.—While her husband lay asleep beside her, and with her two daughters in the adjoining room, Mrs. Irving V. Johnson, 38 years old of 15 Division Street, Groton Park, took a revolver last night and fired three shots, two of which went wild, but the third, passed through her body just over the heart. She is at the Lawrence Memorial Associated Hospital and is not expected to live.

On a dresser, a short distance from the bed, was found a note to her husband, written some time before the attempt at self destruction.

Wife Dead, Bronx Man Ends Life.

Max Glaser, 68, of 1,411 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, a retired delicatessen store owner, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling gas. Neighbors said the death of his wife five weeks ago had caused Glaser to become despondent.

SEEK WRIT TO END JERSEY CAR STRIKE

Application for Mandamus Order Against Trolley Company to Be Made Today.

RAILWAY FRAMING PLAN

O'Toole Hopeful It May Lead to Settlement — Osborne to Call State "Jitney" Conference.

Notice that application would be made at 10 A. M. today for a writ of mandamus to force the Public Service Railway Company to resume immediately trolley service in the 146 New Jersey municipalities affected by the strike of the company's 6,000 platform men was served yesterday on officials of the railway by John W. Queen, counsel for the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

At the same time, Harry V. Osborne, Chairman of the board, telegraphed Chief Justice William S. Gummere of the Supreme Court requesting him to preside at the hearing, which will be held in the Essex County Court House at Newark.

Neither officials of the company nor members of the board would comment on the situation last night. John L. O'Toole, Vice President of the railway, said he did not care to anticipate the action of the board. He announced that the company's plan which, he said, may prove to be a solution of the difficulty, would be ready for publication next Monday or Tuesday. He gave out the following statement:

"The executive officers of the Public Service Railway were busy all day yesterday working out the details of the company's proposed plan for the settlement of the transportation problem brought about by the strike of the company's employes which began Aug. 1. As stated before the Board of Public Utility Commissioners in Newark on Tuesday, the officers of the company have been giving most of their time for some days past to the development of a broad, comprehensive plan which they belief will be so obviously in the public interest and so clearly point the way for an equitable and lasting solution of the traffic situation throughout the State that it will meet with general approval."

Persons familiar with the situation do not expect immediate results from the Utility Board's application for a writ of mandamus. They believe that in face of the company's announcement the court will advocate temporary postponement. The company is expected to take the view that operation of street cars under present conditions is impossible, as the men have refused to work. The consensus is that the board's application will result in a long legal controversy.

Mr. Osborne reiterated his determination to secure adequate service for the public. In view of a possible solution, he said, he has purposely delayed the issuance of long-term permits to "jitney" bus drivers, but as an additional matter of precaution he is now prepared to reorganine and increase the entire "jitney" transportation system. For this purpose, he said, he intended to confer with representatives of all the "jitney" associations in the State early next week.

"If things go on this way," he said, "we will approve whatever number of permits is necessary to meet the requirements of the public as soon as it is apparent that trolley service is not to be resumed."

Asked if he would wait until after the plan of the railway company had been announced, he said:

"That depends on tomorrow's developments. We certainly don't propose to wait much longer."

That the company's plan may embody internal reorganization and abolition of some non-paying lines has been suggested. Reports show that approximately $5,000,000 was paid last year in guarantees to bondholders in the original companies which now are included in the Public Service Railway. It was pointed out that decrease in payment of such guarantees might be obtained through receivership. This would enable the Public Service to meet the demands of the platform men without increasing the fare.

Mr. Osborne said yesterday that the Utility Board's powers for dealing with the strike were limited.

Magnus Johnson Fears No Red Rule

BELLE PLAIN, Minn., Aug. 16.—Magnus Johnson, United States Senator-elect from Minnesota, told a large farmers-business men's picnic here yesterday that he was "not afraid that the country is going Soviet." He said he was "going to Washington to fight for the farmer, because he is deflated more than any one else; but I am not going to take anything away from the business men."

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A Calm Review of a Calm Man

By Samuel G. Blythe

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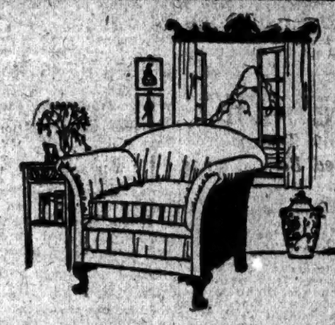

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GEST TO BRING DUSE FOR FAREWELL TOUR

Italian Tragedienne, Returning After Thirty Years, to Give Eight Matinees in New York,

"THE MIRACLE" AT CENTURY

Lady Diana Manners to Appear in Reinhardt's Production—Moscow Art Theatre's New Plays.

Morris Gest yesterday announced the program for the forthcoming season of the firm of Comstock & Gest. It is the most ambitious program ever attempted by that firm, and the arrangements for the attractions planned were mostly concluded by Mr. Gest during his trip this Summer to London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Salzburg.

On Labor Day, September 3, Ballieff's Chauve-Souris, which is now on the ocean and due to arrive next week, will begin a brief engagement limited to four weeks at Jolson's Fifty-ninth Street Theatre, prior to starting on a country-wide tour, which will open in Boston on October 1, and will carry the Russians over the entire country to the Pacific Coast. The tour will last throughout the entire season. The program will be the same as that which was presented for nearly two seasons on the Century Roof here and at the Theatre Femina in Paris this Summer, where the Russians achieved an extraordinary success.

The first week in November will mark the beginning of the farewell engagement of Mme. Eleanora Duse, the eminent Italian actress, who enjoyed a triumph in London this summer. Her appearances, which constitute her first visit to America since 1893, will be limited to twenty matinee performances, of which eight will be given in New York. The first will probably be at the Metropolitan Opera House. The remaining twelve will be in three other cities—Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. Her contract with Mr. Gest calls for only two performances a week, which is all that her strength will permit.

To Bring Company from Rome.

Her American repertory will consist of: "Cosi Sia," a drama by Gallarati Scotti; "Spettri" ("Ghosts"), by Henrik Ibsen; "La Donna del Mare" ("The Lady From the Sea"), by Ibsen; "La Porta Chiusa," a play in three acts by Marco Praga; and "La Citta Morta," by Gabriele d'Annunzio. New York will see her with her entire company from Rome, whither they returned after her season in London earlier in the Summer. She will also bring the complete productions for all the plays in which she will appear.

Third in point of time of Mr. Gest's dramatic guests from overseas will be the Moscow Art Theatre, which, through the continuance of difficult living conditions at home, was enabled to obtain further leave of absence to accept its original sponsor's invitation to come to America a second time. As before, the entire first line of the company will be seen, including not only Constantin Stanislavsky, director and co-founder; Olga Knipper-Tchekhova, Vassily Katchaloff, Ivan Moskvin, Vassily Luzhsky, Leonid M. Leonidoff, Alexander Vishnevsky and Vladimir Gribunin, but also Maria Lilina, the wife of Stanislavsky and one of the company's leading actresses who was forced to remain in Europe last season because of the illness of their son, and Olga Pitowa, another of the company's ablest leading women who has recently rejoined her associates of the ensemble.

The return engagement of the Moscow Art Theatre will begin about Nov. 20 at Jolson's Fifty-ninth Street Theatre and will consist of four weeks in New York to be followed by an extensive tour of the country. The return to America will be preceded by a preparatory week late in September in Berlin, where the new repertory is now being rehearsed, and also a visit of a month to London where both last year's repertory and the new one will be given for the first time to the playgoers of the British capital under the direction of F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest.

Moscow Art Theatre's Repertoire.

In addition to the plays which the Moscow Art Theatre played here last season—Tolstoy's "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovitch," Gorky's "The Lower Depths," and Tchekhoff's "The Cherry Orchard" and "The Three Sisters"—the repertory this season will be extended to include six new plays by as many dramatists: "An Enemy of the People," by Henrik Ibsen, with Constantin Stanislavsky in the role of Dr. Stockman; "Ivanoff," by Anton Tchekhoff; "The Mistress of the Inn" ("La Locandiera"), by Carlo Goldini; "In the Claws of Life," by the great Norwegian novelist and playwright, Knut Hamsun, author of "Growth of the Soil"; "Enough Stupidity in Every Wise Man," a realistic comedy of life in Moscow in the middle of the last century, by Alexander Ostrovsky; and "The Brothers Karamazoff," the full dramatic version of Fyodor Dostoievsky's last novel, of which three brief scenes were given in connection with a short play by Turgenieff last season.

The climax to Mr. Gest's international program will come in December, two days before Christmas, when the spectacular dramatic pantomime, "The Miracle," will have its first performance at the Century Theatre as the introduction to the season. Professor Max Reinhardt is the foremost Central European stage director.

It is in connection with "The Miracle" that Professor Reinhardt's international reputation as a producer was chiefly won. Based on the same medieval legend which Maeterlinck in "Sister Beatrice" and Belasco in "Marie-Odile" bent to widely divergent uses, "The Miracle" is the work of Dr. Karl Vollmoeller, poet and playwright, as author, and the late Engelbert Humperdinck, known best to America by "Hansel and Gretel," as composer. Professor Reinhardt used it to make his first visit to England, where the world premiere occurred at Olympia, outside London, on Dec. 23, 1911. In an altered version, Reinhardt produced it a second time in Vienna at the Rotunda in 1912, and further altered, a third time in Berlin in 1916 at the Circus Schumann, later remodeled by him into the present Grosses Schauspielhaus.

New Version of "The Miracle."

For the American production of "The Miracle" a wholly new version is now being arranged by Dr. Vollmoeller and Professor Reinhardt. Mr. Gest has contracted for the services of Michel Fokine, director of the ballet Russe, to stage the ballet scenes.

Another engagement for the production of "The Miracle" which Mr. Gest announces is that of Norman-Bel Geddes as designer of settings, costumes and the extensive architectural changes which will be necessitated in the theatre to order to make it comply with Professor Reinhardt's specifications. Mr. Reinhardt, during his brief sojourn in New York last Spring as Mr. Gest's guest, came in contact with Geddes and invited him to act as his collaborator in his mother engagement already made for connection with Reinhardt's first production is that of Elmer Nilson, who has been Reinhardt's musical director for the last fifteen years and who conducted "The Miracle" in London, Vienna and Berlin.

Some of the artists already engaged to appear in "The Miracle" are Lady Diana Manners, for the part of the Madonna, and Princess Maria Carmi Matchabelli, who played the role in London and who will also appear here in that part. Garrytch Lilli, Hungarian actress, will play the part of the nun. The majority of the participants, however, will be cast from the ranks of American artists.

Professor Reinhardt expects to return to New York early in November to start active work on making the production of "The Miracle." Mr. Gest also has the promise to come to America for the premiere of Dr. Vollmoeller, the author, and of Wolfgang Humperdinck, the son of the composer.

While in Vienna and again in Salzburg, Mr. Gest met the Austrian poet and playwright, Dr. Richard Beer-Hofmann, who has been closely connected with Professor Reinhardt for twenty years as friend and also as author of "The Count of Charolais," "Jacob's Dream" and other plays. Mr. Gest announces that he has obtained an option on all of his work for use on the American stage.

SMITH WITH SCOUTS TODAY.

Boys Will Crown and Enthrone the Governor at Bear Mountain.

Governor Alfred E. Smith arrived in New York last night from Albany, and after going to his apartments in the Hotel Biltmore, called on his mother, Mrs. Catherine Smith, at her home in Sea Gate. The Governor's wife and children made the trip from Albany by motor.

The Governor will head a delegation of about a hundred prominent New Yorkers, who will inspect the Boy Scout camp at Bear Mountain today. He will remain in the neighborhood of New York over Sunday.

The Scouts are planning to crown the Governor "Chief of the Good Scouts" at the camp today. In preparation for the ceremonies they have built a huge throne and chair from granite and cement across the lake from the main camp, and the Governor will be the first man to occupy the throne. Malcolm McNaughton of 580 Fifth Street, Brooklyn has been chosen as chief of the coronation ceremonies. He will meet the Governor and the other prominent guests at the main camp and lead them across the lake in a rowboat.

The trip to the camp will be made on the yacht The Florida, owned by Barron Collier, Chairman of the Greater New York Boy Scout Committee. It will leave the Columbia Yacht Club landing about noon. Others who will make the trip and be installed as "Good Scouts" include United States District Attorney William Hayward, Job E. Hedges, Colonel Alvin Owsley of the American Legion, and General H. A. Drum of General Pershing's staff.

RUSSIAN GENERAL DETAINED

Czar's Chief of Staff and Family Held Because Quota is Filled.

Gen. Alexandre Loukomsky, Chief of Staff in the Russian Army under Gen. Brusiloff, and at one time aide to the Czar Nicholas, was detained aboard the President Wilson when he arrived here yesterday with his wife and three children.

Robert E. Tod, former Commissioner of Immigration, a fellow passenger, tried to help the General in his predicament, telegraphing to Washington and making an appeal to Commissioner Curran. He was informed that the Russian quota for this month had been exhausted and that the family would have to appear before a special board of inquiry at Ellis Island.

General Loukomsky said he and his family fled from Russia when the Czarist army collapsed and that they have been living in Constantinople where he said their daughters were cooks, his wife took in washing, and he busied himself with odd jobs, at night writing his memoirs. He said he had come to the United States to begin life anew. He was reticent about Russian affairs except to predict that the régime of Trotsky and Lenin could not last because no Government could last "where there is no liberty of labor or property."

DENIES HE IS MAN WANTED.

Wife, However, Identifies Bank Cashier Sought on Theft Charge.

When Charles E. Holmes of Mount Holly, N. J., was arrested by Department of Justice agents in Newark yesterday charged with embezzlement of $3,120 from the Union National Bank of Mount Holly, in which he once was cashier, he denied his identity, declaring he was John Allen of 1,146 Broad Street, Newark. The agents brought forward the wife he left in Mount Holly to identify him.

"Charlie," she said, "I'm sorry to do this, but the agents have asked me to identify you, and I've got to do it. He is my husband," she said, turning to the agents.

"Who are you?" Allen asked. "I don't know you."

Later he admitted his identity, but stoutly denied the charges. He was indicted by the Burlington County Grand Jury in November, 1920.

BULLFIGHT TO BE MILD.

Newport Spanish Fiesta Committee Assures Animal Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The announcement that was made earlier in the week that a bull fight was to be one of the features of the Spanish fiesta to be given at the Art Association on Aug. 23 brought prompt action on the part of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They have been assured by the committee in charge that there is to be no torture or even cruelty to the bull.

The announcement has also brought an offer from a real Spanish toreador now in New York of his services, but these have been declined, for the parts for this feature have already been assigned to young men of the Summer colony, though their names have not been given out as yet.

WAVERLY HOUSE IS SOLD.

Old Home of New York Probation Association Passes.

Waverly House, at 38 West Tenth Street, known for years as the home of the New York Probation Association, has been sold. Permission for the sale was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice O'Malley to the Girls' Service League of America, under which name the probation organization is known now.

In applying for permission to sell the property to Elizabeth Pascale for $42,000, Special Sessions Justice Kernochen and other officers of the organization stated that its activities had expanded so that Waverly House was no longer suitable. The league has adequate quarters at 138 East Nineteenth Street and other real estate valued at $110,000. Also personal property worth $62,000, while its debts are only $52,500.

FOR A BRYANT MEMORIAL.

New Jersey Will Honor Labor Commissioner Who Died June 27.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Announcement was made here today of the inauguration of a State-wide movement for a memorial to Colonel Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner of Labor, who died on June 27. The first subscription of $100 was made by J. Philip Bird, President of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey, on behalf of the association.

William W. Evans, Speaker of the House of Assembly, has accepted the chairmanship of the memorial committee. The form of the memorial will be decided by the committee when it has been organized. One suggestion is a bronze tablet, to be installed in the State House.

Dancer Who Leaped Into Sea Found

Miss Irene Cardinal Peirs, who leaped from the deck of the President Monroe, bound for Europe, into New York Bay, on Wednesday afternoon, was found yesterday at the Hotel de France, 142 West Forty-ninth Street. It was thought something of a coincidence that when Miss Peairs decided to leave the vessel so abruptly she found a rubber life-saving suit that would just fit.

RALPH INCE DENIES BEATING STEWART

Brother of Anita, Film Star, Is Reported to Be Recovering in Hospital.

NO CHARGE WILL BE MADE

Mother Says Producer Usually Had Proved to Be a Loving Son-in-Law.

Coincident with a denial by Ralph Ince, motion picture director, that he had assaulted George Stewart, young brother of Anita Stewart, film star, near a New Rochelle roadhouse on Aug. 8, came word from the Stewart family that no steps would be taken against Ince.

Mrs. Stewart, mother of the long famous Anita and the now famous George, was authority for the statement that the family would let the matter rest. Early yesterday morning she called at New Rochelle Police Headquarters and asked Chief Frank J. Cody to verify the details of the attack as told in the newspapers.

The Chief suggested that she appear before Judge Swineburne, then holding a session of police court, and make a complaint of assault against Ince. Mrs. Stewart refused to entertain the suggestion, saying that the fight had been the result of a family misunderstanding and that Ince usually had proved to be a loving son-in-law. Mrs. Stewart said she had been informed that her son would soon be out of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled in Manhattan, and this being assured, she said that whatever differences her son and son-in-law had would be settled at the proper time.

When the sounds of the high words and blows staged near the Stewart home at Main Street and Echo Avenue, near the Pepperday Hotel in New Rochelle, disturbed the guests, the hotel night watchman, Ernest Pollit, telephoned for the police. Yesterday some of the guests were inclined to criticise the police for not arresting Ince and Stewart for disorderly conduct. Policeman John Hildebrand, who responded to the call, declared that the altercation had ended by the time he got there.

Young Stewart, said the policeman, had a slight cut on his forehead and pointed to Ince as the man who had struck him. The brother of the film star refused to make a complaint, Hildebrand said, and in the circumstances he could do nothing beyond advising everybody to go home.

A guest at the Pepperday, who said that he had witnessed the fight, said that the worst feature of it was the language. This man declared that he planned to place the matter before District Attorney Arthur Rowland of Westchester County within a few days. The party of which Ince and Stewart were members had been visiting a roadhouse some distance from New Rochelle, and their halt in front of the Pepperday Hotel came only because the disputants were finding the quarters of the automobile too small.

District Attorney Rowland denied that he intended to place the matter before the Grand Jury.

HIS HORSE EATS FIRST.

Then If There's Any Money Left, Iceman Feeds His Children.

When John Nehrebeck, 50 years old, of 25 Fernbrook Street, Yonkers, charged by his wife Katherine with abandonment, was asked in Yonkers City Court yesterday why he did not provide money to feed his children, he said he had a horse to feed and he believed the horse should come first.

Judge Morris L. Rosenwasser asked Nehrebeck to explain.

"Well, I am in the ice business," said Nehrebeck, "and I have a horse to feed, and I feel that the horse comes first. If I don't feed the horse I can't earn any money to feed myself."

The Judge warned Nehrebeck that his children are entitled to more consideration than his horse. On his promise to support the two children the Judge let him go.

INSANE HEAR RADIO CONCERT

Hudson County Hospital Patients Preferred Vocal Numbers.

Radio music served last night to entertain an audience of mental sufferers at a concert for the Hudson County Hospital patients at Laurel Hill, Secaucus. The concert, which was voted a success by the hospital officials, was arranged by County Supervisor John F. O'Neill, who is experimenting with entertainment devices used under his direction by the Knights of Columbus for insane soldiers during the war. Mr. O'Neill is a Supreme Director of the Knights.

About 1,500 patients, including all but the violently insane, heard the concert and applauded every number. They seemed to favor vocal numbers. The concert was held in the open air and the audience was left to move about as it pleased during the concert.

SAILS ON TIME DESPITE FIRE

Blaze on Liner Mongolia Conquered After Hour's Fight.

None the worse for a fire which raged for an hour and a half early yesterday morning in No. 3 hold, the American Line steamer Mongolia sailed on schedule time in the afternoon with fifty-one cabin passengers. The fire was discovered while the crew were putting down the hatches. The blaze started in a pile of hides and cocoa mats, and the crew tried to extinguish the flames with live steam.

This method proved ineffective and an alarm was turned in, bringing the fire boats John Purroy Mitchel and Thomas Willet to aid the land engines. On account of the dense smoke it took the firemen an hour to get the fire under control.

JOIN IN PROTEST TO CHINA.

Foreign Ministers in Peking Oppose Action on Railway Lands.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The British, American, French and Japanese Ministers in Peking have addressed to the Chinese Government a joint protest, based on the Washington resolution of Feb. 4, 1922, against the taking over by the Chinese authorities of the administration of the land department of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Harbin Soviet agent also protests against this action as an infraction of Russian rights in the railway.

FORD AND EDISON TO CAMP.

With Harvey S. Firestone They Will Spend Two Weeks on Island.

Special to The New York Times.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Aug. 16.—Henry Ford's yacht Sialia dropped anchor in Grand Traverse Bay late this afternoon. Some time tomorrow Mr. Ford, Thomas A. Edison and Henry S. Firestone will reach Traverse City by automobile and pitch camp on the auto manufacturer's island, seven miles out in Traverse Bay.

Then for two weeks the yacht will ply between the island and the mainland as a ferry boat for the campers.

THE PLAY

By JOHN CORBIN.

Amnesia, as Melodrama.

THE BREAKING POINT. A play in three acts. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. At the Klaw Theatre.

Bill	Stephen Maley
Claire	Lucille Sears
Lucy	Zeffie Tilbury
David	John Doyle
Dr. Miller	Reginald Barlow
Dick	McKay Morris
Elizabeth	Regina Wallace
Beverly	Gail Kane
Bassett	Robert Barrat
Curley	Robert Vaughn
Joe	Maurice Darcy
Sheriff	John Morrissey
Indian Woman	Marie Valray
Riley	Robert Vaughn

The medico-cowboy play which Mary Roberts Rinehart has written, so to speak, off her own typewriter, is certainly the real thing in popular melodrama. Barring a rather slow first act—pieces in this kind generally do begin by being prosily expository—it has incessant pace, a smoothly rhythmical development, and withal a marvelously deft interweaving of exciting episode and varied character. An audience that began by mildly doubting reports of success on the road found itself genuinely interested, and then gripped by tense emotion that carried it from climax to climax to the relief of the final curtain.

There is, in fact, much more in the play than melodramatic craftsmanship. The dialogue is at once thoroughly literate and thoroughly dramatic, and the characters, though of no striking freshness and originality, give the impression of being genuinely observed. The doctor's office and the Wyoming ranch are almost equally familiar to Mrs. Rinehart. So also are the phenomena of amnesia and its cure. If there is any straining of actuality in the interest of dramatic effect, it would take a specialist to expound it.

The story, already familiar in book form, is of a lad who, in a moment of drunken passion, has killed the husband of an actress and has been thrown into a secondary personality by the shock of it. When the play opens, this is all ten years ago, and the once profligate youth, whose past and even his real name are a blank to him, has become a physician devoted to his high profession and engaged to the daughter of a fellow-physician. When the actress appears she is as a stranger to him; but the old scandal is revived and, as no one will tell him the truth, he leaves for Wyoming to find out the truth of his former self.

In this process he encounters the Sheriff, who for ten years has been searching for him, and also a reporter who is trailing him to land a "beat." In an intensely dramatic encounter he assaults the reporter much as he had assaulted the man he murdered there, and is thrown by the shock into his original personality, repeating his flight through a window and his escape from the Sheriff.

In the last act he has drifted East, a hapless derelict, still pursued by the actress and the Western officer of the law. Here, if anywhere, the action departs from strict medical probability. The merging of two dissociated personalities does not often happen in so brief a space. Yet the characteristic phases are clearly indicated—the slow torture of doubt and of groping, punctuated by flashes of dual recognition almost equally painful.

In retrospect, the herding of dramatis personæ from New York to Wyoming and back savors of conventional melodrama, even of musical comedy; but, under the spell of the theatre aided by Mrs. Rinehart's expert motivation, the illusion of reality is unbroken. So also the means by which the handcuffs are removed from the hero-murderer and he is restored to the arms of his ingenuous fiancée had better be witnessed than described.

No small part of the illusion is due to the actors. McKay Morris makes the tortured hero a very manly and sympathetic human being. As the actress of ten years' fidelity in passion—quite credible until one stops to think—Gail Kane is appropriately handsome, passionate and histrionic. John T. Doyle gives a richly mellow portrait of the old physician who has reclaimed the happy youth and inducted him into his profession. Two cowboys, a squaw and a Montana Sheriff live up to the high tradition of their kind on the stage.

Stephen Maley reveled in the part of a cowboy transplanted to the consulting room who has become addicted to medicines, eating dozens of variegated pills and tossing off the assorted remnants of discarded medicine bottles. It is a performance to occupy in artistic technique as it is irresistible to the audience.

WADES OUT TO BRINK OF NIAGARA FALLS

Sailor Is Saved and Held as Intoxicated After Feat to Settle Dispute.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—By removing his shoes and wading into Niagara River above the Falls at Prospect Point this afternoon, William Sullivan, a sailor on one of the boats of the Bethlehem Steel Company, caused women to scream and men to run to the rescue.

Sullivan waded out ten feet from shore and then down stream until he could overlook the brink of the American Falls. There he halted. He was in momentary danger of toppling over and a reservation officer blew his emergency whistle for help.

Officer William Rhodes coaxed Sullivan to walk back upstream and toward shore. As he neared the bushes along the bank Rhodes and another officer grabbed him by the neck and shoulders.

Sullivan objected and a sailor friend, Charles Freisch, also interposed. Both were arrested, Sullivan charged with being drunk, and Freisch with disorderly conduct.

They explained that Sullivan's feat was the result of an argument as to the possibility of a man wading to the brink of the Falls at low water. Freisch had taken the negative side, and Sullivan stepped out to prove that he was right.

MINERS TO DIG 100 GRAVES.

Last Victim of Kemmerer Explosion Supposed to Be Behind Barricade.

KEMMERER, Wyo., Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—Rescue crews of the Frontier mine, where an explosion Tuesday suffocated ninety-eight miners, believed today that they had located the body of Joe Roberts, the last of the missing. The body is supposed to be behind a barricade he constructed in an unsuccessful attempt to shut out the deadly fumes.

One hundred fellow-workmen of the dead miners have volunteered to start tomorrow the task of digging graves. A number of the victims were Japanese. Funeral services for these will be conducted by officials of the United Mine Workers of America. Last night there was placed on each shrouded form a single carnation, the tribute of an unknown person. Throughout the night there came to the morgues men and women bearing roughly tied packages which were put at the foot of each dead miner. These packages contained burial clothing. It is estimated that 1,000 people are here to attend the funeral.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Children of the Moon" will open at the Comedy Theatre tonight.

Roberta Arnold will have the leading role in Guy Bolton's "Chicken Feed," which John Golden will produce.

"The Leftover," a musical homedy with book and lyrics by Zelda Sears and music by Vincent Youmans, has been placed in rehearsal by Henry W. Savage. The principal role will be played by Ada May, who has hitherto called herself Ada Mae Weeks.

Sally Ward has come back from London to appear in the new "Music Box Revue."

Rehearsals of "James J. Malholland and Wife" will begin next week.

The 100th performance of Taylor Holmes in "Not So Fast" will take place at the Morosco Theatre tonight.

"The Shame Woman," by Lula Vollmer, author of "Sun Up," will be produced at the Greenwich Village Theatre on Oct. 15.

ACTORS' FUND GETS $500.

Al Jolson Gives One-third of the Proceeds of a Ship Concert.

Daniel Frohman, as head of the Actors' Fund, announced yesterday that he had received $500 from Al Jolson, that amount being one-third of the proceeds of a recent ship's concert aboard the Leviathan. Mr. Jolson agreed to take part in the concert only on condition that one-third of the money should be given to the fund.

In a letter to the fund, Mr. Jolson suggested that a similar stand should be taken by other players when crossing the ocean.

Wm. S. Hart to Return to Screen.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 16.—William S. (Bill) Hart, portrayer of Western parts on the moving picture screen, will return to his work Monday after an absence of almost two years, according to an announcement at the Famous Players-Lasky studios. It was stated that Hart will continue to produce his own pictures at the Famous Players-Lasky "lot." The name of his leading woman has not yet been announced.

WINTER GARDEN 100 Per Cent. Better Than Any Other Place in Town! Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TOMORROW
The PASSING SHOW
GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE STAGE!
COMEDY Thea., 41st, East of B'way. Opens TONIGHT at 8:30
Children of the Moon
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Bry. 2626. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w, 2:20
THE MAD HONEYMOON
OPENING NEXT MONDAY
A. L. JONES and MORRIS GREEN Announce
A Merry Comedy of Youth
We've Got to have Money
By EDWARD LASKA
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
AMBASSADOR 49th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
WILL MORRISSEY'S NEWCOMERS
ASTOR 45th Street & B'way. Evenings 8:30. MATS. TOM'W & WED., 2:30.
JAMES BARTON in DEW DROP INN LAST 2 WEEKS
49TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:30.
"THUMBS DOWN"
39th St. THEA OF G NEXT MON. SEATS NOW
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present A New Comedy by OWEN DAVIS
Home Fires
WITH A CELEBRATED CAST
ELTINGE THEATRE W. 42d Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed., 2:30.
The WOMAN ON THE JURY
A. H. WOODS Presents
A New and Unusual Play by BERNARD K. BURNS
With an EXCEPTIONAL CAST
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A NEW COMEDY by AARON HOFFMAN
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The Season's Laughing Hit! "NOT SO FAST"
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"Sparkling originality, genuinely witty lines, tuneful melodies, clever dances and capable acting by every member of the cast. Audience enjoyed it so hugely that it spent almost an hour applauding and demanding encores. That ought to suffice as a recommendation."—Journal.
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LONGACRE THEATRE, 48th St., W. of B'way. Matinees: Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St. West of B'way. OPENING MON., AUG. 20 SEATS NOW ON SALE
The MESSRS. SHUBERT present A NOVELTY REVUE
ARTISTS AND MODELS
Written, Designed and Staged by the Most Famous Artists of New York.
With A CAST OF STAGE CELEBRITIES and 50 BEAUTIES FROM THE STUDIOS
7th BIG MONTH
CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30
THE SEARCH-ME TRIUMPH
Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Hit.
WILDFLOWER with EDITH DAY
The show that made "BAMBALINA"
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GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30.
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ANNE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS
Abie's Irish Rose
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TIMES SQ. West 42 St. The SELWYNS Present THE
EVES. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. & THURS. 2:30
400th & Last Time in N. Y. Sat., Sept. 1. FOOL By Channing Pollock
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No Performances Sat. Mat. or Night in August
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The sailing of the little "Clermont" is one of the hundred entertaining thrills in the latest Cosmopolitan Production, "Little Old New York," starring Marion Davies.
This magnificent photoplay Quinn Martin in the World calls "a fine example of what is to be the new order in the cinema play. It is worthy of the attention of every person who loves good acting, and sane, finished presentation"—is now at the new Cosmopolitan Theatre, Columbus Circle.
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BEGINNING SUNDAY
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"The WHITE ROSE"
with a splendid cast including:
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CAROL DEMPSTER
LUCILLE LA VERNE
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KATE BRUCE
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with original musical setting and effects
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Here one has the comfy feeling of individual attention cheerfully rendered; the rooms are charming and homelike, the service personal, an air of interest being shown for the guest an interest impossible in a larger hostelry. Running Water or Bath with Every Bedroom. $2.50, $2.50 to $3.50

MISS WILLS VICTOR OVER MISS M'KANE

Wins Thrilling Match in Women's National Tennis Play at Forest Hills.

ADVANCES TO SEMI-FINALS

Mrs. Clayton Is Lone British Survivor—Mrs. Mallory and Miss Goss Also Triumph.

Three Americans and one English player survived the fourth day of play yesterday in the women's national lawn tennis championship at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I. This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock Miss Helen Wills of Berkeley, Cal., will seek to retrieve the prestige she lost at Seabright, where she was defeated by Miss Eleanor Goss, when she meets the Brooklyn woman in the first of the semi-finals.

One hour later Mrs. Molla Mallory, the champion, will face Mrs. R. C. Clayton of the English team for the third time in two weeks. On both of their previous meetings, at Seabright and in the international team match at Forest Hills, the American titleholder was the winner in straight sets.

Yesterday, in the round before the semi-finals, Miss Wills defeated Miss Kathleen McKane, the leading player of the British Isles, in the most gripping match of the tournament thus far, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5. Miss Goss eliminated Mrs. B. C. Covell of England in another three-set struggle that was second in interest only to the one between Miss Wills and Miss McKane, at 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Clayton, the third survivor of the English quartet, disposed of Miss Leslie Bancroft of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, at 6—3, 6—1, the same score by which Mrs. Mallory put out Miss Helen Hooker of Greenwich.

Semi-Finals Reached in Doubles.

The semi-final round was reached also in the doubles. In the upper half of the draw are left Mrs. Helen Gilleaudeau Lockhorn of Mamaroneck and Mrs. Lewis G. Morris of New York and Miss Covell and Miss McKane. In the lower half are Miss Goss and Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman of Boston and Miss Lilian Scharman of Brooklyn and Miss Ceras Baker of Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Lockhorn and Mrs. Morris advanced yesterday by defeating Miss Penelope Anderson and Miss Rosamond Newton of Boston in the third round, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Covell and Miss McKane put out Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs of Pelham and Mrs. Edward T. Raymond of Hartsdale, 6—2, 7—5. Miss Goss and Mrs. Wightman eliminated Mrs. Beam S. Leachman and Mrs. Barger Wallach, 6—4, 6—0, and Miss Lilian Scharman and Miss Baker disposed of Miss Hooker and Miss Mayme MacDonald of Seattle, Wash., 6—4, 6—3.

It is doubtful whether the women's entire tennis season will record a more brilliant match than the one between Miss Wills and Miss McKane. From the manner in which it started out there was little indication of the struggle that was to develop or of the length to which Miss Wills was to rise. The California court prodigy made a poor start in the opening game. She was badly off control, hit the easiest of shots into the net or outside the lines, and those that cleared the barrier generally carried little length.

Miss McKane, playing steadily and never called upon to extend herself, won the set in such easy fashion that it did not seem likely that the match would go to three sets. But much less Miss Wills would win. But it was only a question of how long it would take the American girl to find herself.

Miss Wills Regains Form.

The question was answered in the second set. When Miss Wills captured the first three games of this frame it became evident that the match had taken an interesting turn. Before it was to end, the gallery's interest was to change to intense absorption as the two players started the third set even terms and, in the closing stages, to excitement as Miss McKane made one of the most courageous efforts toward victory ever witnessed in a women's national championship.

It was the same sort of a stand the English girl made that Miss Wills had made against Miss McKane last Saturday. But, whereas the California girl's effort was crowned with success, the English girl's gritty pull-up stopped short of victory.

Trailing at 1—5 in the set, tired in every limb and hardly able to keep her feet under her, Miss McKane gave a classic exhibition of fighting upon nerve and evened the score at 5-all. It was not through any let-down on Miss Wills's part that she took these four straight games, but on sheer merit by splendid volleying and driving and an indefatigible defense.

But after reaching 5—all, Miss McKane could go no further. The change that now developed was not entirely psychology entered into it. Five—all meant to the weary English girl that she was safe for the moment, that she could let down for a second and rest.

The let-down was complete, and in the face of the uncompromising severity of her opponent's play Miss McKane could not come back again. She lost the eleventh game on two double faults and two outs and Miss Wills ended the match in the twelfth on two errors and two placements that the exhausted English girl could not reach.

300 See Match.

A gallery of close to 300 spectators, the largest of the week, was in the stands when Miss Wills and Miss McKane came on the courts. Miss Wills began the service and Miss McKane broke through in the first game at love on Miss Wills's errors. She took the second at 40—15 and went into the lead at 2—0 in the third on a placement and an out. Miss Wills pulled up to 30—all and then dropped the third straight game on two outs. Miss McKane lost the range of the lines in the fourth and dropped four points in a row.

The fifth game furnished brilliant tennis. Miss Wills lost her service for the third straight time in spite of the fact that she made three placement aces in ten games. Both played cautiously but when the opportunity came went forward and battled keenly on the volley.

Miss McKane increased her lead to 5—1 by taking the sixth at love, getting the break on two shots that hit the net cord and fell over into her opponent's court. Miss Wills won the seventh at 5—3, passing her opponent prettily down the side for one of her points. Miss McKane had the lead at 40—30 in the eighth and took the game at 4—1 for the set at 6—2.

Miss Wills began the service again in the second set and won the game at love, scoring the ball across for two placements. Mrs. McKane fell during the last rally of the game, but got to her feet in time to make her return, which went out. Miss Wills broke through at 4-1 in the second, scoring on a backhand drive and forcing her opponent to err for her fourth point by shooting deep to her backhand. Miss McKane's errors gave the Pacific Coast girl her third straight game.

Miss Wills Misses Chances.

Miss Wills was three times within a point of breaking through in the fourth, but failed to come through, weakening off the backhand. Miss McKane saved herself once with a service ace and a second time with an impressive overhead volley. The rallies in this game were unusually long, as steady pieces they were, and so tenaciously did they fight for every point.

Miss McKane was growing tired and her shots lost in the heart game, which went to Miss Wills after the American girl increased her lead to 5-1 by breaking through in the sixth, shooting the ball at her opponent's feet for one of the points and getting another on a double fault.

Miss Wills was within a point of taking the set on the seventh when she led at 40—30. Miss McKane, who already had earned 2 points, passed Miss Wills, to make it deuce, and then took the game on the American girl's two outs.

Miss Wills, however, was not to be put off any longer. She broke through in the eighth at love for the set at 6—2. Miss McKane weakened badly at the end, making an out, a net and a double fault in succession after Miss Wills had caught her out of position with shortened lengths.

Miss McKane Again Serves.

Miss McKane began the service in the third set although she had served last in the second. Miss Wills broke through at 5—3 on a volley and a forced out by Miss McKane on a volley, after the first six points had gone on errors. The American girl took the second game at 4—1, continuing to volley in pretty fashion. Miss McKane won the third at the same score and Miss Wills the fourth at 4—1, getting all of her points on errors. She then broke through in the fifth, outsteadying Miss McKane in hard driving rallies, to win again at 4—1.

Miss McKane brought cheers from the gallery when she passed Miss Wills with a speeding drive made on the run. The point made it 40—0 in her favor. Miss Wills pulled up to deuce with a passing shot down the line and then took the next two points for the game at 5—3. She now led at 5—1. Miss McKane took the seventh with two forcing shots. She had little strength left, but was fighting gamely for the last. Miss Wills pounded the ball with all her power in the eighth, but could not break through her opponent's defense.

Miss McKane, so weary that she could hardly keep on her feet, volleyed and hit overhead from all parts of the court and broke through for the game. Encouraged by her success and cheered on by the gallery, the English girl ran into a 40—0 lead in the ninth and took the game at 4—1, making beautiful sets.

Miss Wills Ends Match.

Her rally carried her to 5-all. She broke through in the tenth at 4—2, forcing her opponent out of position and volleying the ball back for the deciding point. Miss Wills broke through in the eleventh for her first game since the sixth, getting two of her points on double faults. She brought the match to an end by taking the twelfth at 4—1, earning her two last points on placements.

The point score and stroke analysis:

First Set.

POINT SCORE.

									G.	Pts.
Miss Wills	0	2	2	4	4	0	5	1—2	6	16
Miss McKane	2	4	4	0	0	4	4	4—4	2	22

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	N.	O.	P.	SA.	DF.
Miss Wills	10	11	6	0	2
Miss McKane	3	9	6	0	0

Second Set.

POINT SCORE.

									G.	Pts.
Miss Wills	4	4	4	6	4	4	7	4—6	36	
Miss McKane	3	0	1	7	6	1	5	0—2	17	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	N.	O.	P.	SA.	DF.
Miss Wills	8	11	6	0	0
Miss McKane	10	12	6	1	2

Third Set.

POINT SCORE.

										G.	Pts.
Miss Wills	6	4	1	4	6	1	3	1	3	4—7	36
Miss McKane	4	1	4	1	1	5	4	4	1	1—5	29

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	N.	O.	P.	SA.	DF.
Miss Wills	11	18	6	0	1
Miss McKane	10	17	13	0	2

Recapitulation.

	N.	O.	P.	SA.	DF.
Miss Wills	14	36	24	0	3
Miss McKane	32	38	25	1	4
	46	74	49	TP. G.	8.
Miss Wills	80	29	69	15	3
Miss McKane	69	25	72	13	7

Miss Goss's victory over Mrs. Covell was scored also after a tense finish in which the outcome of the match remained in doubt to the last point. Miss Goss won the first set in decisive fashion with the loss of only the second game, making big capital of her service and keeping her opponent on the defensive with her powerful drives and sound volleying. Mrs. Covell made the same brilliant stand in the second set that did Miss Wills in her match and took the frame at 6—2.

The real battle came in the third set. Game followed service for twelve games, neither player being able to break through the other's delivery. Amid great excitement in the stands Miss Goss broke through in the thirteenth, where Mrs. Covell made a double fault, and then won the fourteenth for the match, after the English woman had pulled up to deuce from 30—40.

The summaries:

Singles, Fourth Round—Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, defeated Miss Helen Hooker, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. B. C. Covell, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4; Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss Kathleen McKane, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5; Mrs. R. C. Clayton defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, 6—3, 6—1.

Doubles, Third Round—Mrs. Helen G. Lockhorn and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris defeated Miss Penelope Anderson and Miss Rosamund Newton, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. Beam S. Leachman and Mrs. Barger-Wallach, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Ceras Baker and Miss Lillian Scharman defeated Miss Hooker and Miss Mayme MacDonald, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Kathleen McKane and Mrs. B. C. Covell defeated Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs and Mrs. Edward T. Raymond, 6—2, 7—5.

MRS. LESHER WINS PRIZE.

Takes Low Gross Honors in Women's Golf Tourney With 84.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A large field of women golfers belonging to the West-Chester Fairfield County Women's Golf Association turned out for the one-day tournament which was played at the Westchester Biltmore Country Club today. Mrs. W. A. Lesher of Apawamis was the winner of the low gross prize with a score of 94. Her handicap of 8 brought her low net total down to 76, which was equaled by Mrs. H. McDonald of Scarsdale. Mrs. McDonald's score was 101, 25—76 which gave her the low net prize.

It was announced today that efforts are now being made to arrange a match between Miss Alexa Stirling and Miss Glenna Collett and Gene Sarazen and Walter Hagen on Sept. 30 for the benefit of the destitute children of Westchester County.

The scores:

Mrs. W. Lesher, Apawamis, 84, 8—76; Mrs. H. McDonald, Scarsdale, 101, 25—76; Mrs. K. Hidalgo, Scarsdale, 104, 25—79; Mrs. R. C. Chapman, Greenwich, 101, 20—81; Mrs. E. C. McClellan, Apawamis, 104, 21—83; Mrs. Chester Williams, Yountakah, 104, 21—83; Mrs. Edward Youtsakah, 104, 21—83; Mrs. F. E. DuBois, Westchester-Biltmore, 97, 8—84; Mrs. W. Akerson, Yountakah, 110, 25—85; Mrs. D. F. Smith, Wykagyl, 104, 24—81; Mrs. R. F. Studwell, Ardsley, 98, 12—86; Miss Kate Romann, Plainfield, 94, 8—86; Mrs. Ralph Hammer, Woodway, 97, 8—87; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, 98, 10—87; Mrs. H. H. Stone, Montclair, 101, 14—87; Mrs. J. Lee Hackensack, 94, 7—87; Mrs. Solen Kelly, Woodway, 110, 23—87; Mrs. H. Minot, Mount Kisco, 96, 8—88; Mrs. R. N. Raynel, Mount Kisco, 94, 5—89; Mrs. N. Albert, Rip, Mount Kisco, 102, 12—90; Mrs. W. Peake, Apawamis, 96, 6—91; Mrs. C. S. Silvernail, Upper Montclair, 108, 17—91; Mrs. R. Bowaker, Scarsdale, 112, 20—92; Mrs. Harry Meeker, Westchester Biltmore, 109, 15—94; Mrs. Jack Renwick, Ardsley, 97, 2—95; Mrs. C. Anderson, Montclair, 112, 17—95; Mrs. Ralph Bonnell, Plainfield, 121, 25—96; Mrs. Geo. Geodhue, Sleepy Hollow, 115, 18—96; Mrs. Ruth Romann, Plainfield, 121, 25—96; Mrs. Ralph Lockwood, Rockrimmon, 124, 20—104; Miss A. L. Harmon, Ardsley, 127, 20—107.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP COWBOY CONTESTS. Every Afternoon. Dangerous sports in earth. Yankee Stadium; today at 2:30 and 8:30. —Advt.

Schedule of Matches Today In Women's National Tennis

STARTING AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

Mrs. Helen Gilleaudeau Lockhorn, Mamaroneck, and Mrs. L. G. Morris, New York, vs. Miss Kathleen McKane and Mrs. B. C. Covell, England.

STARTING AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.

Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, Cal., vs. Miss Eleanor Goss, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STARTING AT 4:30 O'CLOCK.

Mrs. Molla Mallory, New York, vs. Mrs. R. C. Clayton, England.

STARTING AT 5:30 O'CLOCK.

Miss Lilian Scharman, Brooklyn, and Miss Ceras Baker, Orange, N. J., vs. Miss Goss and Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, Boston.

FIFTH SET DEFAULT WINS FOR RICHARDS

Williams Withdraws When He Is Within Point of Victory in Newport Tennis.

ALSO BEATEN IN DOUBLES

Philadelphian Pairs With Washburn and Falls Before Dazzling Attack of Davies and Neer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Howard Kinsey of California, Brian I. C. Norton of South Africa and Harvey Snodgrass of the Pacific Coast won their matches in the fifth round today and advanced to the semi-finals in the Newport invitation tennis tournament on the Casino Courts, but Vincent Richards was presented with a place in the semi-finals by R. Norris Williams 2d, who defaulted to the young star after reaching match point in the fifth set of their gruelling meeting this morning.

Kinsey's advance was made over Clarence Griffin in a fast four-set affair which Kinsey captured at 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. Norton eliminated Arnold Jones, the young Yale player, at 6—1, 6—2, 6—0, and Snodgrass's opponent was Robert Kinsey, who fell in straight sets, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3.

Richards and Williams furnished the feature match of the day, and the play was fast and close through the five sets, which ended abruptly when the Philadelphian announced his withdrawal when he needed only one point in order to gain the victory. It was understood that Williams wanted to confine his efforts to doubles play, in which, with Watson M. Washburn, he hopes to represent the United States in defense of the Davis Cup; but the hopes of the pair were somewhat dimmed, as they were defeated in the afternoon by Phil Neer and James Davies, the California collegians, who won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. However, the veterans Williams and Washburn hope to regain their standing in the national doubles championship tournament at Longwood next week.

Severe Serving Features.

The first set of the Richards-Williams match was marked by the severe serving on the part of both performers, Richards breaking through twice to win the opening frame at 6—3. His own service stood impregnable against the efforts of Williams. The Philadelphian took the first game on an out by his opponent a service and two placement aces, smashing viciously to unprotected spots on the Yonkers youngsters' court as he tried to gain a position at the net. Richards returned the compliment by acing Williams on the deciding point in the second game, and each player won his next service, bringing the count to two-all.

Richards gained the first break in the fifth game when Williams started his service inauspiciously with three double faults and concluded the game with an out. Richards again aced Williams in the next game and took the lead at 4—2, but beautiful volleying kept Richards running wildly over the court in the next, and Williams decreased the count by a game, winning at love. Richards's service proved a powerful weapon again in the eighth game, and when he broke through for the second time in the ninth he gained the set, 6—3.

Williams came back strong in the second set, however, with low trajectory drives to Richards's backhand kept the youngster from the net and forced him steadily to commit errors in striving to make returns from awkward positions. Richards succeeded in taking the first game on service, but Williams took the next three, manoeuvring his opponent around the court at will and sending the ball spinning to the far corners with deadly accuracy. Richards captured the fourth game at love, again exhibiting a powerful service, but Williams again took a string of three games and the set at 6—2.

The third set went to 5 all with neither player gaining any decided advantage, each playing with every forcing stroke he knows and striving for every point with brilliant efforts that resulted in spectacular rallies, which brought round after round of applause from the gallery. Richards took the eleventh game on Williams's four errors and had a 40—15 lead in the next, but two errors brought the score to deuce before the Yonkers star finally took the set with two placement aces that left Williams anchored in his tracks.

Williams Wins Fourth.

Williams was not through yet, however, and took the fourth set, at 6—3, scoring 13 placement aces and profiting by skillful manoeuvring shots that forced Richards into making seventeen errors.

With the sets two apiece and the next to decide the victor, both players prepared to put forth their best tennis, and the last set was the fastest of the day, uncovering flashy tennis from the third and fourth ranking players in the national list, which sparkled with all the wonderful strokes at the command of each.

Richards broke through to take the first game, but his service was treated with just as much disdain by Williams in the second. After this exchange of courtesies games followed service until the next three games with powerful strokes to every angle of the court, which gained him the lead at 5—3. He kept up his drive in the next game on Richards's service and with well executed placement reached within one point of the match at 30—40. Then the unforeseen happened. Williams went up to the tiny youngster, put his arm around him and led him from the courts. A second's conference with the referee and it was announced that Williams had defaulted to his young opponent.

Arnold Jones, who was acclaimed a hero when he defeated Manuel Alonso in the previous round, proved a disappointment against the British star, Norton, today, losing in straight sets and never forcing the winner to exert himself. Snodgrass, who meets Richards in the semi-finals tomorrow, was splendid against Robert Kinsey today, forcing with a variety of strokes that showed his versatility and flashing formidable throughout. Howard Kinsey dropped the first set to Griffin, but came back splendidly to take the next three and the match.

Show Excellent Form.

Neer and Davies played in the best form they have exhibited this year in gaining their straight-set victory over Williams and Washburn, seldom making errors and flashing a concentrated attack that had Washburn at their mercy in the first set. The failure of his partner evidently worried Williams and he, too, fell off in his play during the last two frames, the college stars gaining an impressive victory. They will meet S. Howard Voshel and Clarence Griffin, who was today from Nat Niles and Hugh Kelleher, in the semi-finals tomorrow.

Norton and Richards, who have entered as a team in the national doubles tournament, were extended throughout their match with Snodgrass and Wallace Bates of California today but gained the semi-final bracket by a victory at 6—4, 6—8, 6—2. The other pair to gain the semi-finals was the Kinsey brothers, who had no trouble disposing of Lewis S. Deane of the India Davis Cup team and F. R. Leighton-Crawford of England, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.

The summaries:

Singles, Fifth Round—Howard Kinsey, California, defeated Clarence J. Griffin, California, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Brian I. C. Norton, South Africa, defeated Arnold Jones, Yale, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0; Vincent Richards, New York, defeated R. Norris Williams, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4, default; Harvey Snodgrass, California, defeated Robert Kinsey, California, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3.

Doubles, Third Round—Robert and Howard Kinsey, California, defeated Lewis S. Deane, India, and F. R. Leighton-Crawford, England, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1; Brian I. C. Norton, England, and Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Harvey Snodgrass, California, and Wallace J. Bates, California, 6—1, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3; Phil Neer and James Davies, California, defeated R. N. Williams, Philadelphia, and Watson M. Washburn, New York, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4; Clarence Griffin, California, and S. Howard Voshel, New York, defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston, and Hugh G. Kelleher, New York, 6—4, 6—7, 6—2.

GARRITY MEDALIST AT SPRING LAKE

One Stroke His Margin Over Anderson in Golf Qualifying Round.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Dr. H. V. Garrity of Asbury Park captured the medal in the qualifying round of the annual invitation tournament of the Homestead Club today but it was by a hair-line margin. Dr. Garrity completed his round of the course in 79 strokes, seven more than par, and it was just one stroke better than any of the others in the large field could do.

John G. Anderson of Grassy Sprain in the metropolitan district, twice runner-up in the national championship, made a game attempt to tie the Asbury Park golfer, and had he been able to equal par on the home green would have done so. But the New York golfer took a 5 instead of the par 4 and had to be content with second place. There was a tie for third between C. A. Sheldon, a Spring Lake Country Club player, and H. A. Steiner of Hollywood, each of whom had 82s. Three others made 83s but after that the scores jumped to 85 and from there to 97, the first sixteen gates playing out at 97. Dr. Siemon of Belmar and T. Eager of Deal were the two who got by with that mark.

Dr. Garrity played consistent golf for the first nine holes, never being more than a stroke away from par. He started out with a 5 at the first hole but got back on even terms with par by registering a birdie 4 at the third. He lost strokes at the fourth, sixth and eighth and turned in 38, three over par. Then Garrity again aced Williams in the next game and took the lead at 4—2, but beautiful volleying kept Richards running wildly over the court in the next, and Williams decreased the count by a game, winning at love. Richards's service proved a powerful weapon again in the eighth game, and when he broke through for the second time in the ninth he gained the set, 6—3.

The scores:

Par	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	38	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	38—76
Dr. Garrity	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	41	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	38—79
Anderson	6	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	42	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	38—80

In the scores:

Par	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	39	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	38—77
Dr. Garrity	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	41	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	38—79
Andersen	4	7	5	5	4	6	4	5	5	41	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	38—80

The scores:

FIRST SIXTEEN.

Dr. M. V. Garrity, Asbury Park	38	41	79
John G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain	39	41	80
C. A. Sheldon, Spring Lake	42	40	82
H. A. Steiner, Hollywood	43	39	82
W. Brown, Homestead	41	42	83
M. Hemphill, Spring Lake	40	43	83
W. A. Whitfield, Spring Lake	42	43	85
H. F. Bassett, Homestead	42	43	85
P. Younisel, Belmar	42	45	87
H. Cook, Trenton	43	44	87
P. A. Siemon, Deal	42	45	87
T. Eager, Deal	40	47	87
T. Buchannan, Bay Head	43	45	87
E. P. Edwards, Spring Lake	39	51	90
T. A. Eager, Deal jr.	44	47	91
W. F. Siemon, Belmar	46	45	91

PRO'S SON ELIMINATED.

A. Sargent Loses to Memphis Golfer in Western Junior Play.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—Emerson Carey of Hutchinson, Kan., and A. L. Montedonico of Memphis, Tenn., will match prowess on the links of the Westmoreland Country Club tomorrow in one of the semi-final matches for the western junior golf championship, while the other semi-final match will be played by Ira Couch and Bob White of Chicago.

Carey won his way to the semi-final round by defeating L. F. Locke of Lake Geneva, 4 and 4; and J. Hardy, Chicago, public links player, 3 and 2 today. His Memphis opponent had a hard struggle this morning in besting Vincent Nettler of St. Louis, the match going nineteen holes but he had an easy time this afternoon taking the measure of A. Sargent of Columbus, Ohio, son of the former national open champion, George Sargent, 7 and 6.

Bob White of Olympia Fields Club eliminated W. Childs of Chicago, 6 and 4, and Jack Rouse, another Chicagoan, 4 and 3. Couch won from Richard Martin of Chicago, 4 and 3, and then defeated Edward Cornish of Little Rock, Ark., 6 and 5.

In the second flight, Harry Walker, Chicago public links player, this afternoon lost to T. J. Schmoldt of Cleveland, Ohio, on the twentieth hole when his opponent sank a thirty-foot putt. Schmoldt won his morning match from J. Lislewer of Chicago after a gruelling match of nineteen holes and it was only on the extra hole yesterday that Schmoldt lost out in the play-off of the tie for the last place in the championship flight.

Donald Carrick of Toronto, Canada, survived today's round in the second flight, defeating Gardner Brown of Chicago, 4 and 3, and M. R. Joslyn, 2 up.

In the third flight Yonts Bonnett will meet Leonard Martin of New York, in the semi-finals of that flight tomorrow.

McPHAIL REACHES FINAL.

Defeats Dr. Briggs by 3 and 1 in Bretton Woods Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 16.—In the third round of the annual Bretton Woods golf tournament today Thomas Morrison of Pittsburgh defeated T. J. Moran of Pawtucket, R. I., 1 up in 19 holes and William McPhail of Norfolk County defeated Dr. Charles F. Briggs of Cleveland, 3 and 1. In the second sixteen W. W. Smith of Pittsburgh defeated L. P. Gregory of Pittsburgh, 2 and 1, and C. Johnston of St. Paul defeated H. J. Cochran of Philadelphia, 6 and 4. In the beaten eight matches J. T. Brennan of Providence defeated Dr. A. J. Gardner of New York, 1 up, and W. W. Bellman of New York defeated J. E. Dunster of Boston, 1 up.

Lacoste, Beaten French Star, Is Congratulated by Gouraud

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 16.—The efforts of the French Davis Cup stars were pitched to a high point today when General Henri Gouraud entered the stadium here while René Lacoste, the 18-year-old champion of France, was making his hardest fight in the first set of his match with Captain James Anderson of the Australian team. At the conclusion of this match the General walked over to the schoolboy player and congratulated him on his playing. The General received hearty applause when he reached the courts.

AUSTRALIA LEADS FRENCH CUP TEAM

Wins First Two Matches in Final of American Zone on Brookline Courts.

ANDERSON BEATS LACOSTE

Flashes Brilliant Tennis to Triumph, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4—Hawkes Defeats Brugnon, 6-2, 8-1, 7-5.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 16.—Captain James O. Anderson and John B. Hawkes, selected to represent Australia in the final round of the Davis Cup matches against the French finalists today, each scored a victory in straight sets. Without great difficulty Anderson disposed of Rene Lacoste, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4, and then John Hawkes ran through two sets against Jacques Brugnon, fell off his game in the last set but finally won by 6—2, 8—1 and 7—5.

The French team was altogether outclassed and what little impressive tennis was played was by Anderson, who from time to time flashed in brilliant style. At other times the Australian leader appeared to be saving himself, but when he did cut loose it was to drive shot after shot past his French opponent, who was able to earn only 14 points during the entire match, getting eighty others because of Anderson's outs and nets.

The comparative ease with which the Australian players won their matches in singles this afternoon makes them the favorites for the doubles match tomorrow. In the doubles Anderson and Hawkes will be paired against the Frenchmen whom they defeated in the singles this afternoon.

Matches Lack Brilliance.

The singles matches here today were not of the brilliant order expected. The French players worked carefully through both their matches and on the few occasions that they were brilliant it was at the net. Both Anderson and Hawkes were the aggressors and at no time was there any danger that either would lose the match. Anderson's hardest task was to win the first set from Lacoste, but Brugnon's rally against Hawkes in the final set furnished one of the few thrills of the day.

Anderson played the best tennis today. For most of the match he and Lacoste exchanged ground strokes, but the Australian always worked into better position. Lacoste's defensive play was splendid, but he did not have the power to earn points at the end of the many long rallies the way Anderson did. The Australian, besides scoring nine service aces in the three sets, also earned no less than fifty points on placements. Lacoste, failing to score on service, netted only four-teen placement aces during the match, getting his eighty remaining points on the errors of his opponent.

Anderson lost two games on his service in the opening set, and for a time it looked as if he might be handicapped by the loss of his set. Lacoste had Anderson 5-3 before Anderson struck his gait, the Australian winning two deuce games on his service and breaking through Lacoste, once at love and finally at 15 for the finish.

Although Anderson lost the first game of the second set at love, making four errors on his own service, he won the next four games, in which Lacoste scored only six points. Anderson cut loose with his most powerful service, which netted three aces, and he raced to a 5-1 lead. Lacoste earning only one point, while Anderson earned four. Lacoste made a fine rally in the sixth and seventh games, winning the first, but dropping the next, which went to 16 points. Anderson closed his game with a service ace and a beautiful cross court placement. Anderson scored four placements in the final game of the set. The Frenchman had a 3-2 lead in the third set, scoring all his points for the remainder of the set on Anderson's errors.

The point score and stroke analysis of the Anderson-Lacoste match follow:

First Set.

POINT SCORE.

																					Pts.	G.
Anderson	4	0	2	4	5	2	5	2	5	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	6
Lacoste	1	4	5	0	3	5	4	4	3	0	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Anderson	16	0	14	12	0
Lacoste	5	0	11	13	0

Second Set.

POINT SCORE.

									Pts.	G.
Anderson	0	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	35	6
Lacoste	4	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	20	3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Anderson	16	0	12	12	0
Lacoste	4	0	4	7	1

Third Set.

POINT SCORE.

											Pts.	G.
Anderson	3	2	5	4	4	5	5	0	4	—	37	6
Lacoste	5	4	7	6	1	3	4	4	0	—	34	4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Anderson	16	1	5	17	0
Lacoste	5	0	8	9	1

Recapitulation.

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Anderson	52	1	19	41	0
Lacoste	14	0	23	29	2

The match between Hawkes and Brugnon was played in short order until the Frenchman's rally at the finish. Three fine placements earned the French player the third game, which the left-handed Australian served, but Hawkes placed beautifully in the fourth game. Brugnon then began to be erratic, Hawkes not having to earn any points in the last two games of the set or in the fifth, in which he established his record.

The French player covered his court speedily, but his strokes lacked speed and he hit into the net continually. Brugnon won only one game in the second set, the fifth, it was on his own service. He earned one point only and made twenty-three errors, including a double fault. Hawkes then continued to run ahead in the third set, winning five of the first six games. Here Brugnon rallied up one of the gamest of fights. Hawkes needed only a point to win the match at the close of the seventh game, but made a net, and the Frenchman won on two fine placements.

Brugnon Scores Again.

Two placements and three errors by Hawkes also sent the next game to Brugnon, and in the ninth game, in which sixteen points were played, Hawkes, who was within a point of winning the match three times, could not find the baseline. Hawkes lost this game, making three errors, the last eight of them outs. Then three errors for Hawkes and a placement gave the French player the tenth game and match, five games to four. However, Brugnon had exhausted himself, for he made three nets in each of the last two games. Hawkes lost one placement to win on a finish of eight consecutive points.

The point score and stroke analysis follow:

First Set.

POINT SCORE.

																					Pts.	G.
Hawkes	4	1	4	1	4	3	1	4	2	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	6
Brugnon	1	4	1	4	1	5	4	1	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Hawkes	16	0	4	1	0
Brugnon	10	0	12	4	0

Second Set.

POINT SCORE.

									Pts.	G.
Hawkes	1	4	4	4	3	4	4	—	24	6
Brugnon	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	—	14	1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Haw

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Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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GIANTS COME BACK AND BEAT REDS, 7-1

Pound Rube Benton Hard and Drive Their Former Teammate to Cover in Fifth.

WATSON HOLDS CINCINNATI

Hargrave's Homer in Ninth Spoils Shut-Out—Frisch and Meusel Also Hit for Circuit.

Just by way of demonstrating that no team can beat the Giants twice in one day and get away with it, John McGraw's champions tore rudely into the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, assaulted Rube Benton to the extent of 7 to 1 and almost bumped the visitors down into third place. The "almost" part of it was no fault of the Giants. If the Pirates had trimmed the Phillies, instead of losing to them in the ninth, the Reds would have nose dived downward, as per the Giants' intentions.

But as it was the champs made substantial gains all along the line. They gained a full game on each of their two chief rivals, and the India rubber lead is now stretched out to eight games over the Pirates and seven and a half over the Reds. The champs demonstrated that they will take so much from the Reds and no more. The worm will turn and it's a long lane that has no bend in it.

On his part, Rube Benton showed again that the fuss made over his reentrance into the National League last Winter was a lot of oratory wasted over nothing. When the Giants got through beating the Rube for the third straight time he probably wished that Landis and Herrmann had let him stay in the American Association, where life was carefree and happy.

Rube took the long walk as early as the fifth inning. With the Giants already three runs ahead, Ross Young plunked a triple to right centre, and, after Bancroft had grounded out, Frisch and Meusel shot home runs into the right-field tier—Frankie's to the lower level and Irish's into an empty field box upstairs. After the tumult and shouting had died away Benton was painlessly extracted, on the theory that too much of a good thing is enough. As the Rube left he was jeered enthusiastically—a queer phenomenon, too, for he was a good winner for McGraw and the only questionable thing he ever did was to allow himself to be traded to the Reds.

Harris Follows Benton.

Following John Calhoun Benton was Will Harris, the Reds' young right hander, who labored for a couple of more innings until the advent of a pinch hitter made room for a Mr. Gill in the pitching box. Little was known regarding the newcomer except that he was a left hander, built on the lines of the Nehf and Gearin model and possessed of a lot of stuff.

The Reds also took a modest hand in the home run game, and unlucky for John Watson that they did, too, for otherwise the Giants' right hander would have had a shutout. With two out in the ninth Bubbles Hargrave up and whisked a fly into the upstairs section in left field. It did no real damage, but it did take a clean shutout away from Watson, although there was glory enough for him, what with eight scoreless innings and a modicum of only seven scattered and measly hits for the perspiring Reds. Watson had their best hitters shackled with his curve. Bohne and Hargrave, two of the best hitting, but got no help from Roush, Burns and Duncan. In fact, the Reds never looked less like pennent contenders than they did yesterday.

The scoring started in the third. Watson singled to right and Young beat out a bounder that Bohne played poorly, with the ball hopping into his hands. This put Watson on second, and then came the big hit of the afternoon—a two-bagger by Bancroft, who swung at a bad ball with two strikes on him and sliced his drive over the third baseman's head into the corner of the lot. That was the blow which killed father, Benton and the Reds, for Watson scored, and Young, sprinting to third, was in position to come in when Bohne fumbled Frisch's grounder, but got his man at first.

In the fourth Cunningham opened with a single that Daubert didn't go high enough for, but Kelly hit into a double play. The Giants started all over again with the bases cleared. Jackson doubled down third base way and scored when Hankus Pankus Gowdy dropped a short single into left.

Young Starts Rally.

Exit the villain in the next act. After Young had tripled, Roush slipping and the ball sliding over his glove, and the Frisch-Meusel duo had home-runned, Benton was withdrawn and Harris started in by passing Casey Stengel, who was rushed in to bat for Cunningham. Kelly's fly to Duncan made the second out. Jackson knocked a single to centre, Stengel going to second, and stealing third on the unsuspecting Harris. When Gowdy hit a tough one to Caveney and nail Jackson at second by a nod.

In the seventh a safe bunt by Frisch ad singles by Meusel ad Kelly produced the last New York run. The Reds got only that one run in the ninth. Their next best chance was in the fifth, when Kearney and Pinelli singled with one down. But Caveney fanned and Benton forced Pinelli at second on a roller to Jackson.

"The Giants had an opening in the first but couldn't mint any runs. Young took a horseshoe out with him in his hip pocket, and while trying to dodge a wild pitch batted a single to left. With Benton in the hole on Bancroft, the hit and run, forced, and Young was nipped stealing. Then Banny walked. Frisch leaned over for a wide one and sent a liner to right, but the agile Georgie Burns came whizzing over, made a typical Burns catch and doubled Bancroft by yards and yards off first base.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Young,rf	5	2	4	3	0	Burns,rf	4	0	0	2	1
Bancroft,2b	3	0	1	3	1	Daubert,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Maguire,2b	0	0	0	0	1	Bohne,2b	4	0	2	6	5
Frisch,3b	5	1	2	1	2	Roush,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Meusel,lf	4	2	2	4	0	Duncan,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Cunn'ham,cf	2	0	2	1	0	Hargrave,c	3	1	1	1	2
Stengel,cf	1	0	0	2	0	Pinelli,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Kelly,1b	4	0	1	8	0	Caveney,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Jackson,ss	4	1	2	0	4	Benton,p	2	0	0	0	0
Gowdy,c	4	0	1	5	1	Harris,p	0	0	0	0	0
Watson,p	4	1	1	0	1	aFonseca	1	0	0	0	0
						Gill,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	16	27	10	Total	33	1	7	24	16

a Batted for Harris in eighth.

Errors—None.

New York	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	0—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Bohne, Bancroft, Jackson. Three-base hit—Young. Home runs—Frisch, Meusel, Hargrave. Stolen base—Young. Double plays—Burns and Wasken; Caveney and Daubert; Gowdy and Bancroft; Caveney, Bohne and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Watson 1, Benton 1, Harris 1, Gill 1. Struck out—By Watson 5, Gill 1, Hits—Off Benton 15 in 4 1-3 innings, Harris 4 in 2 2-3, Gill 1 in 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati 6, New York 8. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—McCormick and O'Day. Time of game—1:42.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York 7, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 6, Boston 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York 5, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 12, Boston 3.
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 9, Chicago 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	73	40	.646
Cincinnati	64	46	.582
Pittsburgh	64	47	.577
Chicago	60	52	.536
Brooklyn	57	54	.514
St. Louis	55	57	.491
Philadelphia	38	73	.345
Boston	33	76	.303

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	71	37	.657
Cleveland	61	51	.545
Detroit	53	51	.510
St. Louis	54	52	.509
Chicago	51	57	.472
Washington	50	57	.467
Philadelphia	46	62	.426
Boston	43	62	.410

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Other clubs not scheduled.

GEN. GOURAUD SEES CUBS BEAT BRAVES

French Hero Present as Chicago Wins From Boston, 6-2—Boeckel's Hitting Feature.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The Chicago Cubs defeated the Boston Braves today, 6 to 2, largely due to a massed Chicago attack on Oeschger in the early innings. Cooney came in from centre field to the box for Boston in the first of the fifth and pitched well for the balance of the game.

General Gouraud, French war hero, was present with his staff and, along with Mayor Dever of Chicago, met the players. Cooney's fielding and Boeckel's hitting were features. The latter knocked out a double and a home run.

The score:

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Statz,cf	5	2	2	3	0	Felix,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Adams,ss	4	1	2	4	3	Cruise,cf,p	5	0	1	4	2
Gra'tham,2b	3	0	2	3	5	So'worth,rf	4	0	1	3	0
O'Farrell,c	4	0	1	4	1	McInnis,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Felsch,lf	3	1	1	0	0	Boeckel,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Miller,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Ford,ss	3	0	1	3	3
Heathcote,rf	4	0	1	1	0	R. Smith,ss	2	0	0	3	3
Grimes,1b	4	1	2	10	0	O'Neil,c	4	0	0	4	3
Kaufmann,p	4	1	1	0	2	Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0
						McNamara,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	12	27	13	aE. Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						Nixon,cf	2	0	0	2	0
						Total	34	2	8	27	12

a Batted for McNamara in fourth.

Errors—Chicago 1 (Adams), Boston 4 (Southworth, Ford, R. Smith, Ford).

Chicago	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Grantham, Kaufmann, Felix, Cooney, Boeckel. Home run—Boeckel. Stolen bases—Grantham 2. Sacrifice—Grantham 2. Double plays—Adams, Grantham and Grimes 2; Kaufman, Adams and Grimes. Left on bases—Chicago 5, Boston 10. Bases on balls—Off Kaufmann 4, Oeschger 1, Cooney 1. Struck out—By Kaufmann 3, Cooney 3. Hits—Off Oeschger 10 in 3 1-3 innings, McNamara 0 in 2-3, Cooney 2 in 5. Hit by pitcher—By Kaufmann (R. Smith). Passed ball—O'Neil. Losing pitcher—Oeschger. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time of game—1:57.

TIGERS BEAT ATHLETICS.

Cobb's Triple and Fothergill's Homer Give Detroit 3-0 Victory.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—Opportune long driving won a pitchers' battle between Dauss and Heimach here today, the Detroit Tigers winning from Philadelphia, 3 to 0. A triple by Cobb with Dauss on and a homer by Fothergill accounted for two of the Detroit runs.

All but one of Detroit's hits had some part in the run-making. Galloway was the only Athletics player to fathom Dauss' delivery, getting three hits and being the only visiting player to get farther than first base in the first seven innings.

The score:

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Blue,lf	3	0	0	1	1	McGowan,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Jones,3b	3	0	0	0	4	Galloway,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Hale,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Heilmann,rf	3	1	1	3	0	Hauser,1b	2	0	0	12	0
Foth'gill,lf	3	1	2	2	0	Miller,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Haney,2b	3	0	0	1	3	Welch,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Kilney,ss	3	0	0	2	1	Scheer,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Bassler,c	3	0	0	4	3	Perkins,c	3	0	0	3	1
Dauss,p	3	1	1	0	0	Heimach,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	27	3	5	27	12	Total	30	0	2	24	13

Errors—None.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Cobb. Home run—Fothergill. Sacrifices—Blue, Jones. Left on bases—Philadelphia 5, Detroit 5. Bases on balls—Off Dauss 3, Heimach 1. Struck out—By Heimach 3, Dauss 4. Umpires—Connolly, Holmes and Ormsby. Time of game—1:30.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Springfield 4, Hartford 1.
New Haven 7, Albany 5.
Pittsfield 4, Worcester 1.
(First game.)
Worcester 6, Pittsfield 3.
(Second game.)
Bridgeport 7, Waterbury 6.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New Haven	72	40	.643
Hartford	70	40	.636
Worcester	59	55	.506
Springfield	56	54	.509
Bridgeport	53	58	.477
Albany	48	61	.432
Waterbury	46	66	.821
Pittsfield	44	69	.386

YANKS' TIMELY HITS BEAT BROWNS, 3-1

Danforth, Back After Suspension, Allows Only Three Safeties, but Loses.

BABE RUTH WEAK WITH BAT

But Dugan and Meusel Deliver in Pincher and Help Pennock Subdue St. Louisans.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Herb Pennock and Dave Danforth engaged in a left-handed pitching duel today, and the stately Yankee southpaw defeated his Brown rival by a score of 3 to 1. Only three hits, two of them by Joe Dugan, were made off Danforth's cunningly diversified delivery, but they came at the right time and were put to splendid use.

Today's affair with the Yanks was Danforth's first game since he drew a fine and suspension for "tampering" with the ball in a recent encounter with Connie Mack's Athletics. Every move he made was closely followed by the champions and by Umpire Billy Evans, but nothing that savored of illegal work was discovered either by his opponents or by the officials in charge of the game.

More than a dozen balls were thrown out of play while the Yankees were at bat, but none was marked in such a way as to indicate "cheating" by the local sharpshooter.

He simply had something the Yanks couldn't hit, and ordinarily would have won his game. In seven of the first eight innings he turned the champions back in the order of their appearance and but for a momentary fumble by Marty McManus in the ninth would have let them down with only two runs.

Both of Joe Dugan's blows developed into runs. The only other hit registered by the Yanks was made by Bobbie Meusel, who played right field instead of Elmer Smith, and batted in two runs in the fourth inning with a double to the right field bleacher wall.

No Hits for Ruth.

Ruth did not make a hit in two official times at bat against Danforth, but drew a pass which subsequently blossomed into a run in the fourth inning. The Babe was hit with a pitched ball in the ninth.

Pennock also pitched well, yielding only five hits and three passes. Two of the enemy's hits came together at the start of the second inning, the Browns' only run of the game resulting. They did not make another hit until Ken Williams singled to left at the start of the sixth. Williams tried to stretch this wallop into a double and was ordered out of the game for making too strong a protest when Umpire George Hildebrand called him out at second.

McManus's double left at the start of the second developed into the first run of the game when Severeid lined a single through a hole between Pipp and Ward. Severeid went to second on Ensmall's sacrifice but Schreiber was called out on strikes and Danforth ended the inning with a smoking liner to Pipp.

Not a Yankee reached first in the first three innings but with one out in the fourth Dugan lined a single over second and Ruth drew a pass. Meusel bounced a double of the right field bleacher wall and both runners scored on the hit. Danforth then got his bearings again and Pipp and Ward were easy outs.

Yanks Score in Ninth.

There was no further scoring and precious little action of any kind until the ninth, when the Yankees shoved another run across. Witt was the first man up in the final round and lifted an easy fly to Bill Jacobson. Dugan doubled to right, however, and Ruth was hit in the back with a pitched ball. Both runners advanced on a wild pitch and with hostiles on second and third and only one man out, Danforth discreetly forced an intentional pass on Bobbie Meusel. Pipp followed with a scorching grounder to Marty McManus, who fumbled just long enough to miss a possible play at the plate, although he got the runner at first. Dugan added home on the play. Ward then popped to Gerber and the inning was over.

Jacobson opened the home half of the ninth with a single to left and advanced to second on Severeid's infield out after Wyatt had captured McManus's easy pop-up. Pinch hitter Pat Collins drew a base on balls, but Ruth played a deep left field for Freddie Schleibner and ended the game with a good catch of a hard hit fly.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,cf	4	0	0	4	0	Tobin,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Dugan,3b	4	2	2	1	1	Gerber,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Ruth,lf	2	1	0	5	1	Williams,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Meusel,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Whaley,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	8	0	Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Ward,2b	3	0	0	5	3	McManus,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Scott,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Severeid,c	3	0	1	4	0
Schang,c	3	0	0	3	0	Ezzell,3b	2	0	0	1	0
Pennock,p	3	0	0	0	2	Schr'bner,1b	4	0	0	11	0
						Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	3	3	27	8	aCollins	1	0	0	0	0
						bDurst	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	1	5	27	10

a Batted for Ezzell in ninth.
b Ran for Collins in ninth.

Errors—None.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—McManus, Meusel, Dugan. Sacrifice—Ensmall. Left on bases—New York 3, St. Louis 7. Bases on balls—Off Pennock 4, Danforth 3. Struck out—By Pennock 3, Danforth 4. Hit by pitcher—By Danforth (Ruth). Wild pitch—Danforth. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand. Time of game—1:55.

INDIANS TROUNCE RED SOX.

Drive Ehmke From Box in the Fourth and Win, 12-3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Boston Red Sox proved easy for the Indians this afternoon, Cleveland winning by a score of 12 to 3.

Ehmke was driven from the box in the fourth inning after a bombardment by the Clevelanders. Uhle was effective throughout.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,lf	6	2	3	3	1	Pittenger,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Summa,rf	4	2	4	5	0	Devormer,c	4	1	2	3	1
Speaker,cf	2	1	1	1	0	Collins,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Sewell,ss	4	1	0	0	5	Burns,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Steph'son,2b	4	0	1	2	4	Reichle,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Lutzke,3b	4	1	1	2	1	Harris,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Brower,1b	5	1	2	15	0	Shanks,3b	4	0	1	2	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	2	0	McMillan,ss	4	0	2	2	1
Uhle,p	5	1	2	0	1	Ehmke,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Murray,p	0	0	1	0	3
Total	40	12	20	27	14	Total	34	3	10	24	9

Errors—None.

Cleveland	2	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	—12
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Reichle, McMillan, Devormer, Burns, Summa, Speaker, Brower. Stolen bases—Lutzke, Brower. Sacrifices—Stephenson, Lutzke, Sewell. Double plays—Sewell, Stephenson and Brower (2). Left on bases—Boston 8, Cleveland 10. Bases on Balls—Off Ehmke 10 in 3 innings, none out in fourth; Murray, 10 in 5. Struck out—By Murray 1, Uhle 2. Passed balls—Devormer 2. Losing pitcher—Ehmke. Umpires—Dinneen, Rowland and Moriarty. Time of game—1:35.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New Orleans 4, Chattanooga 1.
Mobile 4, Nashville 3.
Memphis 4, Atlanta 1.
Little Rock-Birmingham, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Orleans	70	39	.642
Mobile	69	47	.595
Atlanta	59	52	.532
Nashville	59	57	.509
Birmingham	55	54	.505
Memphis	54	59	.478
Chattanooga	44	77	.363
Little Rock	39	68	.364

BASEBALL TODAY. SERIES FEB. 22.
Brooklyn vs. St. Louis, 3:30 P. M.—Adv.

Caught at the Plate.

The Reds' punch evaporated overnight. It's hard, of course, to hustle against good pitching, but at that Moran's boys might have done better if they had gone at the day's work with a little more vim and vigor.

For that matter the crowd was the most lackadaisical of the season. At various moments in the seething conflict you could have heard a pin drop. Not many there, either, the threat of rain holding the audience down to a mere 6,000 or 7,000.

Nothing like the days of 1919 when the Reds made their last trip East and thousands of maniacs battled at the gates of the Polo Grounds, tore down fences, trampled on one another's necks and, once wedged inside the bulging stand, threw both insults and pop bottles at the visiting athletes.

And there wasn't even a faint resemblance of the good old days of '21 when the Pirates played a five-game series at the P. G. before packed stands. "Them was the days."

Pat Moran will shoot Pete Donohue at the Giants today and will probably come back with Señor Luque in the final tomorrow. McGraw has either Nehf or Bentley available and might give Hugh McQuillan another crack at the enemy tomorrow.

Young did the best hitting—three singles and a triple. Three were against Benton, proving once more that a left-handed batter can't hit a left-handed pitcher.

Heilmann Now Leads Ruth By .0009 in Batting Race

By making one hit in three times at bat while Babe Ruth was going hitless at St. Louis, Harry Heilmann yesterday wrested the lead from the Bambino in the American League's batting race and is now ahead by .0009, the exact figures being .3935 to .3926. Following are the five leading batsmen in each league:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Heilmann, Detroit	96	356	75	140	.3933
Ruth, New York	106	387	108	144	.3924
Speaker, Cleveland	109	430	88	157	.3651
Jamieson, Cleveland	111	469	95	170	.3623
J. Sewell, Cleveland	112	395	69	142	.3594

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Hornsby, St. Louis	84	325	71	130	.400
Wheat, Brooklyn	78	275	55	105	.382
Bottomley, St. Louis	103	404	56	147	.364
Fournier, Brooklyn	96	366	57	132	.361
Traynor, Pittsburgh	110	436	73	157	.360

HOMER BY WALKER WINS FOR PHILLIES

Hit Comes With Two on Bases in Ninth and Downs the Pirates—Score Is 8 to 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—A home run by Walker with two on base and two out in the ninth inning gave Philadelphia a victory over Pittsburgh today, 8 to 5.

The Phillies got off to a four-run lead, but after Mitchell was injured in the second Weinert found it impossible to hold the advantage. Betts finished the game and earned the victory. Morrison of the Pirates was effective after the first, but weakened in the ninth.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sand,ss	2	1	1	2	7
Williams,cf	5	2	2	8	1
Vi'ghter,2b	5	2	2	8	0
Tierney,2b	5	1	1	3	3
Walker,rf	4	1	3	2	0
Lee,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Holke,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Wilson,c	2	0	0	7	0
sLeach	1	0	0	0	0
Henline,c	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Weinert,p	2	0	0	0	1
Betts,p	0	0	0	0	0
bFrazier	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	11	27	11

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	5	0	0	3	0
Carey,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Rawlings,2b	2	1	0	1	3
Traynor,ss	4	2	2	3	4
Mueller,rf	3	1	1	4	5
Kno,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Grimm,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	8	1
Morrison,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	34	5	9	*28	10

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Wilson in eighth.
b Batted for Betts in ninth.

Errors—Philadelphia 1 (Weinert), Pittsburgh 1 (Ens).

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—8
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0—5

Two-base hits—Tierney, Holke. Three-base hit—Mueller. Home run—Walker. Sacrifices—Rawlings, Walker. Double plays—Sand, Tierney and Holke; Tierney, Sand and Holke. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 7. Base on balls—Off Morrison 5, Weinert 2. Struck out—By Morrison 2, Weinert 3. Hits—Off Mitchell 1 in 1 inning, off Weinert 9 in 6, Betts 2 in 2. Winning Pitcher—Betts. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman, Pinneran. Time of game—1:42.

SENATORS BAT CADORE, BEAT WHITE SOX, 9-2

Former Robin Twirler, Making Debut for Chicago, Is Driven From Mound in Third.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Leon Cadore, the former Brooklyn Robins pitcher, started his first game for the Chicago White Sox today and was driven off the mound in the third inning, the Senators defeating the Sox by a score of 9 to 2.

Russell, although hit freely, managed to pitch well in the pinches and received great support.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,cf	4	2	2	3	0
P'paugh,ss	2	1	0	2	5
Goslin,lf	5	1	2	3	0
Judge,1b	5	1	2	9	0
Rice,rf	3	2	0	3	0
Judge,1b	4	1	1	9	0
Ruel,c	5	2	2	7	1
Harris,2b	5	0	1	6	3
Bluege,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Russell,p	4	0	2	0	0
Total	38	9	14	27	13

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	0	4	3	0
Mostil,cf	5	0	2	2	0
Collins,2b	4	0	2	1	4
Sheely,1b	3	1	1	9	0
Falk,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Kamm,3b	4	0	0	1	3
McC'lan,as	4	0	0	5	2
Graham,c	2	0	0	6	0
Cadore,p	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston,p	4	1	2	0	1
Total	36	2	12	27	10

Errors—Washington 0, Chicago 2 (Collins, McClellan).

Washington	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	1	0—9
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Collins, Rice, Russell, Thurston, Leibold. Stolen bases—Rice, Judge. Sacrifices—Graham, Peckinpaugh (2), Leibold. Double plays—Bluege, Harris and Judge (2), Peckinpaugh and Harris. Left on bases—Washington 7, Chicago 10. Bases on balls—Off Cadore 2, Russell 2. Struck out—By Cadore 2, Russell 1. Hits—Off Cadore 6 in 2 1-3 innings, Thurston 8 in 6 2-3. Wild pitch—Russell. Losing pitcher—Cadore. Umpires—Nallin and Owens. Time of game—1:49.

NEWARK WINS IN TENTH.

Mohart's Error Hastens Buffalo's Defeat by 3 to 2.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Newark defeated Buffalo, 3 to 2, here today in a ten-inning game, the final of the series. The Bears counted the winning run in the tenth, aided by Pitcher Mohart's error.

The score:

NEWARK (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Whitman,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Devine,c	3	0	0	5	2
Brainard,2b	4	0	1	3	4
W'sworth,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Anderson,3b	4	0	2	0

SUNSINI IS FIRST IN MOHAWK STAKES

Easily Wins Featured Race at a Mile Over the Saratoga Track.

MY OWN TAKES LAKE PLACID

Carrying Top Weight, the Colt Defeats Mutiny and Moonraker in Easy Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Sunsini, the good-looking bay gelding in the Lilane Stable, had a nice gallop this afternoon to win the Mohawk Selling Stakes over the mile route, the featured event of a rather ordinary card. The son of Sun Briar and Contessina took the track at the start and was never in danger, opening a good gap soon after the rise of the barrier and finishing two and a half lengths in front of the Greentree Stable's Dustabout. The son of Sweep had a margin of a length and a quarter over H. Alterman's Homestretch, which was two lengths in front of F. E. Brown's Demijohn. These were the only starters.

Sunsini was claimed from the Kilmer Stable nearly a year ago and has been a consistent winner for his stable. Sunsini was the public choice, opening at 7 to 5 and closing at 11 to 10. Homestretch was next in favor at 9 to 5. The winner covered the route in 1:38 3-5 and earned $2,850 for his owner.

The track was fast this afternoon and the weather glorious, and a good-sized crowd turned out despite the fact that there was no special attraction offered. Four favorites rewarded their followers, and McAtee scored a double.

A three-year-old that will be a starter in the Saratoga Cup on the last day of the present meeting and one that will go after the Jockey Club Gold Cup on the closing day of the Belmont Park meeting was the winner of the Lake Placid purse this afternoon. This was the Saltmarsh Stable's My Own, a bay son of King James and Bettie Landon, and Admiral Grayson had the satisfaction of watching his colt beat three others with ease. My Own bruised an ankle in the Spring and did not get back to the races until the present meeting. In his first start here he won the Crown Point easily, beating Homestretch, Sun Thistel, Pettifogger and others with ease.

My Own Scores Again.

This afternoon My Own again scored an easy victory. The colt beat James Butler's Mutiny by three lengths, the latter being a couple of lengths in front of the Greentree Stable's Moonraker. J. B. Smyth's King Solomon's Seal, making his first start hereabouts, brought up the rear. Moonraker made the early running, but Sande sent My Own up on the backstretch and thereafter the race was never in doubt. The winner was an almost prohibitive favorite, closing at 1 to 4. The mile was run in 1:38 flat. My Own carrying top weight of 115 pounds.

Speed in plenty was in evidence in the Rouse's Point Handicap, a dash of six furlongs for three-year-olds and upward. It was won by J. S. Coaden's three-year-old colt Bluemont. Lang placed the black colt behind the pace set by H. P. Whitney's Rocket and outlasted the gelded son of Broomstick in the stretch drive to win by half a length in a fine finish. The Whitney entry was two and a half lengths in front of the Rancocas Stable's Knobble, which came from the rear to take the short end of the stake by a length and a half from the Audley Farm's Fair Phantom.

Eleven went to the post and they made a great race of it, the leaders being well bunched for most of the distance. The time was 1:10 4-5, two-fifths of a second slower than the track record and the fastest six furlongs of the meeting.

Fourteen paraded in the opening claiming event for two-year-olds, the winner being Gifford A. Cochran's Convent, a bay filly, by His Majesty out of Marie Odile. With 99 pounds up, the filly, which was bred by her owner, ran in front all the way and lasted to win by two lengths from the Rancocas Stable's Mitaka. The white silks were a length in front of T. W. O'Brien's Apology, which came fast in the stretch run to take the small end of the purse from C. D. Widener's Marcelline.

Miss Whisk in Front.

There was a poor start in the other two-year-old race, a five furlong sprint for maidens in which twelve went to the post. J. B. Choate's Sun Finch got away badly and then absolutely refused to run. The winner was H. P. Whitney's Miss Whisk, the odds-on favorite, closing at 4 to 5, which ran in front all the way after they got well into their stride. The chestnut daughter of Whisk Broom II. was a length and a half in front of the Audley Farm's Marie Martin at the finish, the latter taking second money by a couple of lengths from the Log Cabin stud's Fly By.

Not Much, the Queen City Stable's representative in the steeplechase, is not aptly named. The four-year-old brown colt was an easy winner of the event of two miles. He was a fine performer over the hurdles in France, but this was his first appearance through the field on this side of the water. Moreover, he is the first entire horse which has been seen in steeplechasing on this side of the water in a long time, possibly since the days of Top Hat. He ran a very good race for beat five others and may make a lot of trouble for the stars of the cross-country brigade before the season is over. He was the even money favorite and galloped home eight lengths in front of Arthur Fowler's Mercurius.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; conditions; claiming; purse $1,000. Five and one-half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Convent	99	Hastings	10-1	1st
Milan	107	b. Fator	11-5	2d
Apology	111	Milner	15-1	3d
Marcelline	113	McTaggart	12-1	4th
Bear Grass	107	H. Fator	10-1	5th
Everglade	100	Corcoran	20-1	6th
Delyria	114	Sande	8-1	7th
Equity	112	Coltilletti	30-1	8th
Sam Smith	112	Garner	20-1	9th
Thrice	109	Legere	15-1	10th
Skywards	110	Barnes	20-1	11th
Miss Delite	104	Callahan	30-1	12th
Henry S.	111	Carroll	30-1	13th
Spartan	107	M. Fator	15-1	14th

*Rancocas Stable entry.

Place and show—Convent, 4 to 1, 2 to 1; Milan, 4 to 5, 2 to 5; Apology, 8 to 1, 3 to 1.

Start good; won ridden out; place driving. Convent, b. f., 2, by His Majesty—Marie Odile; owned by Gifford A. Cochran and trained by C. H. Shilling.

SECOND RACE.

For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; maidens and winners of one race; purse $1,000; about two miles.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Not Much	145	Hunt	Even	1st
Mercurius	141	Smythe	8-1	2d
Rampage	148	McNair	15-1	3d
Razaf	141	Kelly	6-5	4th
Grouch	131	Berry	30-1	5th
Monlette	152	Williams	6-1	6th

*Pell.

Place and show—Not Much, 2 to 5, 1 to 5; Mercurius, 2 to 1, 4 to 5; Rampage, 4 to 1, 8 to 5.

Time—4:23 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Not Much, br. g., 4, by As d'Atout—Nothing to Do; owned by the Queen City Stable and trained by H. H. Crawford.

THIRD RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; the Rouse's Point Handicap; $1,200 added. Six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Bluemont	106	Lang	8-1	1st
Rocket	112	H. Kummer	6-1	2d
Dry Moon	114	Rice	8-1	3d
Mahmoud	112	Mahaffit	15-1	4th
Last One	108	Coltilletti	20-1	5th
Digmsdale	108	McAtee	7-2	6th
Galantman	105	Corcoran	15-1	7th
Fair Phantom	110	Peole	8-1	8th
Captain Alcock	114	Barnes	50-1	9th

Place and show—Bluemont, 3 to 2, 6 to 5. Rocket, 2 to 1, even; Knobble, 4 to 1, 2 to 1.

Time—1:10 4-5.

Start fair; won ridden out; place driving. Bluemont, blk. c., 3, by Vulcain—Notsaulga; owned by J. S. Coaden and trained by W. Garth.

FOURTH RACE.

For three-year-olds; the Mohawk Selling Stakes; $1,500 added. One mile.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Sunsini	111	McAtee	11-10	2½
Dustabout	101	Corcoran	7-1	2½
Homestretch	114	Sande	9-5	3d
Demijohn	99	Taylor	10-1	4th

Place and show—Sunsini, 1 to 5, out; Dustabout, 2 to 1, out; Homestretch, 2 to 5, out.

Time—1:38 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Sunsini, b. g., 3, by Sun Briar—Contessina; owned by the Lilane Stable and trained by F. M. Bray.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; the Lake Placid; purse $1,000. One mile.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
My Own	115	Sande	1-4	1½
Mutiny	112	McAtee	12-1	2d
Moonraker	109	Corcoran	4-1	3d
H. Solomon's S.	109	Babin	20-1	4th

Place and show—My Own, out, out; Mutiny, 6 to 5, out; Moonraker, 2 to 5, out.

Time—1:38.

Start good; won easily; place driving. My Own, b. c., 3, by King James—Bettie Landon; owned by the Selubria Stable and trained by W. Brooks.

SIXTH RACE.

For two-year-olds; fillies; maidens; purse $1,000. Five furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Miss Whisk	114	McAtee	4-5	1½
Marie Martin	114	Stutts	12-1	2d
Fly By	114	Garner	8-1	3d
Tree Top	114	Coltilletti	15-1	4th
Exploit	114	Sande	15-1	5th
Oval	114	Gordon	100-1	6½
*Ocirans	114	Poole	12-1	7½
Janet Blair	114	L. Fator	8-1	8½
Comedy	114	McTaggart	20-1	9th
Dear Marie	114	Callahan	8-1	10th
†Della	114	M. Fator	15-1	11
Sun Finch	114	Johnson	100-1	12

*Audley Farm entry. †Rancocas Stable entry. ‡Left.

Place and show—Miss Whisk, 1 to 2, 1 to 6; Marie Martin, 4 to 1, 2 to 1; Fly By, 8 to 5, 3 to 5.

Time—0:59 1-5.

Start poor; won easily; place driving. Miss Whisk, ch. f., 2, by Whisk Broom II.—Wonder; owned by H. P. Whitney and trained by James Rowe.

Weather clear; track fast.

MIDDLETOWN FEATURE IS WON BY WESTERNER

Prince Bondsman First Horse to Take Three Straight Heats at Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Closing day at the Harry Clay half-mile track, besides furnishing an upset in the 2:05 pace, gave the fair visitors the most spirited racing of the three-day meeting. All events were hotly contested, and Prince Bondsman, brought East by Joe Haldeman from Malvern, Iowa, was the only horse to win in three straight heats.

A queer angle of the meeting was that two horses won the handsome silver trophies without taking the events they were entered in. Pluto Watts, which was injured the first day in a bad spill, received the Chamber of Commerce silver trophy cup. Driver Snow of the Endicott horses was presented with the Rotary Club's handsome silver trophy cup by Mrs. Frank H. Finn, wife of the attorney for the Orange County Agricultural Society. Snow piloted Willington, the Ideal Park Stable's pacer, to a victory in the first heat in the fastest time, only to lose the second heat when victory was within grasp. Verlie Patchen sneaking up on the outside while Snow was watching the challenge of Mary O'Connor.

Great Fig Leaf, daughter of Peter the Great, trotted a remarkable mile in three heats, taking first honors away from Miss Czar Moko, the Detroit mare, after nip and tuck struggles.

The summaries:

2:17 TROT.
Purse $3,000.

Prince Bondsman, br. g., by The Bondsman (Haldeman)	1	1	1
Querita, br. m., by Native King (Pittman)	2	2	2
Miss Mattie, b. m., by San Francisco (Lesse)	5	5	5
Bird Dillon, b. m. (Snow)	4	4	3
Grace Worthy, br. m. (Morris)	3	3	4
Lone Marie, blk. m. (Dickerson)	6	6	6

Time—2:11¾, 2:11¾, 2:11¾.

2:23 TROT.
Purse $3,000.

Great Fig Leaf, b. m., by Peter the Great (Ragsdale)	1	1	1
Miss Czar Moko, b. m., by Czar Peter (Slaughter)	2	2	2
Phillis Scott, b. m., by Peter Scott (Drinkwater)	5	3	4
Heather, b. m. (Fleming)	3	4	7
The Concord, ro. g. (Haldeman)	4	7	3
Bar Lady, b. m. (Cleveland)	7	5	5
Seaworthy, b. g. (Scott)	8	6	6

Time—2:12¾, 2:10¾, 2:10¾.

2:08 PACE.
Purse $1,000.

Verlie Patchen, blk. m., by Roy Patchen (Lesse)	3	1	1
Willington, b. g., by Bennington (Snow)	1	3	3
Mary O'Conner, b. m., by Barney O'Conner (Hodson)	2	2	2

Time—2:05¼, 2:06¾, 2:09.

$117,400 FOR YEARLINGS.

Average Is $2,935 for 40 Head at Saratoga—$12,600 Highest Price.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Forty head of thoroughbred yearlings from the Xalapa Farm of E. F. Simms of Paris, Ky., were sold under the hammer in the sales paddock of the Fasig-Tipton company this evening for a total of $117,400, the average price being $2,935.

The highest price of the evening was $12,600, which was paid by J. D. Hertz for a bay colt by Theo Cook out of June Bug. The next largest price was $6,500, which was paid by W. Wallace for a chestnut colt by imported Prince Palatine out of Forever.

J. S. Payne paid $7,500 for a bay filly by imported Prince Palatine out of Largo, and the same price was paid by Charles Hughes for a bay filly by imported Prince Palatine out of Bertie V. A brown colt by Theo Cook out of imported Gerse D'Or was bought by Fred Burlew for $7,000. Another purchase by J. D. Hertz was a black filly by imported Negofol out of Broom Straw, the price being $6,100.

Lawrence Carey paid $5,000 for a chestnut filly by imported Negofol out of Mileage.

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Steeplechase A. A., Rockaway Beach—Tony Lyons vs. Herman Hardt, twelve rounds; Jackie Marlowe vs. Tommy Lynch, twelve rounds.

FAVORITE CAPTURES $2,000 LEGION STAKE

Anna Bradford Girl Wins Feature Event for Pacers in Grand Circuit.

LEE WORTHY SETS RECORD

Trots Third Heat of Steadman Stake at Toledo in 2:02½—2:11 Trot to Brandywine.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—Anna Bradford Girl won the $2,000 American Legion Stake for three-year-old pacers, feature event of today's card of Grand Circuit racing here, by taking all three heats. The little filly, favorite in the betting, paced the first mile in 2:06¼. Lula Forbes took second place and Rinney Silk third.

The 2:12 pace went to Toledo, a local mare, which took the first and third heats. Gamey the Great pulled up first in the second mile. The best time for the race was 2:05¾.

Lee Worthy, with White driving, took the Steadman Stake for 2:03 trotters by winning the last two heats. Czar Worthy took the first heat and finished second. The Great Volo was third. Lee Worthy set a new record of 2:02½ in winning the third heat. The 2:11 trot was forced into the fourth heat and was won by Kentucky Dounce. Brandywine took second place and Harvest Lad third.

The summaries:

2:12 PACE.
Purse $1,000.

Toledo, b. m., by Todd Mac (Gahagan)	1	2	1
Gamey the Great, r. g., by Cagreat (Stokes)	2	1	2
Lambette, g. h., (Ray)	3	3	3
Ophelia V., b. m., (McMahon)	4	4	4
Lady C., also started.			

Time—2:07¼; 2:06¾; 2:07¾.

THE AMERICAN LEGION THREE-YEAR-OLD PACE.
Purse $2,000.

Anna Bradford Girl, br. f., by The Native Man (White)	1	1	1
Lula Forbes, b. f., (Thomas)	2	2	2
Kinney Silk, b. g., (Palin)	5	4	3
Flying Direct, ch. g., (Ray)	3	3	4

Palmette and Hollycrod Angus also started.

Time—2:05½; 2:08¼; 2:08.

THE STEADMAN 2:03 TROT.
Purse, $1,250.

Lee Worthy, br. h., by Lee Axworthy (White)	4	1	1
Czar Worthy, b. g., by Czar Peter (Murphy)	1	2	2
The Great Volo, b. h. (Cox)	3	3	3
Zecotillo, b. g. (Egan)	2	4	4

(Only four starters).

Time—2:07¾; 2:02½; 2:02½.

2:11 TROT.
Purse, $1,000.

Kentucky Dounce, br. h., by Thistle Dounce, (Ray)	2	1	1
Brandywine, b. m., by Bedwin (Childs)	1	3	4
Harvest Lad, blk. h. (Palin)	3	4	2
Fair May, br. m. (Cox)	4	2	3

Utah Belle at Law, Miss Willoughby, Marmaduke and Richard Aloff also started.

Time—2:08¼; 2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:10¾.

MALONE DUE MONDAY

St. Paul Boxer Coming to Finish Training for Delaney Bout.

Jock Malone of St. Paul, who is to meet Jack Delaney of Bridgeport in a special bout of ten rounds at the same time Johnny Wilson and Harry Greb battle for the middleweight title, will arrive in New York Monday to finish training. Malone is a protégé of Mike Gibbons of St. Paul and knows all the "Phantom's" tricks. Malone's great drawback has been his hands, which are said to be smaller than those of any other professional boxer. However, Malone claims that his hands are stronger than ever now and that he does not anticipate further trouble with them.

SHERIFF TO ATTEND BOUT.

Ordered to See That Firpo-Downey Battle Is Not Prizefight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Governor McCray today ordered Sheriff George Snyder of Marion County to be present at the bout here Friday night between Luis Firpo and Joe Downey, to see that the contest does not assume the qualities of a prize fight. It was pointed out by the Governor that the law permits boxing contests but prohibits prize fights.

If the affair is a boxing exhibition, the Governor said to the Sheriff had orders to let it proceed.

VIRGINIA GETTING READY.

Coach Neale Expects to Develop Fast Eleven This Fall.

Football at the University of Virginia will get a more auspicious start this year than has been known there for many seasons. When Coach Greasy Neale assembles his squad for its opening drill on Lemheth Field on Sept. 10 he will have at least a dozen letter men as a nucelus, as well as many men on the freshman team of last year who made excellent showings in their scrimmages of the last season. There are also a large number of substitute players available, and Coach Neale is of the opinion that he will have little difficulty in developing a fast and effective eleven.

Only Southern teams appear on the schedule for this year. The first five games will be played at home, opening with Furman University on Sept. 29. The season will close for the Orange and Black with the North Carolina contest on Thanksgiving Day at Chapel Hill.

MICHIGAN REPAIRS PLANT.

Gets Stadium Ready for Opening Football Game on Oct. 6.

The University of Michigan has started to get the big stadium in shape for another successful football season. The structure, which has accommodations for 42,000 persons, is expected to be filled for at least four games this Fall, and the officials started early to paint and make other repairs. Four reserved seat games have been arranged—Vanderbilt, United States Marines, Ohio State and Minnesota—and a capacity crowd is expected. The annual M. A. C. and Case games also are expected to draw well. The gridiron is in excellent condition and everything is being prepared for the opening game with Case on Oct. 6.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Non-winners of two races; three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Mc-Kee 112 pounds, King Charming 115, Sassy 113, Bronx Jug 115, Scoop 105, Cape Clear 112, High Hand 113, Mainsey 107, Bayonet 113, Whitsion 105, Bolsani 112.

SECOND RACE—Maidens; non-winners at this meeting; three-year-olds and up; about two miles. La Marsuin 140 pounds; Mohican 144, Sea Monarch 130, Icaire 132.

THIRD RACE—Claiming; maidens; two-year-old fillies; five furlongs. Martoy 114 pounds, Defiant 114, Graceful Carrie 114, Sun Lady 114, Baldine 114, Katura 114, Anticipation 114, Quick Time 114, Devil Girl 114, Leona Dare 114, Rock Court 114, By Play 114, Ebb Tide 114, Sophy 114.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap; three-year-olds and up; one mile. Nassau 108 pounds, Miss Carlin 95, Superstage 100, Sally Rose 98, Little Chief 118, All Over 104, Tea Maiden 100, Prince of Umbria 108.

FIFTH RACE—Claiming; three-year-olds and up; one mile. High Chief 98 pounds, Rossets II. 105, Listen Dearie 90, Amor Patriae 98, June Grass 114, Lunette 112, Gleslit 113, The Bell Call 108, Donegal 107, Autumn Bells 112.

SIXTH RACE—Allowance; two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Jessie Benton 102 pounds, Bishop Beaman 116, Scotland 112, Relentless 112, McAuliffe 118, Dare Say 116, Infinite 113, Cross Girl 103, Thornaby 112, Star Fool 112, Spic and Span 112, Revenge Agent 118, Deniphen 107, Baby Lane 116, King's Ransom 118, Brocadale 109, Donnelly 116.

Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

DENY THAT WILLS WILL REPLACE FIRPO

Rickard and Kearns Scoff at Report of Change in Plans for Dempsey Bout.

Vigorous denials from practically every one concerned yesterday followed the rumor that Harry Wills would substitute for Luis Firpo as Jack Dempsey's opponent in the world's heavyweight championship bout at the Polo Grounds on Sept. 14. The rumor had it that Dempsey had not yet signed for the match and that he did not want Firpo as an opponent, but was ready to sign to meet Wills. The entire story was denied by Tex Rickard, the promoter of the match, by Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager and by Dan McKetrick, Kearns's associate in business, who was originally quoted as authority for the story.

Kearns and McKetrick both made verbal statements denying any knowledge of the report and making light of it, and Rickard gave out the following written statement:

"Both Dempsey and Firpo have been signed, and the report that Wills will take Firpo's place is pure bunk. The applications for a managers and boxer's license for Kearns and Dempsey have been filed with the Boxing Commission and the contracts will be placed on file with that body next Tuesday. The tickets have been ordered for the match and contracts let for the bleacher seats at the Polo Grounds.

"The tickets will be placed on sale at Madison Square Garden next Monday, the reserved seat prices, not including war tax, being $5, $7, $10, $15, $20 and $25.

"Firpo will arrive in Atlantic City Sunday to start training for the match, and has wired Cliff Kramer, the Pacific Coast champion, to leave at once for the training camp. The preliminaries for the card will be announced some time next week."

DEMPSEY IN STIFF WORKOUT AT CAMP

Heavyweight Champion Boxes Three Rounds With Godfrey After Road Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world, in training at White Sulphur Springs for his bout with Luis Angel Firpo, got down to hard work today and is now started on a four weeks' program of good, stiff workouts. The champion was out on the road at an early hour this morning and covered several miles. This was followed by a swim and a little light exercise toward noon. He had a hearty lunch and then lounged around for an hour or so.

About 3 o'clock Dempsey went in for his ring work, boxing three rounds with George Godfrey, the big negro, who arrived at the training camp yesterday. After this he engaged in two rounds of shadow boxing and punching the bag. The champion appeared to be in the best of condition. Sulphur Springs was invaded by two or three thousand persons.

MAY SIGN McTIGUE TODAY.

Rickard Again to Confer With Champion and Tunney.

Joe Jacobs, manager of Mike McTigue, light heavyweight champion of the world, announced last night that only a minor financial difference had prevented the signing of McTigue and Gene Tunney for a title bout yesterday. Jacobs said that another conference between Tex Rickard, the prospective promoter of the bout, Billy Gibson, Tunney's manager, and himself had been scheduled for today and that he felt sure the match would be made at that time.

It seems that at yesterday's meeting Gibson demanded 15 per cent. of the receipts for Tunney instead of the 12½ per cent. which the boxing law prescribes for the challenger. On this point the three men failed to agree, as neither Rickard nor Jacobs was willing to concede the additional 2½ per cent. Rickard suggested that they all meet again today and in case they reached an agreement at that time that the bout be scheduled for Madison Square Garden on a date just prior to or during the World's Series and that the prices range from $3 to $20. In case the match is made this is the arrangement which is most likely to prevail.

DUNDEE IS DUBIOUS.

Thinks Leonard Will Not Be Able to Make Lightweight Limit.

Johnny Dundee, challenger of Benny Leonard for the lightweight boxing championship of the world, visited the offices of the Cromwell A. C., which is promoting the bout, yesterday and expressed anxiety about Leonard's ability to make the lightweight limit. James Johnston, matchmaker for the Cromwell A. C., pointed out to Dundee that the new ruling of the State Athletic Commission made it necessary for all boxers to weigh in before that body on scales which had been tested and approved by the commission. Johnston explained to Dundee that he was fully protected in the matter of the weighing, and the boxer went away satisfied.

After he was gone Johnston gave out the following statement:

"There isn't a bit of doubt in my mind about Leonard's being able to make the weight. Right now he cannot be very far away from the poundage he will have to register on Sept. 6. The proper training and attention to diet will bring him down in good time, and I am sure he will be wrong at the 135-pound limit."

VILLA TO BOX ROSENBERG.

World's Flyweight Champion Signs for Bout Here Wednesday.

The management of the New York Velodrome yesterday announced the card which has been arranged for next Wednesday night's boxing show. Pancho Villa, the tiny Filipino, who holds the world's flyweight championship, will meet Charley Rosenberg, the likely looking Harlem flyweight, in the feature bout of ten rounds.

There will also be two other ten-round contests on the card. One of these will bring together Archie Walker and Harry Kid Brown, lightweights; and the other Joe Nelson and Mike Ballerino, bantamweights. Tony Vacarelli and Frank Maxwell will be the principals in the six-rounder.

Fifty Fans Leave Argentina To See Firpo-Dempsey Bout

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 16.—The Pan-America, the last steamship leaving here to reach New York in time for the Luis Firpo-Jack Dempsey fight, sailed today, numbering among the passengers a score of Argentine boxing enthusiasts. Inquiry at the steamship offices and the American Consulate revealed that the total number sailing for the fight was less than fifty. Although the Munson Line offered reduced rates, the local enthusiasts were deterred by the heavy expense and the time required for the long voyage.

MARSHALL IN LEAD WHEN PLAY HALTS

Holds One-Pawn Advantage Over Janowski in Chess Match at Lake Hopatcong.

HAS A WINNING CHANCE

Adjournment Is Called After Sixty-second Move—Chajes and Kupchik Triumph.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
Marshall	7	1	Tenner	6½	4½
Janowski	6½	1½	Sournin	5	5
Chajes	6½	2½	Hodges	5½	5½
Kupchik	6½	2½	Morrison	5½	6½
Lasker	5½	3½	Bigelow	5	7
Schapiro	5½	3½	Palmer	4½	7½
Black	5	4	Santasiere	1½	7½

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 16.—A titanic struggle, which bids fair to compare with the Janowski-Kupchik game of the eighth round, marked the meeting between the two leaders, Marshall of New York and Janowski of Paris, in the ninth round of the masters' tournament of the Ninth American Chess Congress at the Hotel Alamac today.

A decision was not reached, as a second adjournment was taken after sixty-two moves had been recorded. At that time Marshall was a pawn ahead, with winning chances. A draw he will surely get, barring blunders. Consequently, the American champion keeps the lead with a total of 7 points, which he will add to according to the result of his game with Janowski.

A draw will enable Janowski to retain his hold on second place, whereas a loss will mean a tie for third place, now held in common by Chajes and Kupchik, both of New York. Both of these players won their games in the ninth round, the former defeating Morrison of Toronto and the latter Schapiro of Columbia. It was Chajes's fifth win in succession. He and Kupchik have totals of 6½-2½.

Schapiro's defeat brought about a tie for fifth place between him and Lasker of Chicago, who was successful in his game with Hodges of New York. Black of Syracuse is in sixth place in consequence of his victory over Bigelow of New York in the shortest game of the tournament. Tenner of New York follows close behind after a win against Santasiere and then comes Sournin of Washington, who won from Palmer of Iowa.

The day's results follow:

Janowski and Marshall; Queen's pawn opening, adjourned.

Schapiro 0, Kupchik 1; Queen's pawn opening, 48 moves.

Hodges 0, Lasker 1; Queen's gambit declined, 41 moves.

Santasiere 0, Tenner 1; Queen's pawn opening, 39 moves.

Chajes 1, Morrison 0; Queen's pawn opening, 58 moves.

Palmer 0, Sournin 1; Ruy Lopez.

Black 1, Bigelow 0; Caro Kann defense, 12 moves.

The players named first in each pairing had the white pieces.

Janowski Plays Conservatively.

Janowski, with the white pieces, adopted a conservative queen's pawn opening instead of offering the queen's gambit as has been his custom. In due course he developed his queen's knight at Q 2 and then pinned the black king's knight. Minor pieces were exchanged and Marshall remained with a knight against a bishop, while rooks and queens were likewise on the board. After queens were removed, Marshall began to get a slight pull on the position and succeeded in winning a pawn. This was early in the second session.

Janowski from then on fought with his back to the wall and acquitted himself splendidly. Nevertheless, Marshall did not abandon his efforts. Finally, when play stopped, Marshall had a rook, knight and three pawns against a rook, bishop and two pawns. His problem was to establish a passed pawn and at the same time keep the hostile king at a safe distance.

This task confronts him upon resumption, which may be tomorrow afternoon, in case the two players should finish their games in the tenth round in time.

Kupchik chose an irregular defense to the queen's pawn opening. For a time Schapiro's position was excellent, as the black king's pawn failed to advance and his opponent's pieces were not in active play. Two bishops belonging to Kupchik gradually came into action and when they began to operate Schapiro's position disintegrated. He resigned after 43 moves.

Lasker annexed one of Hodge's pawns in the middle game stage after which the play was with two rooks and a knight apiece, in addition to their pawns. Hodges sought hard to make a draw, but the position was against him and Lasker scored.

Tenner again played forceful chess and had Santasiere's king wandering over the board. He was finally cornered by the New Yorker.

The game between Chajes and Morrison came to an ending with bishop's commanding squares of different colors. Chajes having a pawn to the good. His pawns were connected, however, and he worked out a fine win.

The pairings for the tenth round tomorrow follow:

Marshall vs. Bigelow, Sournin vs. Black, Morrison vs. Palmer, Tenner vs. Chajes, Lasker vs. Santasiere, Kupchik vs. Hodges and Janowski vs. Schapiro.

Marshall Fortunate Against Lasker.

Champion Marshall was fortunate in his recent game with Lasker of Chicago, who had the better opening and failed to take full advantage. In the ending, when a draw seemed certain, Lasker made a miscalculation at his 40th move and lost the game. In the same round Schapiro of Columbia defeated Sournin of Washington, who could have improved his prospects greatly by playing his Bishop to KB5 on the 22d move. Failing to do this, he lost valuable time and the tide turned in favor of the young collegian. The scores:

FOUR KNIGHTS OPENING.

Lasker (White).	Marshall (Black).	Lasker (White).	Marshall (Black).
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 RxR	RxR
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 RxR	BxR
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	24 Kt-B5	B-B2
4 B-KB4	P-QR3	25 Kt-K3	B-B3
5 B-Kt5	QPxP	26 P-B5	P-KKt3
6 KtxP	KtxP	27 Kt-B4	K-Q2
7 KxKt	Q-Q5	28 K-B2	B-K5
8 Castles	Q-QKt1	29 K-K3	P-B3
9 P-Q4	B-KB4	30 K-K2	BxKt
10 Kt-K2	Q-Q4	31 PxB	K-K4
11 P-KB4	Q-Q3	32 K-K3	K-B5
12 Q-B3	B-Q2	33 K-K4	KxP
13 Q-KB3	B-Q3	34 K-K5	P-Kt4
14 Q-B3	Q-Q5	35 KxP	P-Kt5
15 Q-KB3	Q-Q3	36 K-K4	P-Kt6
16 P-B5	Q-Q5	37 P-QKt4	K-Q5
17 RxQ	PxQ	38 P-Kt5	K-Q4
18 B-B4	P-K5	39 P-QR3	K-K3
19 QR-Q1	B-K3	40 P-Q4	P-Kt4
20 BxPch	KxB	41 P-B4	P-B4
21 RxB	P2P	Resigns	

RUY LOPEZ.

Schapiro (White).	Sournin (Black).	Schapiro (White).	Sournin (Black).
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 B-K7	Q-Q
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 B-B6	Q-Q2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 Q-R3	KKt-B3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	27 Kt-Q5	Kt-K
5 Castles	B-K2	28 P-Kt4	B-Kt4
6 R-K1	P-QKt4	29 P-Kt5	B-B5
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	30 R-B3	Q-Q
8 P-B3	B-KtS	31 R-R3	QxR
9 P-Q4	B-Kt5	32 PxB	Kt-Kt3
10 P-KR3	BxKt	33 P-B6	Kt-B5
11 P-KR3	B-R4	34 Kt-K3	Q-Q
12 QKt-Q2	B-Kt3	35 P-Q5	Q-Q2
13 P-KKt4	P-KKt4	36 Kt-B5	P-B3
14 Kt-Kt2	QPxQP	37 PxP	QKt-Q2
15 P-B3	R-Kt3	38 P-Q6	Kt-B
16 P-Q5	P-Q4	39 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K3
17 Q-Kt3	P-B3	40 Kt-B5	Kt-Kt2
18 QKt-B	R-R	41 Kt-K3	Kt-B4
19 P-R4	R-Kt	42 Q-Q3	P-Kt5
20 P-Kt	P-Kt	43 P-Q7	Kt-Kt2
21 P-Kt	P-Kt	44 Q-Q6	Kt-Bsch
22 Kt-Kt2	Kt-Kt	45 Q-Q4	P-B4
23 Kt-K3	B-Kt4	46 Q-Q	Q-Q
24 B-K3	Kt-B3	47 Q-Q2	Resigns

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1923.

FALSE HOPES.

Secretary HUGHES in his New Haven speech last December declared that the United States had "the most friendly and disinterested purpose" in the matter of fixing the amount of German reparations, and stood ready to "aid in any practicable way." This has consistently been the policy of the Administration. It was repeatedly announced, in varying phrase, by President HARDING himself. President COOLIDGE simply reaffirmed it the other day, in pursuance of his pledge to carry out, so far as possible, the plans of the Harding Administration. But this mere reiteration by the new President of the former President's policy has been strangely misinterpreted in England. There it has been hailed as a "ray of light" upon a very dark situation. And it has been intimated that the British Government, on the strength of this encouragement, would invite President COOLIDGE to name American experts who should join the British and perhaps some others in deciding Germany's capacity to pay, irrespective of any action that France may take. The prompt disclaimer from Washington that anything of the kind is intended or would be possible was hardly needed. The British should have turned back to the warning by Mr. HUGHES against making any suggestions which would only "arouse false hopes."

That they have in reality been aroused is made clear by many items in the daily news. So far away as South Africa, for example, the strange notion has penetrated that the United States is ready to side with Great Britain as against France in forcing a European settlement. Premier SMUTS sees a vision of America rushing again to the rescue of Europe. In his judgment, a great European catastrophe is threatened, Great Britain is taking the lead in an attempt to prevent the disaster, and the hour has come when the nations, with the United States at their head, should "rally to the side of England."

This is an amiable dream, but it is only a dream. The only possibility of American participation in the effort to bring about a European settlement would be as a result of a united invitation to this country. That was the understanding which implicitly ran through the speech of Secretary HUGHES. If the nations of Europe should through a common expression of their Governments request the United States to appoint representatives on a commission of financial experts to determine how much Germany could pay in reparation, the thing might be done. But it is unthinkable that the American Government should take the part of one nation, or a group of nations, in Europe as against another. An appeal on that basis would fail before it was made.

Mr. HUGHES referred to the suggestion that the United States set itself up as an arbiter. But he rejected the idea out of hand. "We have quite "enough to bear without drawing to "ourselves all the ill-feeling which "would result from disappointed "hopes." All the more careful, it is certain, would the present Administration be to avoid the resentment which would arise if the United States were to appear to make itself a judge and a divider in the differences between France and England. Even if these two countries, with all the others in Europe, should invite the United States to help them, it would be hard enough to induce the United States to do anything effective. But if they are not even in unity themselves, it is wholly futile for them to approach us.

These elementary truths are apparently reaching the minds of European statesmen. They are no longer acting on the theory that America may fly to correct all the evils from which they are suffering. If they can get together in hearty co-operation, the United States may do something more than wish them godspeed. But the essential condition precedent is their own honest union of forces. This seems now to be better understood in England, where the anxious glances of public men are today directed less across the Atlantic than across the Channel. The Entente with France has been shaken but is not hopelessly shattered. To restore it is the indicated duty of both the French and British Governments. Until they succeed in restoring it, it is idle for either of them to lift up their eyes to America as to the hills whence cometh their help.

A METAPHYSICIAN BAGGED.

The Government of the Irish Free State declares that there is no truth in the statement and common impression or assumption that it could have arrested DE VALERA at any time in the last year. The authorities hunted him in vain. He was nabbed on his first public appearance. One observer at Ennis describes him as showing in his looks the result of want of exercise; that is, of long concealment and seclusion. He had refused many offers, however liberal, of amnesty. In the battle of blank cartridges at Ennis, his conduct or plight was ludicrous, but why should a cloudy dialectician be expected to be "heroic"? There is a delightful touch in one of the grievances of The County Clare Republican against the brutal soldiery. The troops should have waited until DE VALERA finished his speech!

The Government is expected to keep this apostle of ruin safe in jail under the new Public Safety act for the present. By thousands his gulls have been imprisoned. It was intolerable that the guller should remain at large. There is much barren speculation upon the political effect of the arrest upon DE VALERA'S prospects of election—generally regarded as sure, even before his capture—and those of other Republican candidates for the Dail Eireann. How about its effect upon the majority of the Irish people? They are sick of disorder and destruction. They want peace, work, reconstruction. The price they have got to pay for DE VALERA'S services to Irish disaster is monstrous. The Free State Government has shown its courage. It has increased its prestige. The public sense of justice is no longer irritated by the imputed official tenderness to the chief architect of crime against the State, against property and life.

We don't know how many dollars the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic has been able to raise and send; but the Republicans have no high hopes. They expect to win few seats. On the other hand, the farmers and the Labor Party are making active canvasses. Does it make much difference whether the fainting "martyr" of Ennis, in jail or out, is chosen to the Dail? He declared the other day:

> Elected Republican members will all refuse to take any oath of allegiance to the King of England, and will meet apart and act together as a separate body, working along Sinn Fein lines for the honor and welfare of our country and for her advancement among the nations.

SWIFT'S most savage irony was mild by the side of the unconscious irony of DE VALERA describing his work. The feeblest of Rumps seems to be the only hope of this muddled metaphysician. He can now cool his heels in jail and meditate manifestoes.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER.

American recognition of Mexico, so often forecast, so often deferred, seems now assured. Although the latest announcements from Mexico City state that the conclusions reached by the American and Mexican Commissioners who have been settling the differences between the two countries will be kept secret until approved by their Executives and submitted to their Senates, optimism at last appears justified. The Commissioners, constantly in touch with their Governments, and their labors expressing the conviction that these will not have been in vain. Inasmuch as the American position has been repeatedly made clear by Mr. HUGHES and his predecessor, and as the Department of State has certainly given our Commissioners instructions, the presumption is that the final agreement meets with the Secretary's approval.

When former Ambassador CHARLES BENEDICT WARREN and Judge JOHN BARTON PAYNE, the two American Commissioners, left for Mexico nearly four months ago they had on their program the adjudication of disputes arising from the interpretation of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, which had been retroactively applied so as to deprive land owners of subsoil rights acquired before the article and the Constitution were adopted; a modification of the agrarian laws under which property held by foreigners had been virtually confiscated; and the settlement of claims for damages against individuals of both nations. There were also minor differences.

All of the main problems, according to a report from Mexico City, have been solved. Unless, therefore, some objection is raised in the Senate or the other—our own is not alone in liking to alter provisions of treaties—the proposed conventions will be ratified as they stand, and diplomatic relations, so long severed, will be resumed.

It is only fair to say that much of the delay during the last two years has been due to the difficulty of placating various shades of political opinion in Mexico. President OBREGON'S task has not been easy, for, however much he has desired to obtain recognition, he has had to consider the course of his political enemies, always ready to cry that he had humbled Mexico's pride before the hated "gringos." The presumption is that, just as Mr. HUGHES has guided the activities of the American Commissioners in Mexico City partly with an eye to American political conditions, President OBREGON has never lost from view the reaction upon Mexican opinion of the arrangements there concluded.

It is too early yet to judge the conventions on their merits. No authoritative information is at hand. But it stands to reason that as the terms satisfy the Foreign Offices of both Governments the political exigencies have been carefully considered. In both countries the desire for recognition is strong, so that, barring the unexpected outbursts of trouble-makers, it should not be much longer delayed.

A LITTLE WHEAT POOL.

The wheat growers in the Prairie Provinces of Canada complain, like our own farmers, that they have to sell, or have habitually sold, their wheat immediately after threshing, when prices are generally low; and a sudden dumping of great lots makes them sag still more lamentably. So a wheat pool has been started in Saskatchewan. The scheme is to buy and store 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels annually, for a period of five years. The pool is to give the farmer 75 per cent. of the price at delivery, the rest to be paid whenever the pool finds, or thinks it finds, the best moment for selling. This seems a matter of speculation, of chance, largely; and the necessary costs may eat up the profits, if there is a "long wait." Profits, such as are left after what seems likely to be a fat batch of deductions, are to be distributed among the farmers in proportion to their deliveries. Some rather extravagant expectations seem to be nourished by enthusiasts as to the high prices and profits likely to flow from the scheme.

It is a good scheme in theory; and co-operative sales associations, of which the United Grain Growers is the most conspicuous, have thrived in Canada in the last few years. But can the Saskatchewan wheat growers jack up prices by their solidarity pool? According to The Montreal Gazette, Alberta will probably join the pool, while the action of Manitoba is "doubtful." The three Provinces together might pool enough wheat to influence the market, at least temporarily. It is noticeable that the most persuasive advocate of the pool doesn't fail to remind the Saskatchewan farmers that the price of wheat is fixed at Liverpool—a familiar fact denied by some of our tariff-making Senators last year. A pool in every wheat exporting nation, and then a pool of pools, an international pool, is the perfect plan. Saskatchewan begins bravely.

GREECE COMES BACK TO EUROPE.

A reminder that the Greco-Turkish war is not entirely liquidated by the Treaty of Lausanne is given by Mr. B. P. SALMON'S statement, published in yesterday's TIMES, that Greece is still taking care of some 1,200,000 refugees, including more than a hundred thousand of Armenian or other non-Hellenic race, and that the supplies left for this work by the American Red Cross are now exhausted. At present the work is being carried on, so far as possible, by the Greek Government, financially weakened by the long war. Mr. SALMON says that thousands of these people must die.

Almost a fourth of the refugees are now self-supporting, and thousands of others are able to make at least some contribution to their own sustenance. The Greeks ought to be helped in the tremendous task of supporting these people until they can be incorporated, gradually, in the European section of the Greek people. The Greek population has been driven out of Anatolia, out of Thrace, in some measure out of Constantinople. As Mr. SALMON observes, more than 200,000 refugees have come from territory in the interior of Anatolia which was never occupied by the Greek Army and never claimed by the Greek Government. They were expelled because the Turk had determined to drive the Greeks back into Europe. The oldest centres of European civilization have been extinguished. Ionia, where Greeks from the mainland found prehistoric refuge from the Dorian invaders; Ionia, where European poetry probably began, where European science and the whole history of modern thought began, has been reabsorbed by Asia. For three thousand years Ionia was European; the Greek culture of the coast cities survived the raids of the Cimmerians, the Persian conquest, even five centuries of Turkish rule. It has remained for MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S Nationalists to uproot these parent cities of Occidental culture.

The Greeks from inner Anatolia were of a later migration. They are the residue of the adventurers who went east in the train of ALEXANDER, and of the native populations Hellenized by them. This fact is usually ignored by the pseudo-thinkers who dogmatize about the decline of Greece. What happened to Greece in the age of ALEXANDER was what happened to Spain in the sixteenth century and to New England in the nineteenth. Most of the ambitious young men emigrated to newly opened country where opportunity beckoned. Old Greece was drained of its best blood, but in compensation all the Near East was Hellenized. In the Dark Ages of Western Europe, Hellenized Anatolia was the core of the Eastern Roman Empire, the one truly strong Christian Power, the sole surviving repository of the ancient culture which was not transmitted to Western Europe till that empire died.

The history of the Greeks in Anatolia may truly be called European history outside of Europe. Now the Turks have ended it, and more than a million Greeks are driven back to the original homeland of the race. The point is that, given time for adjustment, and money to meet immediate needs, Greece can take care of them; and some of the best friends of the Greek people believe that Greece and the entire Near East will be better off in the long run. The Turks have recovered Anatolia for Asia; very well, let Anatolia go. At least the concentration of the Greeks in Europe will remove this ancient source of wars and national jealousies; there will be no more argument about Anatolia. The settlement of the refugees, or of a considerable part of them, in the hinterland of Salonika will give that city a really Greek background and make its ultimate occupation by Serbs or Bulgars considerably less likely. The curse of the Near East has been the promiscuous intermingling of nationalities; something will have been done to remove it if most of the Greeks are finally collected on Greek soil.

There is much waste land in Greece which can be made productive, much marsh land back of Saloniki which will be fertile if the swamps are drained. But all this requires money—more than the Greek Government can command at present. The Powers which were so liberal in their advances to Greece for the war with Turkey might display a little liberality in the promotion of this work of recovering a million Europeans for Europe and stabilizing conditions in the Balkans.

WINDOW BOXES.

RUSKIN set his seal of approval upon window boxes. His opinion, good today, was that "with very little help "from the carpenter a girl without "a garden can arrange a safe box." But he advises that the plants for health's sake must be kept outside of the window. Whoever cultivates window boxes should heed the further admonition of RUSKIN never to plant singly, but "in straight rows "across the windows resting safely "upon the sill." GRAY, who had no garden, found consolation in window boxes, for on one occasion he wrote: "My gardens are in a window like "those of a lodger up three pairs of "stairs in Petticoat Lane or Camomile "Street, and they go to bed regularly "under the same roof as I do." Since gardening, as BACON says, "is the purest of human pleasures," if one can't do it on an acreage scale as he urges, "four acres of ground to be assigned to the green, six to the heath, "and four to either side and twelve "to the main garden," in the case of window boxes acreage must be reduced to inches.

Most city dwellers can't follow BACON'S rule, but can get a carpenter to fasten boxes securely and give their swinging gardens the same loving care that GRAY bestowed upon his. Thereby the curse of commonplaceness would be taken from the rows and rows of brownstone houses and barracklike apartment houses. One touch of botany would make the whole neighborhood kin. Window boxes are an adornment to the street and a delight to the eye of the passer-by. The sight of green, like the breath of flowers, is always sweet. In the Spring there are periwinkle, English ivy and pansies. Even a little marjoram may be mixed in. In the Winter there are tiny holly trees, diminutive fir trees, to help the illusion that the "country has come to town." At eventide when the shades are lowered these boxes cast shadows, and when the rough days come they make a charming silhouette.

It must be admitted that window boxes are a deterrent to romance. If window boxes had been securely fastened to her window sill, such a scene as the following could never have taken place: "She arose and put on "the fairest gown she had; she took "the bedclothes and other pieces of "stuff and knotted them together like "a cord as far as they would go, and "let herself slip down softly into the "garden." ANATOLE FRANCE tells of a Neapolitan courtesan who invited a great sorcerer to hoist himself up to her window in the basket that was used to bring provisions, and she left him all night suspended between two stories. With window boxes this could not have been; the weight of the ropes would have crashed into the window boxes and the dirt and splinters would have fallen upon the window underneath, and in a few minutes there would have been a great hue and outcry and the sorcerer would have been condemned to prison as a common burglar.

Then there is the lady in the fairy story who let down her beautiful hair, so her lover could climb up to her window by it. This feat could never have been accomplished if her husband had had the foresight to install window boxes. The lover would cry:

> Rapunzel, Rapunzel,
> Let down thy hair to me.

Rapunzel unfastened her braided tresses, wound them around one of the hooks on the window above; "immediately the hair fell down and the King's son climbed up." Window climbing seems to have been a favorite pastime of Kings' sons in those days.

To reform the world make it law that every window shall have window boxes. Then all casements would be magic casements. As CHESTERTON says, they lie close to the ultimate mystery and paradox of limitation and liberty. There is no mystery about a door—it is too crude, too commonplace. Through the window—that way enchantment lies.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Think of Him as a German.

Almost as queer as the fact that during the war most of our pacifists were pro-German is the other fact that now the Germans are treating BERNDOLL, the slacker and deserter, as if he were a hero. But in both cases an explanation can be found.

Our pacifists had to deny most of the charges made against the Germans, or at least to insist that they were no worse than the French or the British or the Italians, for that gave a basis for their claim that the United States should not enter the conflict. The Germans like BERNDOLL because they think of him, not as an American, but as another German who chanced to be in an enemy country and acted there just as a good German should—refused to take up arms against his fellow-countrymen, was cruelly persecuted for his patriotism, and at last escaped to his real home. To them, therefore, he is neither a slacker nor a deserter. If he were either in their eyes, they, as a highly militant people, demanding instant sacrifice even of life by the individual citizen at the call of the State, would have to hate and despise him.

That he has brought not a little real money into Germany, and has spent it freely, may have had something to do with his popularity, but he would have been welcome if only as a man who had done exactly as all German-Americans were expected to do—and didn't.

There is next to no chance that the Germans will heed a demand for his extradition, made by our State Department, and Secretary HUGHES rightly calls the problem delicate. Kidnapping schemes are almost sure to fail and they only embitter feelings already bitter enough.

If BERNDOLL had any sense, he would come back voluntarily, take the not very severe punishment that awaits him and at last get back the very comfortable remnant of his fortune.

More Wages but Less Earned.

Mr. GOMPERS was not wholly ingenuous in his remarks about the diminution of working hours in the steel industry. As disproof of the assertion that the men like a twelve-hour day, he pointed to the fact that, according to company reckoning, the change will increase labor costs by $43,000,000 a year. As that amount goes into the pay envelopes Mr. GOMPERS held it preposterous that the workers would object to it.

He is right as to the larger sum to which the wage total will rise, but he very well knows that the individual worker whose day is shortened will find less in his individual pay envelope at the week's end than he did before. It, therefore, is not preposterous to think that some of the men who have been working twelve hours a day view the reform with disfavor and some apprehension. If their wage for eight hours were to be what it was for twelve, then the deduction of Mr. GOMPERS from the increased cost of production would be sound instead of fallacious.

But is it quite sure that the cost of production will be increased by increasing the total amount to be paid for it? There is at least a chance that men working eight hours a day will do both more and better work than they did when practically all of their waking hours were used up by their tasks. Almost certainly they could if they would, but that they will is considerably less than certain, labor in these days seemingly believing that its advantage lies, not in reducing, but in increasing, production costs.

That is true only as regards the immediate dollar, and labor is not alone in neither seeing nor caring for any other.

To Work for Socialism, Not Against It.

Several of our contemporary tellers in fields journalistic have been misled by the name of the organization under the incitement of which the Government of Yucatan has subsidized the game of baseball in that part of Mexico. Freely translated, that name is the "Socialistic Resistance League," but its object is not, as too hastily has been assumed, resistance to the spread of socialistic ideas and methods, but resistance to the enemies of those ideas and methods.

In other words, the league is the active, fighting section of the Socialist Party in Yucatan, and it hopes by encouraging baseball among the local youth to make them stronger and therefore abler defenders of Marxian doctrines.

Whether or not this pious expectation will be realized is doubtful. In the first place, it seems unlikely that a game so active as baseball ever will become truly popular in a country as hot as Yucatan, inhabited by a mixed race no component of which ever yet showed a preference for violent physical exertion as contrasted with sitting in the shade and talking things over. If baseball doesn't strike most of them as an unpleasantly close imitation of hard work, they have much changed since the last reports on their habits.

Turning From Coal to Substitutes.

In the rapidity with which the larger consumers of fuel, here and elsewhere, are turning from coal to oil may be found, perhaps, at least a partial explanation of the change in tone which now marks the negotiations between the miners and their employers. They have noted the discovery by an appreciable part of the public that for many of the purposes for which coal has been used there are available substitutes—that for those purposes, in other words, coal is a convenience, not a necessary. Experience may prove, indeed, that there is little or nothing even of inconvenience in the change, and the present price of fuel oil suggests the possibility of saving money by resort to it.

Neither the miners nor the operators want the market for the product of their combined labors spoiled or even seriously injured, and both have been told with emphasis of late that if they do not stop quarreling and prevent the recurrence of intolerable conditions, the hitherto neglected third party to their controversies will assert its powers to their very material injury.

The oil men, too, are looking eagerly for new buyers of petroleum in its various forms, for too many wells have been drilled and they are flowing too fast for present demands. For the moment, at least, several elements in the situation are favorable to the fuel consumers, and, instead of pleading for mercy—to be saved from freezing to death—they are proceeding to make a rather good beat of a case suddenly found to be by no means desperate.

As a result, the miners and the operators are looking toward Sept. 1 with about as much apprehension as do their customers, perhaps even with a little more.

CALLS SCOT AN IRISHMAN.

Scoti Not in Scotland Till Fifth Century, Says Mr. Fitzpatrick.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial on "Science and Ethnology" and it appeared to me to strike the nail on the head. I cannot say the same for the letter of Wythe Leigh Kinsolving. Where, for example, does he get his information that "Scoti, Picti and other races in Scotland and the North of Ireland were independent mountain tribes, self-reliant and very bold and strong in the days of Julius Caesar"? Almost the earliest use of the term "Scotus" begins with Ammianus Marcellinus in the fourth century A. D., and the term has never meant anything but "Gael" or "Irishman."

It is a long time since anybody who knows anything about the races that dwell in what are called the British Isles disputed that the historic "Scot" was other than an Irishman or that the historic "Scotia" was other than Ireland-Hibernia, being an alternative but less used name. Scotland is historically an Irish province and the Scotchman is simply an emigrant Irishman. If he isn't of Irish blood, he isn't a Scot, whatever delusions he may labor under. The supposed historic differences between the South and North of Ireland as between the lowlands and highlands of Scotland are likewise pure moonshine, having a quite recent political origin. I am not referring to the settlement of Anglo-Scotch crofters on the property of the old families of Ulster in the seventeenth century, for this is an alien intrusion which time will purge. Finally, we know nothing of the Scoti in Scotland in the time of Julius Caesar, for the Irish conquest of that country was at a much later period—it began in short in the fifth century and was completed in the ninth. This and a number of similar subjects are fully dealt with in my book "Ireland and the Making of Britain."

This whole Nordic absurdity is, as has been well said, simply a rationalizing of petty jealousies and antipathies. Any foundation it may have is based on the material supremacy in recent times of countries like Germany and England. But history is full of instances of inferior peoples triumphing in war over peoples who were their superiors. The decline of Europe is supposed to have begun in the fifth century, when German savages destroyed Rome. It really began in the second century B. C., when the Romans conquered Greece. Civilization thereafter remained stagnant for more than 1,500 years, though the Romans have the inferior merit of having diffused it in the West.

The pretense that the Nordics or Germans have been the great originators and promulgators of culture is only interesting as an evidence of the possible aberrations of national conceit. The civilization of Europe and America is essentially Graeco-Roman and Mediterranean, and its diffusion among some Northern races has but little antedated its diffusion among the aborigines of Africa. If the Nordics were logical, they would be financing archaeological expeditions among the Eskimos and in the Arctic Circle rather than in Mesopotamia and Egypt. Three hundred and fifty years ago there was hardly a Northern nation with an art or a literature; the chief exception was Ireland—the shaping of whose chief literary masterpieces was contemporary almost with Sulla and Caesar.

BENEDICT FITZPATRICK.
New York, Aug. 13, 1923.

Count Kessler's Address.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not unwise as well as unfair that a German official at this time, through his address at Williamstown, should be sending broadcast over the country propaganda that is a covert attack upon the French Government, with which we are on friendly terms?

Count Kessler must know that the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 was brought on by the dishonest methods of Bismarck and that it was Germany who initiated the "Great War" and led by a declaration of war on France, and that "fear of Germany" was not the cause of the conflict that brought defeat and disaster upon his country and untold suffering upon the whole world.

It is unfortunate, for the present at least, that he should be making his statements at Williams College with the dishonorable sodden of a German diplomatist at Washington still fresh in our minds.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.
Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 15, 1923.

EVENING ON THE NEWBURGH HILLS.

Here then is rest—here where the lindens wear
Life everlasting—where the elms stand deep
In cowls of silence—and where willows keep
Their pact with all men's tears, wordlessly there.

Here are fit aisles of dream; not easily
Will come again such wonder on the world;
Here woods and skies and fading ships are curled
Within God's finger in mute ecstasy.

Oh, break it not, song-friend, on any tree—
This rose-empurpled calm that shuts the ghosts
Of cities out and paints the invisible hosts
Of shining selves against eternity.

Here shall be thrift of silence endlessly;
Here men shall etch their grief upon the skies
And sculpture all their joy. Here skies are wise
And trees have wisdom of long ministry.

Here where the gulls bear worship in their wings
And sunset giants its banners on the knoll
Beauty will keep her dream of life made whole—
Her quiet memory of forgotten things.

MARY SIEGRIST.

BLIGHT OF STANDARDIZATION.

It Has Become a Dangerous Adversary of Progress in Both Education and Industry, Says Dr. Eliot.

By CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

A new blight is afflicting education and industries in the United States, particularly the educational part of industries. Its name is standardization, and there is a very general movement to give it application in a great variety of American activities. The blight seems to have started in the industrial domain. To save time, and therefore money, and to increase the productiveness of a given plant, the movements of the individual operative were carefully studied with a view to reduce the number of his movements and changes of posture, and to increase the automatic and repetitive quality of his work. The object was larger production at lower cost, and this object was gained; but the inevitable result was the destruction of the interest of the workman in his work. For the life-long interest of the handworker in the varied products of his skill was substituted the intolerable dullness of tending machinery on a standardized "stop-watch" program.

Soon standardization began to affect the school and college programs, the conditions of admission to college, and the qualifications for degrees. It limited injuriously freedom of election of studies in both school and college. It also affected the method of instruction in every school or college course, particularly in the lower or more elementary courses. Thereby, the liberty of the individual teacher, particularly in the lower grades, was restricted, and the expedient liberties of pupils and students were also confined.

It is obvious that standardization has become a dangerous adversary of progress in both education and industry. The ideal in education is to develop the utmost possible variety of individual attainment and of group attainment; just as the true goal of democracy is the free development of the utmost variety of capacity in the individual citizen. Uniformity in the attainment of skill, and therefore in earnings, leads not to joy in work but to discontent and unhappiness in the worker. The true educational goal is the utmost development of the individual's capacity or power, not in childhood and adolescence alone, but all through life. Fixed standards in labor, in study, in modes of family life or of community life, are downright enemies of progress for the body, mind, and soul of man. That doctrine is as true in churches, courts, and legislatures as it is in schools and factories. It is sometimes desirable to suggest minima as respects age, intelligence, or productive capacity, but never maxima.

It will be for the happiness of the American people to look carefully into the effects of standardization in both the national education and the national industries. It has already gone too far. Although some pecuniary economies can be effected by standardizing processes in both schools and factories, their physical and moral effects are unquestionably bad. As soon as any process in State or Church proves to be injurious to the physical or mental quality of the population a genuine democracy should set to work to modify or suppress it.

The reason that the majority of the American people is today unchurched is that the various Christian denominations or church institutions from the first century to the nineteenth set up fixed standards of belief and practice based on what was supposed to be final revelations. Since experimental science began, about 150 years ago, to contribute powerfully to the progress of mankind, those fixed standards in the Church have become discredited among thinking people; but, since the religious instinct is universal and irrepressible in man, a diligent search is now going on for a Church free from standardization. This search and the co-operative management of the fundamental industries are the most promising efforts of the twentieth century.

Northeast Harbor, Me., Aug. 14, 1923.

RODZIANKO'S APPEAL.

Former President of the Duma Asks Aid to Found Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I enclose copy of a letter from M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma during my entire Ambassadorship from 1916 to 1921. Rodzianko was one of the leaders in the First Revolution—in fact, he appointed the committee of the Duma that selected the first ministry of the Kerensky or the Provisional Government, as it is known in Russia.

I will contribute, $500 toward the $3,000 or $4,000 he is attempting to raise. My judgment is that we would safeguard our institutions that way from Bolshevism, because the advocates of Communism are continuing to be the enemies of all regularly constituted Governments everywhere and have never ceased to propagate their pernicious and dangerous doctrines in all civilized lands.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,
Former American Ambassador to Russia.

Rye Beach, N. H., Aug. 13, 1923.

[Enclosure]

Dear Sir:

This unexpected letter will, no doubt, astonish you, but our former friendly intercourse, before the revolutionary times in Russia, gives me the right to address you these lines.

I am at present in Yugoslavia in the Banat and am bound to say that I enjoy the greatest consideration from the Government of the Serbian Kingdom. We emigrants are very numerous here, and I wish to expose to you some of my observations relative to the tendencies existing among our emigrants. It is composed partly of late bureaucrats, landowners, tradespeople and in the majority of officers of General Wrangel's army lately brought to Serbia from Bulgaria. They are mostly people ignorant of the currents of political life whose ideals look not forward, but remain behind, with a passionate desire of returning to the former political situation, which, in fact, brought on the horrible ruin of Russia.

They forget the simple truth that we emigrants, thrown out of our country, are unable to plan the future of Russia and must leave this right to those of our brethren who, undergoing the persecution, terror and all the horrors of Bolshevism, pay with their sufferings for the fatal mistakes of the past. Among our emigrés are propagated extreme opinions, calling for the return of the old order, and instead of uniting all the elements in the name of a sane and reasonable restoration of the State—more adequate to the immense political and social change in Russia—they spread hatred and ill-will against all those who do not follow their creed.

False ideas are conquered only by sane ideas, the political sense is inspired by printed words, but for this fight we are powerless, because we are ruined, poor and lead a miserable and half-starved existence. The only existing Russian paper in the Balkan Kingdom, the Novoe Vremya, is of extreme retrograde coloring and sustains in the reading Russian public all the evil influence before mentioned.

For a few months, till last March, we had a good and liberal newspaper, Russkoe Delo, to which well known journalists and writers contributed. Unfortunately, this paper, which united all the right-minded circles, had to stop for want of means. This is what decided me to write you this letter, on my part and on the part of the writers and journalists of the Balkans.

I firmly believe that your good wishes are for Russia—not the present one of course, but the forthcoming regenerated Russia. I believe also that there are many influential American citizens who are of the same opinion as you about the future of Russia. I most sincerely beg you to help us with your influence among the political and social spheres, with your knowledge of Russia, to find the means of re-establishing in Belgrade a democratic, liberal newspaper. Our union is our only safeguard, and only in forming healthy and strong-minded men can we attain regeneration, without which the evil of Bolshevism will never cease. Your country and many of your rich countrymen have done, and are doing, much for Russia, for the emigrés and for those who are suffering from famine. I have been told that you have even a Relief Fund for writers and journalists, and I hope that you will transmit my petition to those who will not refuse their help for the foundation of a daily paper to fight for the cause of a new, healthy, democratic Russia.

We want comparatively little—$3,000 or $4,000. Be sure that when God pleases to allow us to return to Russia, we shall repay our debt to our good American friends.

M. RODZIANKO,
President of the Duma of Russia.
Becsca, Banat, Yugoslavia, June 15, 1923.

Automobile Parking Rights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that the Police Department's indifferent attitude toward automobile parking rights in New York City is a subject worthy of editorial comment. My experience in this direction are apparently quite exemplary of the usual condition existing in this respect. Some streets are completely devoted to parking privileges providing you pay a man, who performs no service, a fee for supposedly watching your car. I have written to the Police Department asking them to definitely let me know my parking rights in front of property in which I am interested and where I carry on my business, explaining that each policeman has a different conception of what my rights are and that I would therefore appreciate a definite reply. In answer an officer called at my office and just talked, leaving it indefinite.

Last night I attempted to park my car between Eighth Avenue and Broadway on Forty-ninth Street. The police officer informed me in the most affable manner that I should park my car west of Eighth Avenue, which I promptly did. I then engaged him in conversation and asked him why five other cars were permitted to park where I was barred. He told me that each one would be leaving shortly. I then said, "There are over fifty cars on this block other than the ones I mentioned. Do you mean to say that you know the intention of the driver of every car?" He said, "That is police work," and walked away. I then took the numbers of five cars, the hour being 8:10. At 10:30 I observed the same five cars parked just where they were when I was barred one hour and forty minutes previously.

J. KLAW.
New York, Aug. 15, 1923.

Debts and Reparations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested to read your editorial of Aug. 11 entitled "Debts and Reparations." You say, "Insistence by European statesmen that the interallied debts and the German reparations are interdependent is misleading" because the European statesmen are confusing obligation to pay with capacity to pay. Is not the United States doing the same thing? If France cannot collect from Germany all that Germany owes her, how can France pay us what she owes us? Similarly with reference to Italy and the others. Are not the nations of Europe compelled to keep a bookkeeping entry against Germany as long as they have debts which must theoretically be paid?

Assuming that reparations were the real issue, is not the proper course of procedure as follows:

First: Determine Germany's capacity to pay.

Second: Determine the method of payment and allocate the shares of payment.

Third: Determine the ability of France, Belgium, Italy and the others to pay Great Britain and ourselves.

Fourth: Allocate the payment and the method of payment.

How can you expect France, Italy and Belgium to be reasonable with Germany if we are not willing to be reasonable with France, Italy and Belgium? And are not all these debts and reparations interdependent?

IVY L. LEE.
New York, Aug. 15, 1923.

Urges Seats for Boardwalk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Boardwalk at Coney Island surely is a boon to the people, but a great drawback is the lack of seats. On this stretch of two miles one cannot find a resting place, and it is an undue hardship. Women with children, in particular, are compelled to curtail their stay at the beach (so essential to their health and welfare), it being utterly impossible to continue walking for an unlimited time.

It appears to the minds of many that the lack of seats is intentional on the part of the City Administration, so as to drive the people into the eating and amusement places, where seats are provided if the place is patronized.

While the Boardwalk at Asbury Park is but one-third the width of that at Coney Island, still there are benches on both sides every three feet. The Atlantic City Boardwalk also has the requisite benches, with explanades and tiers of seats.

It is strongly recommended that comfort stations also be provided at intervals, as in vogue on the Atlantic City Boardwalk.

EMIL GREENZWEIG,
Chairman Bath Beach Community Council.
Bath Beach, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1923.

The Washington Elm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES in the announcement from Cambridge, Mass., that "the Washington elm is dead"; also that now it can be cut down and cut up into bits as souvenirs, and that the Mayor is eager to raise a fund from school children to raise a shaft to mark the historic spot.

If we really mourn the death of that tree, we can still keep it sweet for generations. Chemists, surely, could preserve it from decay, trimming it down and coating it in heavy, impervious paint, or a possible mosaic of white cement.

That would be unique and of universal interest and become a place of pilgrimage—a tree in "still life," as it were.

As we pass through the country we see old dead monarchs of the forest still erect. This historic tree could thus remain as a "shaft," beautifully shrouded to its own memory.

MRS. A. M. C.
New York, Aug. 15, 1923.

NINA RYAN WEDS COL. P. A. CARROLL

Granddaughter of Thomas F. Ryan Married in Church of St. Joseph, Stockbridge.

COLONISTS AT CEREMONY

Bride's Younger Sisters Attend Her —Bridegroom Owner of Doughoregan Manor, Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 16.—Miss Nina M. Ryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Barry Ryan and granddaughter of Thomas Fortune Ryan, the New York financier, was married before a company of forty well-known society people this morning to Colonel Philip Acosta Carroll, Harvard, 1902, of New York and Baltimore, Md. The Rev. Patrick T. O'Connor performed the ceremony and celebrated the mass at 11 o'clock in the little Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph. Many of the guests walked from their villas and the Red Lion Inn over to the church, which was decorated with white asters, phlox and hydrangeas.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a beautiful gown of white satin with court train and veil of point applique and rose point lace, the veil having been worn by her maternal grandmother at her wedding. She carried an ivory bound prayer book. Her two attendants were her younger sisters, Miss Madele and Miss Virginia M. Ryan, who wore flesh colored crepe with large brown hats and they carried bouquets of blue delphiniums.

Guy Cary of New York, Colonel Carroll's law partner, was his best man and the ushers were the bride's two younger brothers, Thomas Fortune Ryan 2d and John Barry Ryan Jr. The reception was held at the Stockbridge Yacht Club. Mr. and Mrs. John Barry Ryan and Mrs. Ryan and family are occupying this season. Martin's orchestra of New York played. The wedding breakfast was served by Sherry of New York at small tables under the giant pines and elms on the lawn near the gardens.

Among those who attended the wedding and reception, for which no formal invitations were issued, were Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wigglesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss M. Symphorose and Miss Grace Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. John Philip Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey C. Hoguet, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Misses Joan Whitney, Nathalie S., Catherine S. and Frances B. Colby, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Colby, Miss Mary L. McCreery, Edward A. Crowninshield, Charles Murphy and Charles Carroll.

Mrs. Carroll was graduated from Miss Spence's School for Girls and is a member of the Junior League. Colonel Carroll is a son of the late John Lee Carroll, one time Governor of Maryland, and he is a direct descendant of the founder of the Carroll family in America. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Meadowbrook, Racquet and Tennis and Aero Clubs of New York. Last spring he bought Doughoregan Manor, great estate near his ancestral home in Baltimore, and 1,500 people were his guests at a horse show there in May. Colonel Carroll does not expect to occupy the manor at present, but he and his bride will be at his town house, 142 East Thirtieth Street, New York, this winter.

OTHER MARRIAGES.

Miss Alice B. Curtis the Bride of Thomas C. Desmond in Bridgeport.

The wedding of Miss Alice B. Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Curtis, and Thomas C. Desmond was celebrated yesterday at the country home of the bride's parents at Bridgeport, Conn. The ceremony was followed by a large reception and dance.

The Misses Marjorie de Loss and Charlotte M. Boote attended the bride. Guy Emerson was best man, and the ushers were Noel Chamberlin, Henry MacDonald and T. D'Arcy Brophy, all of New York, and John K. Desmond, a brother of the bridegroom, of Philadelphia.

The bride is a member of the Junior League. Her father is a former President of the Manufacturers' Association and President of the Curtis & Curtis Company, also President of the People's Savings Bank of Bridgeport. Mr. Desmond, who lives at the University Club, is a graduate of Harvard, class of '08, and is a member of the Harvard, University, Players, Engineers', Union League and Technology Clubs of New York. He is a director of a number of New York corporations.

Russell—McCoy.

The marriage has been announced of Dr. Frank H. Russell of 219 West Forty-fourth Street and Miss Charlotte McCoy of Cincinnati, which took place on Aug. 1 at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Pearson P. Harris officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Peers attended the couple.

The news of the marriage will come as a surprise to the friends of the couple. Mrs. Russell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. McCoy of Cincinnati, and is a graduate of the Cincinnati College of Music. She has been studying here recently and plans to appear in concert this coming Winter.

Dr. Russell is the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Russell of Tucson, Ariz. He is house physician of the Hotel Astor and is also on the staff of both the New York Polyclinic and Lying-In Hospitals. Dr. and Mrs. Russell will make their home at the Astor.

Blackwell—Carter.

Miss Helen A. Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett N. Huggins of Rye, N. Y., and Richard Ridge Blackwell of Oradell, N. J., were married Wednesday at 11 o'clock at Christ Episcopal Church at Rye, by the Rev. R. Townsend Henshaw. Only members of the immediate families were present.

After a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell left for a motor trip through New England.

Harris—Ettlinger.

Miss Cecile Ettlinger, daughter of Mrs. R. B. Ettlinger, was married to H. Trowbridge Harris of Flushing, L. I., yesterday at noon in the First Presbyterian Church. Following the ceremony a luncheon was given at the Grosvenor.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris will spend their honeymoon in Canada, and will be in New York for the Winter. Mrs. Harris is on the editorial staff of The International Studio and American Art News. Mr. Harris is an insurance broker.

Goldstein—Alexander.

The wedding of Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alexander of 789 West End Avenue, and Harry W. Goldstein of this city, and Jamestown, N. Y., took place yesterday morning at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman. After a motor trip in the Adirondacks, the young couple will reside in New York.

Miss Kellogg's Wedding Plans.

Miss Barbara Kellogg, whose marriage to John J. Boyd Jr. will take place Sept. 8 in St. Peter's Church at Galilee, N. J., will have her sister, Miss Clare Kellogg, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Clarissa Hurd, Frances Boyd, Ruth Keeley of Chicago, Esther Simmons, Caroline Talmadge and Madeline McCarter.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon, who are at Winter Harbor, Me., are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Dixon was formerly Miss Eleanor E. Wildener and is the daughter of Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice of Newport and New York.

Sam Sloan Auchincloss will sail on the Olympic tomorrow and will join Mrs. Auchincloss, who was traveling in Italy the early part of the Summer with Miss Annie Burr Auchincloss and is now in Spain with Mrs. John Corbin.

Lieut. Commander James B. Gilmer, U. S. N., retired, has recovered sufficiently from the operation he underwent for appendicitis at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn to leave for a month's visit in the mountains of Virginia, his native State.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan Wing are at the Ambassador prior to sailing tomorrow on the Olympic for a three months' stay abroad.

Mrs. Alexander C. Barker, who spent the season in London, has gone to Biarritz to remain until the end of September. She will be joined there by Miss Abby Morison and Miss Harriet Camao of New York.

Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke has returned to New York after spending most of the Summer at the Ambassador at Atlantic City. Mr. Duke is staying at the resort for another fortnight.

Senator and Mrs. Hiram Johnson left the Ritz-Carlton yesterday for Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Baton Cuyler and her daughter, Miss Grace Cuyler, will arrive at the Plaza on Aug. 21 for an indefinite stay. It will be recalled that Miss Cuyler had a serious automobile accident in the South last Spring, but she has recovered and is with her mother at Atlantic City.

MISS BALDWIN WED AFTER PERPLEXITIES

New York Banker's Daughter and G. U. Harris Married in London With Archbishop's Sanction.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A happy ending took place today at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to the wedding anxieties of Miss Lucille Baldwin, daughter of Leroy W. Baldwin, President of the Empire Trust Company of New York, and George W. Harris, New York stockbroker.

This was the sequence of events: The wedding had been fixed for yesterday and Canon Carnegie, who was to officiate, had arranged to sail for America today. There would have been just time, however, for a special license to be obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, if the Mauretania, bringing the prospective bride and bridegroom, had not arrived four hours late.

This accident led to the following hustle: Monday, 1 P. M., Mauretania reached Southampton. Tuesday application was made to the faculty office in London for a license. The Archbishop had left overnight for Sutherlandshire in the extreme north of Scotland. Tuesday night and Wednesday morning a special courier journeyed to Sutherlandshire, about 620 miles, with papers for the Archbishop's sanction. Wednesday, 7 P. M., a telegram was received from the Archbishop authorizing the wedding. Thursday noon the wedding took place.

MISS PHELPS ENGAGED,

Granddaughter of Late Minister to Germany to Wed Dr. R. H. Wilds.

The engagement has been announced in Aiken, S. C., of Miss Eleanor Sheffield Phelps, a granddaughter of the late William Walter Phelps, one-time United States Minister to Germany, to Dr. Robert Harry Wilds, also of Aiken. The wedding will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church, this city, next month.

Miss Phelps, who is a daughter of Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, is identified with charitable work and public affairs around Aiken, and recently refused to become the first woman Alderman of that town, where she has a fine home called Rose Hill.

Dr. Wilds is a graduate of the University of South Carolina and of Columbia University. He was assistant house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital for two years, and during the war he was in charge of a base hospital in France.

Rosenblum—Polstein.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maxine Rosenblum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rosenblum of 490 West End Avenue, to Herman Polstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Polstein of 4 East Eighty-eighth Street. Miss Rosenblum is actively associated with the American Red Cross. Mr. Polstein served in the army during the war.

Oakes-Pomeroy Wedding Sept. 8.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Pomeroy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Pomeroy of Greenwich, Conn., and Malim Oakes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Packard of Greenwich and New York, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 4 o'clock, in Christ Episcopal Church, Greenwich.

Miss Pomeroy's mother, who died in 1913, was Miss Louise Crane Richards, and was the niece of the late Senator W. Murray Crane of Dalton, Mass., and of the late Zenas Crane. The present Mrs. Pomeroy was Mrs. George W. Boyd of Philadelphia. Mr. Oakes is a son by a former marriage of Mrs. Packard, and is a grandson of Mrs. Charles H. Morse of Winter Park, Florida.

MAH JONG HANDS DISPLAYED

Unique Decoration of Walls at Bachelors' Dance in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—A unique interior decoration was used for the bachelors' dance at the Clambake Club last night. The mah jong craze has taken a strong hold of every one in the Summer colony, and the idea of G. Louis Boissevain, who had charge of the decoration, made a big hit with those attending. He conceived the idea of covering the walls of the club pavilion with panels representative of mah jong hands, good and bad.

These panels covered the entire interior of the room, with the exception of the window spacing, and were a work of art, and gave the room a unique appearance under the light of many Chinese lanterns that hung from the ceiling and covered the electric lights. Experts in the game had great sport looking over the various hands and contemplating their worth in a game.

The dance, one of the features of the week, was given by the bachelors of the Summer colony. The music was furnished by a group of colored musicians and entertainers who had been brought from New York.

C. Bascom Slemp at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 16.—C. Bascom Slemp, recently appointed secretary to President Coolidge, arrived at the Homestead last night from Washington to remain until Aug. 22. He was entertained at luncheon today by Mrs. Archibald M. McCrea, at which the guests were Colonel Henry W. Anderson, Colonel Jennings Wise, Colonel and Mrs. J. Turner Crabb, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew L. Akers and Mr. McKaa.

Paulists Lease 275-Acre Estate.

The country estate of Louis Pierre Cartier, known as "Downesbury," at Ridgefield, Conn., which the Paulist Fathers have leased for a year, with the option of buying, consists of 275 acres, instead of thirty acres, as THE NEW YORK TIMES stated Wednesday morning. The Paulists will use it as a seminary.

PICTURES HARDING'S VIEWS ON LEISURE

A. J. Seymour Lauds Him as the Advocate of Enough Recreation for the People.

PARK DEDICATED TO HIM

Dead President Extolled at Ceremony in Ohio for His Appeal to Steel Industry.

HUBBARD, Ohio, Aug. 16.—A reduction in the hours of work to provide the people with the opportunity for recreation and improvement was one of the vital ambitions of President Harding's life, A. J. Seymour, assistant to the Attorney General, declared today in an address at the dedication of Harding Park.

"It is not enough in honoring the memory of President Harding," Mr. Seymour said, "to realise that during the last thirty months he has guided us continuously toward the enjoyment of a lasting peace among the contending forces in the industrial life of his own country as well as among the potential belligerents of all the peoples of the earth. His aim has always been to enable us all to enjoy the bountiful products of our natural resources and the fruits of successful industry.

"This he has achieved so fully that the general and widespread prosperity among the people of this nation has rarely, if ever, been equaled in any country or at any time."

Mr. Seymour said that President Harding's appeal for three shifts instead of two in the steel workers' day was another great step in the translating of spirit into action in American industrial relations. He continued:

"To bring about a general observance of a proper limitation on the hours of toil in American industry will require co-operation and much patience. The scarcity of both common and skilled labor makes it difficult to satisfy our needs and at the same time to cut down the length of a day's work. But on the day the nation was paying its last tribute of respect to the dead President under the dome of the Capitol, the steel industry in Chicago announced a change to a three shift, maximum eight-hour day in that district.

"We will find a gradual observance of the will of the American people as expressed in the President's letter throughout all industry. We must make allowances from time to time for emergencies and for unusual effort when demands for certain commodities are heaviest. A general willingness on the part of labor to meet unusual demands and to work for the utmost when the country's greatest will result in a public approval of maximum returns for labor under ordinary conditions.

"A recognition of the fact that there is at times a peak load demands elasticity in an observance of general rules for reduction in hours of labor. This is not a matter to be settled upon an industrial battlefield. It must be accomplished by sincere and earnest co-operation. The day for industrial war is past. Let us abandon all idea of warfare and determine to submit our controversies to the tribunals of reason.

"The recent proposal of the Industrial Workers of the World that the fight against capitalism must go on and that the best weapon in the hands of the worker is to do as little as possible, and to do that little badly to the end that all profits for the employer may be eliminated, has no place in our American program, and when the advocates of such a plan commit overt acts which result in the destruction of property, and the impairment of efficient organization, they must be met with a firm and determined opposition.

"Much valuable time has been wasted by sympathizers with these destructive agencies under a mistaken theory that their punishment is an interference with a constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which requires any sop to be thrown to the proponents of anarchy and revolution. Constitutional protections were designed for more important objects and finer conceptions of citizenship.

"This park is well dedicated in the name of President Harding, because of his deep and abiding belief in the necessity for recreation. He was a man who was willing to work, but he also loved to play. Much as he loved to play, his untimely end came as a sacrifice to the ceaseless toil demanded by his position.

"Recreation plays a real part in every successful life. It is not all of life to earn a living. We have a right to know the joy of living. While much joy comes from labor, in order to fully enjoy the fruits of labor there must be moments of contrast where rest and relaxation are dominant. When we have learned the true meaning of life as expressed in one's dedication of himself in supplying some human need, may we not at the same time learn the value of recreation and learn how to best use that part of our time?

"Work is a great factor in character building, and idleness has a tendency to break down our morality. This park is not only for today, but for your children and for their children. An effort devoted to the welfare and happiness of a child will bring bigger results than anywhere else it can be expended. We can do nothing better than to teach our children how to occupy their leisure.

"We are paying our tribute to that quality of President Harding which was typified in his love of play. May we not now determine that a realization of the importance of those hours of play is worthy of our most serious and continued endeavor?"

SEEK CLEAN BEACHES.

Conference Is Called at Asbury Park to Plan War on Refuse.

Announcement was made yesterday of a mass meeting and conference of the officials of all coastal cities in New Jersey, to devise means of ridding the beaches of pollution. The meeting will be held next Thursday at the Hotel New Monterey, Asbury Park, under the joint auspices of the National Coast Anti-Oil Pollution League of America, and the New Jersey State League of Municipalities.

Mayors and other officials will attend and, if engagements permit him to accept, Governor Silzer will speak. The Governor has displayed keen interest in the condition of the beaches and has indicated that much of the Jersey trouble has come from refuse dumped out at sea by this city.

NOTED PAINTER KILLED.

Pasquini Falls While Restoring Frescoes in Stefano Church.

FLORENCE, Aug. 16.—Giuseppe Pasquini, a well-known painter, died today of a fractured skull suffered through the sudden collapse of a scaffold while he was at work restoring the frescoes in the Church of the Madonna Dellumi at Pieve San Stefano.

His assistant, Eugenio Pellissani, was seriously injured.

Error Made in a Name.

In an appeal issued by Darwin R. James in behalf of the Summer Home for Blind Girls of Brooklyn maintained in Suffern, N. Y., published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 10, the name of the founder of the home was given as Dr. Vincent G. Broeds. The name as it should have been printed is Dr. Victor G. Bloede.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY DIED UNDER ASSUMED NAME

Figure in Dreyfus Treason Case Buried in England 3 Months Ago, London Papers Say.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Major Count Esterhazy, who figured in the celebrated Dreyfus treason case in France in 1894, died three months ago in Harpenden, England, where he lived under the assumed name of Count de Voilement, according to The Daily Express and The Daily Sketch.

Major Esterhazy confessed that he was the author of the document on which Captain Dreyfus was convicted of the charge of selling military information to Germany and publicly degraded.

The papers say that Esterhazy died May 21 and was buried in a local churchyard under the name of Voilement.

The Zola trial, held on account of the author's letter, "J'Accuse," which laid bare the conspiracy against Dreyfus, sent Zola into exile in England, but made a popular hero of Esterhazy.

Later, in 1898, quite independent of each other, Lieut. Col. Georges Piquart and a French Senator identified Esterhazy as the author of "bordereau," which was the sole legal piece of conviction against Dreyfus, simply because his handwriting had been identified by the prosecution as identical with that in the document.

In spite of the evidence which the military court did not allow to be presented, Esterhazy was acquitted when brought to trial. A second time he became a hero. In the meantime evidence against him, in the Winter of 1898-99 was placed before the Cour de Cassation and when it seemed that a new trial for Dreyfus would be inevitable Esterhazy fled to London. There in January, 1899, he confessed to Roland Strong that he had written the "bordereau" and the confession was published in The London Observer.

At the second trial of Dreyfus at Rennes in the following August Esterhazy did not appear as a witness, his confession was not admitted as evidence and Dreyfus was again convicted "with extenuating circumstances." He was later pardoned and after several years was entirely cleared and rehabilitated by the Cour de Cassation on exactly the same evidence on which it had sent him to a new trial in 1899.

For a number of years Esterhazy issued confessions and denials until no newspaper cared to print any more. Then he dropped out of sight, although persons have said that they had seen him in different places.

CARE FOR GIRL "NUN" LEFT.

Catholic Big Sisters Will Return Helen Maul to Oregon.

Helen Maul, 11 years old, who accompanied "Sister Theresa," professed Benedictine nun, on her six months' transcontinental begging trip, will return to her parents in Portland, Ore., in a day or two, Vincent T. Pisarra, Superintendent of the Children's Society, said yesterday.

He also announced that the mystery concerning the "nun's" disappearance from New York after she had appeared in the Children's Court last month had been solved by a letter from the Superintendent of the Oregon Humane Society. "Sister Theresa" was actually Theresa McCormick and returned to Portland in the last week of July, Mrs. M. Campbell, the Superintendent, wrote.

"Mrs. Campbell wrote that the 'nun' arrived at her farm near Portland around July 24. There is a sign on the place indicating it as a sanitarium for consumptives. Another woman also dressed like a nun kept the place with her, Mrs. Campbell said in her letter," Mr. Pisarra said.

Helen's parents live at 4,804 Thirty-third Street, S. E., Portland. Her mother is tubercular. Four children and two grandchildren live in the house. The Mauls permitted little Helen to leave them, believing implicitly in "Sister Theresa" and hoping the trip would benefit her. Now, said Mr. Pisarra, they are anxious for her to return but cannot afford to pay for the trip. The Catholic Big Sisters, however, have made the necessary arrangements, Mr. Pisarra added.

Investigation, said the S. P. C. C. superintendent, has shown conclusively that the woman had never been a member of the Benedictine Order, as she said. Furthermore, said Mr. Pisarra, the Benedictines are not a mendicant order. He declared that from the beginning the girl had steadfastly maintained that her companion was a "genuine" and only recently admitted that perhaps she had been fooled.

SHOW HOHLWEIN'S POSTERS

Collection of 25 Years' Work of Artist on View at Art Centre.

A brilliant Summer poster show opening at the Art Centre, 65-67 West Fifty-sixth Street, under the auspices of the Stowaways, is the work of the famous poster artist Ludwig Hohlwein of Munich from the collections of Adolph Treidler and Henry Lawrence Sparks. The exhibition covers a range of twenty-five years of the work of the artist, including recent designs. It is an effective and interesting collection worth a trip to the Art Centre to see.

There is excellent drawing with solid masses of color strongly contrasted. A large poster advertising the Zoo, telling the hours of admission, &c., is one of the most effective. A leopard in golden yellows contrasts with a green-eyed black leopard, and there is a tawny-yellow background. Ten posters are excellent with Chinese figures. A tea and coffee house which also specializes in confections, has what would be an innovation here, little posters in miniature about the size of postcards, delightful things in many different designs, including gaily colored elephants, which are distributed after the manner of handbills. A hunter with his game bag and birds, in subdued tones, but effective, is the advertisement of a maker of men's sports clothes. "Confections" for women show a poster with a basket of red roses.

Hohlwein's designs for sheet music covers are worth-while examples of what can be done in that line. The exhibition will probably remain into September.

DAVID BINGHAM DEAD.

Former Senior Director of the Corn Exchange Bank Was 83.

David Bingham, 83 years old, former senior Director of the Corn Exchange Bank, died last night at his home at 103 Walnut Street North, East Orange. For the last four months he had been an honorary member of the board of the bank. Since he had been ill with pneumonia a year ago he had never been entirely well.

Mr. Bingham had lived in East Orange practically ever since he came to this country from his native Ireland, at the age of 20. He had been President of the East Orange Bank and at his death was Chairman of the board. He was a Director of the Queens Insurance Company of New York and a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He was President and a Director of the Savings Investment and Trust Company of East Orange.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Bingham home and burial will be in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange. Mr. Bingham leaves his wife, who was Miss Gertrude Jung of New York, three sons and three daughters.

TOURISTS RETURN ON 3 SHIPS TODAY

Hosts of Homecomers Are Aboard Aquitania, Reliance and Rotterdam.

MELLON IS PASSENGER

Liners Bring Back Travelers Who Went to Europe Early in the Summer.

Many tourists who went abroad early this Summer are expected back today on the Aquitania of the Cunard line, the Reliance of the United American Lines and the Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are on the Aquitania.

New Yorkers on the Cunarder include Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ash, Miss Kathryn Ash, Charles W. Erskine, the Misses Helen and Louise Erskine, Irvin Fuerst, Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Hatch, Miss Margaret L. Hatch, Mrs. W. N. Langtree, the Misses M. L. and E. Anne Langtree, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lederer, Mr. and Mrs. Percival R. Lowe, Mrs. Grace Lowe, Mrs. N. M. Borden, the Misses Gladys and Harriet Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. William J. Zeigler and Mr. and Mrs. William Trevor.

Among out-of-town passengers are Mrs. Thomas Beardwood, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hackney, George E. Hackney, Morris L. Clothier and Frederick H. Strawbridge of Philadelphia; the Rev. E. Dudley Tibbetts of Troy, Mrs. Douglas Gordon Carroll and Miss Nannie Gordon Carroll of Washington, Mrs. Clifford A. Gould and Miss Margaret Gould of Newark, Walter C. Louchheim and Miss Florence Louchheim of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall and the Misses Muriel and Elizabeth Saltonstall of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whiting, Fairfield Whiting and Miss Ruth Whiting of Hartford, and Herman Waldeck of Chicago.

Baron Korff is Passenger.

Other passengers include Mrs. William Babcock, Miss Therese Barton, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Bastedo, Carl J. Bergh, Dr. Vynne Borland, Dr. Truman W. Brophy, Miss Mary Burke, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Caine, Miss C. Carter-Flather, Miss Jean Coventry, Miss Elizabeth Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Donaldson, Henry E. Dunn, Miss Dorothy Dunn, Louis J. Eschwege, Miss Louise Fessenden, Mrs. Helen Gale, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. G. Gilbert, Mrs. Belle Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Harper, Joseph C. Hasen, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy, Dr. Edward E. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. James H. Joliffe, Baron and Baroness Korff of Austria.

Miss Grace Martin, Edward L. Mayo, Bradford B. Mead, Mrs. Harriet P. Mead, Miss Maude Mead, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Moron, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mudd, Captain N. Noda, the Rev. Joseph O'Neill, Mrs. M. Ogden, Mrs. Page-Perin, Jack Peddar, Mrs. S. Peddar, Miss Constance Peddar, Miss Miriam Platt, Miss Cora E. Saunders, George Seeberger, Abraham Shapiro, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Snowden.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Steven, Andrew Stewart, John H. Stewart, Robert H. Surry, E. J. Swift, Miss Ellen Todd, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Trask, R. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Wedeles, Miss Vera Weinstein, Mrs. M. Wallace and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wenger.

Due on the Reliance.

Arriving on the Reliance are F. S. Pyeatt, President of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad; Richard Meyer, President of the Gans Steamship Company; J. G. Sawall of the International Harvester Company; Miss Marie Renard, James F. McConnochie, Miss Alice McConnochie, Mrs. R. H. M. Robinson, George F. Robinson, Dr. Konzi Yamaguti, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ellis, Mrs. Alfred J. La Vigne, Edward Stegeman Jr., Edward J. Stake, Miss Constance Stake, W. E. Chisholm, Mrs. Jessie Lederer, Mr. and Mrs. George Hitkerton, Miss A. E. Winslow.

Mr. and Mrs. Frans Mers, Roger N. Plume, Mrs. Helen Wright, Robert F. Lange, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eisaesser and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sven Anderson, F. J. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. David Bortin, Mr. and Mrs. Siegmund Neustadt, Harry Pitch Williams, Mrs. Osmond Appleton, Mrs. Hartman Lloyd, the Misses Ruth, Helen and Elizabeth Sternberg and R. N. Black.

William Hoffmann.

William Hoffmann, 66 years old, associated for forty years with the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company of which he was President and Treasurer for more than fifteen years, died on Wednesday at his home at 25 West Eighty-first Street. He was born in New York and educated here and in Germany. As a young man he worked for the Nineteenth Ward Bank, and then associated himself with the Sebastian Wagner Company. At one time he was President of the Brewers' Association. He is survived by his wife, one son, and three daughters. Funeral services will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK R. DE VOE, 69 years old, secretary and treasurer of the Northern Union Gas Company, 1,815 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, died yesterday at his home, 241 East 176th Street. He was born in the High Bridge section of the city. Surviving him are his widow and a daughter.

ANDREW J. CARR, a clerk in the office of the United States District Court in Brooklyn for twenty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 13 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

JOHN R. RYAN, 65 years old, former Assistant Judge of Probate and real estate operator, died yesterday at his home in Stonington, Conn. He was also a well-known billiard player and had entered games in New York. Two sons survive him.

JAMES TOOLE, father of John Conway Toole, President of the International Baseball League, died yesterday morning at his home in Geneseo, N. Y. He was 74 years old. Funeral services will be held in Geneseo tomorrow.

LENA CASSIDY, waitress in a Childs restaurant at 23 Trinity Place, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease. After the lunch hour she went to the rest room of the restaurant with other waitresses, who found her dead in a chair a few minutes later. She was 23 years old and lived at 304 West Twenty-first Street.

GEORGE ECKHARDT, designer of many electric signs on Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 8,907 190th Street, Hollis, L. I., aged 52 years. He had been chief designer for the advertising firm of Strauss & Co. for twenty years. He is survived by his wife and two brothers, John P. Eckhardt of Philadelphia, former boxing referee, and Edward J. Eckhardt, secretary of the Acorn Advertising Agency.

Father MARTIN J. COLLINS, assistant rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Aloysius, Newark, died on Wednesday night at the Atlantic City General Hospital. He went to Newark five years ago, after serving at the Mount St. Mary Seminary in Maryland. He was a native of Jersey City and was graduated from St. Peter's and Seton Hall Colleges.

JOHN J. WARSAW, mechanical engineer and 20-year-old son of Dr. M. C. Warsaw of 501 West Seventy-eighth Street, died suddenly yesterday of appendicitis. He had been graduated with honors from Stevens Institute in 1922 and had received an M. A. degree from Columbia University at the last Commencement. He was employed by the Otis Elevator Company and lived in Rye, N. Y.

Mrs. MARY DOUGLAS MADISON ENSLOW, widow of Joseph A. Enslow, and a descendant of President Madison, died suddenly today at the home of her son, 9 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, while on a visit. Her home was in Beverly, Mass.

Born.

DUBIN—To Mr. and Mrs. Bernard M. Dubin at Woman's Hospital on Aug. 13 a daughter, Mrs. Dubin was Miss Louise Rockfield of Brooklyn.

Married.

WEINBERG—FRIED—Aug. 16, 1923, Harry R. Weinberg, Omaha, Neb., and Sophie Fried, Atlanta, Ga. Please copy.

Died.

AUGNER—Mar. 2, 1923, Anna S. Barrett, graduate nurse Mount Sinai Hospital. Funeral services at Chapel Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 7 West 55th, Friday, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock.

BENEDICT—Entered into rest on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1923, at the Nyack Hospital, Kate S., our beloved sister. Funeral services at her late residence, 139 Clinton Av., Bronx. Services at the Forest Av. Congregational Church, Forest Av. and East 166th St. on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 1:30 P. M.

BINGHAM—On Thursday, Aug. 16, 1923, David Bingham, in his 84th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 103 North Walnut St., East Orange, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BRITTIN—Aug. 15, 1923, at her residence, 163 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jane Brittin, in her 83d year. Funeral private. Interment Nova Scotia.

BRITWITZ—Bina, on Aug. 16, at Crestwood, N. Y., beloved wife of Meilech and mother of Meyer, Mrs. Fannie Mayer, Louis and Mrs. Sadie Wyckoff. Funeral services at 1,180 Madison Av., New York City, on Aug. 17 at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery, Tampa (Fla.) papers please copy.

BROWN—Thomas Mills, beloved husband of Florence Bleecker and son of the late Thomas and Adelaide Clinton Brown, suddenly of heart failure at Morristown, N. J., Aug. 15, 1923, aged 67 years. Funeral service will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 17, at 10:45 A. M. Limousines will meet Lackawanna Railroad train leaving Hoboken at 9:15 A.M. (Daylight Saving Time).

BURKE—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, Thomas F., beloved husband of Rose Burke. Funeral from his late residence, 511 West 184th St., Friday, 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Incarnation, West 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

CAMPBELL—Agnes, wife of the late Thomas McKalfer, in her 87th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her nephew, Alexander Campbell, 515 Wood Av., Linden, N. J., Saturday, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J.

CARRICK—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Aug. 16, 1923, Richard E. Carrick. Funeral services at the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles L. Carrick, 103 Gifford Av., on Friday, Aug. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

COHEN—Flora, Aug. 15, beloved mother, wife of Goodman Cohen, 1,490 Rice Av., Bronx. Funeral Friday, Aug. 17, 10 A. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

COLLAT—Helen Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th St., Friday, 2 P. M.

COOKE—At Stamford, Conn., Aug. 14, 1923, Frances Maria Cooke. Funeral services at her late home, 963 East Main St., Stamford, Friday, Aug. 17, at 1 P. M., Daylight Saving Time. Interment Woodlawn.

DE VOE—Frederick R., beloved husband of Ida Lindmark, on Aug. 15, 1923. Funeral service Aug. 18 at 8 P. M. at his late residence, 241 East 176th St., Bronx. Funeral private.

DURANT — Georgie, Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th St., until Friday.

ECKHARDT—George, beloved husband of Henrietta, brother of John P. and Edward L. Eckhardt, at his late residence, 8,907 180th St., Hollis, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, age 52 years. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 18, 2 P. M. Evergreens Cemetery.

FINKELSTEIN—On Monday, Aug. 13, Marie Finkelstein, beloved wife of the late Julius Finkelstein. Interred at Bayside Cemetery, Aug. 15.

GLASER—Max, husband of the late Amalie, suddenly. Funeral notice later.

GOMER—Aug. 15, 1923, Marie Gomer. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Jones, Central Av., Hartsdale, N. Y. Requiem mass Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Scarsdale, Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

GORTON—Suddenly, at Rockport, Mass., Aug. 16, Louise Stager Gorton, widow of Frank Gorton, late of Chicago, London, Cleveland and Chicago papers please copy.

HART—Margarita Ricketts, wife of Harold Burton Hart, on Aug. 16, 1923. Funeral at St. Michael's P. E. Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av. on Friday, Aug. 17, at 11 A. M. Interment at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on Saturday, Aug. 18, 1923. Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) papers please copy.

HEINRICH—Albert, suddenly, Aug. 14, at his home, 610 West 152d St., age 28. Funeral services Friday, Aug. 17, at 2:30 P. M. at 610 West 152d St.

HERBET—On Aug. 15, 1923, M. Gomer Herbet. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Jones, Central Av., Hartsdale, N. Y. Requiem mass Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Scarsdale, Saturday, 11 o'clock.

HOFFMANN—Entered into rest Aug. 15, 1923, at his residence, 25 West 81st, William Hoffmann. Services Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

JACOBY—Max, beloved husband of Lena and father of Bernhardt Leo,

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Two Million

TODAY the September number of The American Magazine announces more than 2,000,000 circulation.

Six months ago the announcement was more than 1,900,000. A year ago, more than 1,800,000. For eight years the steady growth has continued—an average of 100,000 new buyers every six months.

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BOOTLEG PROFITS CUT BY SEIZURES

Receipts Have Diminished to Vanishing Point in Many Cases.

GRAFT COMES HIGH NOW

Big Organizations of Bootleggers Likely to Squeeze Out the Little Fellow.

INCOME TAX ONE TRAP

If Rum Millionaires Do Not Report They Are Caught, and if They Do the Result Is Worse.

PROHIBITION INSIDE OUT
Thirty-Fourth Instalment

There are no longer easy fortunes in bootlegging, says Commissioner Haynes, showing how the pinch of the law is making the game more hazardous every day. His next instalment will deal with a spectacular liquor conspiracy.

By ROY A. HAYNES,
U. S. Prohibition Commissioner.

LITTLE by little the prohibition enforcement machinery in the United States is developing a system which is wearing thin the possibilities of profit in bootlegging. Confiscation of big stocks hits the bootlegger hard. For example, in a recent case in New York prohibition agents seized in a single raid more than 4,500 cases of whisky, champagne, wines, gin and cordials. This had cost the ring of smugglers approximately $340,000. It was reported that the combination of importers and domestic distributers had paid in addition about $150,000 for "protection" on this consignment alone. If that were true, the actual cost of the seized liquor approximated $450,000. Moreover, it was estimated the defendants paid out more than $50,000 in lawyers' fees, swelling the total cost to $500,000.

A half-million-dollar loss is no inconsiderable item, even to wealthy bootleggers. When a trafficker in illicit liquor loses his contraband and his money he is in worse position than that of the ordinary business man who goes into bankruptcy. He is a bird with a broken wing, and the chances are he will never soar high again.

Another common complaint among big bootleggers is that it is becoming more and more difficult for them to keep their profits. They say they are preyed on by politicians, public officials, police and lawyers. The legal profession, of course, includes such a great number of honorable practitioners that the number of dishonorable men in its ranks is relatively very small.

Out of the mass of amazing evidence relating to the conduct on a wholesale scale of the outlaw liquor business in the United States stand these facts:

The illegal liquor business is organized systematically and conducted in cold blood. Some aspects of the trade and some of the men engaged in it may be regarded by some persons as romantic, but the master minds at the top have no aura of romance about them. They are commercial beings fattening their purses at the ultimate expense of millions of Americans. They are primary breeders of graft, corruption, drunkenness and immorality. They are entrenched behind ill-gained riches, and they fight ignobly for continuation of a system which if let go unchecked would debauch a nation but yields them wealth.

They deserve neither quarter nor mercy. They must be fought with the same cold, calculating methods which they themselves have adopted. These are the methods and this is the spirit which the enforcement agencies have adopted in hunting down these lawless conspirators.

In the Courts.

Prosecution of big bootleggers generally are less spectacular than the actual circumstances behind them. A bootleg king may operate a fleet of motor boats or a caravan of trucks; he may distribute illicit liquor to scores of retail bootleggers, and boast that he controls officials and politicians, yet his conviction may be based on the relatively simple act of selling a single case of liquor. Only a small part of the picture is shown in court.

Behind the bare story related in the courtroom and reported by the newspapers there often lies a lurid tale with a ramified plot.

An outstanding example of a complicated conspiracy on which prohibition agents worked long and finally brought to a successful climax, involved a certain lawyer who obtained financial backing, purchased a string of distilleries in the Middle West, and with dozens of confederates worked out a plan to distribute whisky in large quantities through four States.

This conspirator first established himself in a Middle Western city, gathered about him his confederates and proceeded to acquire control of distilleries. From these he withdrew liquor both upon proper permit and fraudulently. He organized a chain of drug and chemical companies, some of them fictitious, whose names he could use in the withdrawal of whisky and alcohol. He established elaborate offices for the conduct of his various business affairs, and for some time flourished.

His distilleries he "robbed" with his own agents. A big farm was added to his properties to serve as a new base of operations. To this farm came strings of motors bearing prospective purchasers. The license tags on these cars, it was reported, represented almost every State in the Union. Some manufacturing was carried on there, and armed guards were employed to make more secure the operations he already boasted were impregnable.

The principal conspirator, a relative, and other associates became wealthy. The head of the ring bought an elaborate home and did much entertaining.

Long Process of Law.

Finally, by long and tedious work, he and his confederates were apprehended, thirteen in all. Their trial was bitterly contested, but they lost; all in the group were found guilty. They received sentences ranging from a year and a day in prison and a fine of $1,000 to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. They appealed the case and lost again.

This prosecution affected half a dozen distilleries throughout the Middle Western States, and destroyed one of the best-organized illicit distributing systems in the country.

In many respects that plot was similar to others unearthed in many other communities. Enforcement workers soon learn to identify certain groups, and thereafter these groups bear the names of the ringleaders.

In one large city, for instance, were reported to be five or six outstanding groups of bootleggers, each doing business for itself and all co-operating to furnish a common fund for bribery of officials. In another city a bootlegging group consisted of an aged man, several sons and two or three silent partners who contributed money and helped market the product.

In still another city a group was made up of a notorious bootlegger, a prominent citizen and a professional man. This group bought illicit liquor from importers and distributed it in large lots.

Occasionally an independent group consisting of several men pool their rum-running interests, but become competitors when the liquor is delivered to them and stored.

In one city where the illicit liquor traffic was well organized it was reported that a big corruption fund had been raised by bootleggers for regular monthly payments for "protection" to local police. This group was reported to have maintained a fairly extensive payroll with numerous names thereon.

Scanning the Income Taxes.

Government agents have proceeded recently against bootleggers by way of the income tax route, seeking to show that the bootleggers evaded Federal taxes. Bootlegging activities are shown by seized records, and efforts have been made to draw forth the evidence of bootlegging guilt while a defendant is on the witness stand testifying regarding his income.

In some cases contemplated prosecutions of bootleggers have failed of their purpose, either because local sentiment was against them and imposed unusual obstacles in their way, or over-enthusiasm on the part of enforcement workers led to undue haste—and resultant imperfection—in the preparation of the cases. On one instance the guilt of a big bootlegger was circumstantially established, but the case failed because of legal technicalities.

This bootlegger owned a roadhouse near a large city and had long been a familiar figure in local sporting circles. Enforcement agents on the case went to his place and learned that a large quantity of whisky had been smuggled in from Cuba a few days previously and had been stored in the roadhouse. An employe boasted that nearly a hundred men had been employed to carry the liquor from two boats to the roadhouse.

On the basis of this information the agents made an affidavit and obtained a search warrant, which was used in a raid on the roadhouse. There the agents found great quantities of liquor; so much that they were utterly unable to carry it away that night. The next day a truckload was taken out and stored in a Federal warehouse. Meanwhile, the bootlegger's attorney complained that the search warrant was defective, inasmuch as it referred to the bootlegger's residence, which, it was alleged, was not in the roadhouse itself. The Court canceled the warrant and ordered the return of the seized liquor.

TOMORROW'S INSTALMENT:
A SPECTACULAR CONSPIRACY.

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ANDERSON SCORES G. O. P.

In Letter to Chairman Morris, Dry Leader Charges "Frame-Up."

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, in a letter to George K. Morris, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, made public yesterday said:

"Your so-called 'defiance' to the Anti-Saloon League some weeks ago merely admitted what we charged, viz., that the active machine control of the Republican Party of New York State is wet and in accord with Tammany.

"I noticed, however, that before you got so bold, you waited until you had a sure-thing tip from Tammany that this time there would be no slip in the frame-up that the political indictments against me would be positively returned.

"It is reasonably certain that some alcoholic Republican brain or brains inspired the recommendation by the Tammany Grand Jury that the Legislature investigate the Anti-Saloon League's activities for the past ten years.

"This was to enable the Republican organization which helped Governor Smith and Tammany repeal the State dry enforcement law, to appear to give aid to the so-called machinery of justice and thus join Tammany in voting for such an investigation without being so exposed in its working partnership.

"It is not the first time in nearly twenty-four years that the wet politicians have prepared for my burial. But every time the 'corpse' has upset the funeral baked meats and thrown the fragments of the coffin after the rapidly retiring 'mourners.' I shall be doing business for the benefit of the public against the illegal liquor traffic long after the conspirators against me have ceased to be even a political stench.

"There is nothing that the arttuosus Republican bunch of assistants to Tammany can do which will please me more, will more thoroughly arouse the friends of law or will accomplish more for the cause of dry enforcement than to stage a political investigation of the Anti-Saloon League of the dry churches.

"The reason why we shall welcome the worst that can be done by the wet Republicans and their Tammany masters in control of the Legislature will be stated in detail in a separate communication direct to the moral accessionists at present in the New York General Assembly."

BABIES OF FIFTH AVENUE.

Where they are and how they appear to an interested observer, told in The New York Times Book Review Magazine next Sunday.—Advt.

Jersey Governor Will Veto Raise for State Employes

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Increases of 10 per cent. in the pay of all State employes for the fiscal year beginning next July will not be approved by Governor Silzer. He advises a reduction in the number of employes with better salaries where merited. This, he believes, would increase efficiency.

The Governor made his position known today in a letter to the Civil Service Commission. In his capacity as State Budget Director, he will make recommendations to the incoming Legislature as to salary increases. The proposal to add 10 per cent would increase the annual State payroll from $850,000 to $1,000,000.

BIGGEST LIQUOR RING BROKEN IN SAVANNAH

Alleged "Big Four" of Nation's Bootleggers and 80 Others Taken Prisoners.

CAUGHT IN INCOME TAX NET

Falsifying of Returns by Haar and Others Put Mrs. Willebrandt on Trail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In the arrest yesterday at Savannah of eighty-four men, one a prominent banker, on indictments charging conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, there was broken up, according to Department of Justice and prohibition enforcement officials, the largest and most widely operating bootleg ring known since the passage of the Volstead act.

Two years ago the work of Department of Justice agents in the South convinced them that a big and powerful ring of bootleggers was making Savannah its headquarters. Efforts were made to ascertain the identity of the men at the head of the ring, but they, too, had their detectives, and as fast as Federal agents appeared in Savannah they were "spotted" as such and became useless.

Some months ago Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General in charge of prohibition enforcement cases, learned from the Internal Revenue Department that William Haar, who had been suspected of being one of the bootlegging ring, had made a false income tax return and actually owed a tax on an income of at least $1,000,000. This led to an investigation of the income tax returns of others suspected of being members of the ring. Examination of their bank accounts and the tracing of other property to their ownership revealed that they, too, had falsified their returns or made none at all.

On this evidence those of the prisoners taken yesterday known as the "Big Four," and others as well, were indicted for violation of the Income Tax law and additional Federal agents were sent to Savannah to get liquor law violation evidence. When they had collected sufficient evidence a special session of court was convened in Savannah, a special assistant from the Department of Justice was sent there and the Grand Jury called into session, apparently for handling the indictments in the income tax cases. The evidence showing the sale bootlegging operations, however, was presented, indictments were found and the arrests followed.

Haar is said to be the son of a German grocer and to have accumulated so much money from bootlegging operations, begun on a small scale, that today he controls a fleet of liquor ships running from Scotland, Bimini, France, Nassau and Canada and sends his importations of whisky and other liquors to New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other Western cities.

C. Graham Baugha, Richard Bailey and Sam Goldberg form, with William Haar, the real ring or the "Big Four," according to Mrs. Willebrandt. With them was associated John J. Powers, Vice President and Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Savannah.

According to the agents here, small boats were employed by the "ring" to take the liquor from the rum-runners' mother ships. The contraband was landed their cargoes in the swampy inlets near Savannah and Tybee Island, where storehouses had been built for their reception. Thence the liquor was distributed by train and automobile or coastwise craft.

The arrests were made by Secret Service men working under William J. Burns, head of the Bureau of Investigation, and by operatives of the Intelligence unit of the Treasury Department, White B. Miller, special assistant to the Attorney General, is in Savannah to represent the Government in the cases, which will be tried before Judge William Grubb of the Northern Alabama District, who was designated to preside.

Savannah Expects More Arrests.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16.—While the round-up of alleged prohibition violators continued today, two United States Commissioners were making arrangements to give preliminary hearings to the large number of defendants caught in the Federal dragnet spread last night. One of the Commissioners will hold hearings Monday and the other Tuesday, the plan being to present the cases to the Federal Grand Jury now in session here.

Federal agents said other arrests were pending as an aftermath of the raids and action taken by the Federal Grand July, which, in returning indictments against William Haar and others, charged in several counts wholesale conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws and revealed alleged plots to smuggle liquor from France, Great Britain and Cuba. The Government further charged intoxicating beverages were landed at Fernandina, Jacksonville, West Palm Beach and Miami, Fla., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., and other places, consisting usually of 600 cases or 15,000 gallons.

Haar and others also are accused of transporting like quantities from storage and distributing points such as Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York City. Haar was released on $10,000 bond.

John J. Powers, Vice President and Cashier of the Exchange Bank, and prominent in local financial circles, was among the first to be apprehended. He was released on bond after being arraigned on a charge of violating the national prohibition act.

According to Federal officials, the evidence against the alleged conspirators was obtained in a carefully planned campaign by a small army of agents, who are said to have contracted with the defendants for large quantities of liquor.

GET LIQUOR SEIZED IN THREE YEARS' RAIDS

Unknown Robbers Loot Harrisburg Seizure Room When Agents Are Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Half a dozen prohibition agents were called into this city from Harrisburg last week. Simultaneously with their departure from the Capital City there also vanished from the seizure room there liquors of all descriptions, the accumulation of three years of raids. State prohibition officials are upset and attempts were made to suppress the news.

Early last week Divisional Chief Sams decided that the Volstead act could be enforced more successfully if all the agents were centralized in this city. Orders were issued to various branch heads throughout the State to desert their offices and send all agents here. They reported here Saturday.

On Monday the local office was informed of the disappearance of the liquor. An investigation revealed that the liquor vanished on Sunday. It is the belief of some of the agents that as soon as they left Harrisburg some unknown persons slipped into the seizure room. An automobile load of unknown men who were seen leaving Harrisburg prohibition headquarters early Saturday afternoon seemed to be in a hilarious mood.

Mr. Sams issued a statement saying the robbery was an "inside job." According to the statement laborers who were employed around the seizure room were accused, but no arrests have been made.

Governor and Senator Join War on Balloons In Anti-Aircraft Manoeuvres at Yaphank

YAPHANK, L. I., Aug. 16.—Governor W. D. Denney of Delaware and United States Senator L. Heisler Ball of that State, who witnessed the anti-aircraft practice of the 198th Machine Gun Battalion of the Delaware National Guard here today, gave a creditable account of themselves when they were permitted to empty a few pans of machine gun bullets at free balloons.

Four machine guns were ranged side by side, and the Governor, the Senator and two members of the Governor's staff were instructed by regular army men who have been training the unit at Camp Alexander Hamilton not to open fire until the order was given. Senator Ball let go with his gun as soon as the balloons drifted into range and on the second shot brought one down. In his anxiety to hit the target he bent too close to his gun and his clothing was badly stained by powder. The Governor was unable to make any direct hits, although his shooting was "close."

The 198th Battalion carried out several military problems. The first of these was to get into concealment under camouflage and bring down enemy planes drifting across the range. The planes were represented by free balloons. So well did the guards conceal themselves that Governor Denney and his party, trudging through trenches and over obstructions, searched long before they found the hidden positions. When the "enemy" came over, the balloons were quickly demolished. In another problem the anti-aircraft gunners protected a truck convoy from swooping aircraft, and within a few minutes had cleared the sky.

Regular army officers here said the work of the battalion was far above the average for State troops. Regulation and tracer bullets were used in the shooting. Later at Lanier's Farm, off Moriches Bay, the Sixty-second Artillery set up its guns so that they faced out on the bay and gave an exhibition of firing at bursts—puffs of smoke from anti-aircraft guns which make black rings against the sky.

ALIMONY DEPENDS ON HOW HE FEELS

Alderman Quinn's ex-Wife Testifies That He Treats Her Liberally.

BUT SHE CAN'T PAY A DEBT

Admits to Former Lawyer That Husband Paid Expenses While She Got Divorce in Paris.

Mrs. Gladys Quinn, who returned several days ago from Paris, where she got a divorce from William F. Quinn, a Republican member of the Board of Aldermen, was served on her arrival with an order from City Court Justice Callahan to testify as to her ability to pay a judgment for $1,617 on a note given to her former attorney, Miss Lucille Pugh, for services, and assigned to Sol Berzin, who is in Miss Pugh's office. Mrs. Quinn, examined yesterday by Miss Pugh, insisted that her only source of income was money received from Alderman Quinn, who she said was in Paris when she was and paid her expenses.

Mrs. Quinn became indignant at some of Miss Pugh's questions and declared:

"You can lie faster than any white woman I know."

Miss Pugh in turn became incensed over statements by Mrs. Quinn and threatened to have papers drawn in a suit for damages.

The services were performed by Miss Pugh for the Alderman's former wife in a separation suit which was withdrawn when Mrs. Quinn went to Paris to get her divorce.

Mrs. Quinn testified that she has no property of any kind and could not possibly pay the judgment. She had $15 with her. This she offered on account, but later she changed her mind. Miss Pugh commented on the fact that she wore no jewelry, and Mrs. Quinn testified that she had sold all she had in Paris.

"Will you swear that you haven't in your possession now a diamond bracelet, pearl necklace and solitaire ring?" asked Miss Pugh.

"I will," said Mrs. Quinn. She denied that she ever bought an imitation diamond bracelet to show to her husband. She testified that she gave away a $2,500 caracul coat and said she gave two rugs worth $700 to her mother.

Mrs. Quinn said that she got $200 a month from her husband and that he also paid her bills, which she sent to him every month. She said that she got about $200 a week an an average from her former husband.

"Sometimes he sends me more," she said. "It depends on how he feels."

Mrs. Quinn denied that she paid $5,000 to the lawyers who got her decree in Paris. She had no bank account now, she said. She had $735 in bank when she left Paris, but she spent part of it for her trip home and now has nothing left. She said that Mr. Quinn gave her $750 in Paris in July and also paid her hotel bill. She occupies a three-room suite at 15 West Fifty-fifth Street with her child and a nurse, she said.

RUM VESSEL AGROUND; CREW SAVED, ARRESTED

Woman and Child Also Rescued From Wrecked Boat, Which Was Loaded With Scotch.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—Coast Guards today rescued three men, a woman and a child aground on Tucker's Beach, a mile above the little Egg Harbor Coast Guard station, in an alleged rum-running craft. The boat had been beached in the night, when it sprung aleak. It was being pounded by a heavy surf when the Coast Guards arrived in answer to distress signals.

According to the Coast Guard 26 cases of Scotch whisky were found on the wrecked vessel. The three men were arrested and taken to the Atlantic City jail. They said they were Nick Preston, 27, of 209 North Massachusetts Avenue, and Tony Gregory of 23 South Kentucky Avenue, Atlantic City, and Michael Harris, 21, of 54 North Edgewood Avenue, Philadelphia. All were charged with smuggling and transporting liquor.

The craft bore the name Nymphia and is registered, according to the Coast Guard, in the name of John Loutraris of 23 South Kentucky Avenue, Atlantic City.

WANT DRY ACT REDEFINED.

Legion Seeks Interpretation From Viewpoint of "Average Citizen."

The New York County American Legion made public yesterday a resolution adopted Wednesday at its convention at the Waldorf-Astoria asking Congress to redefine intoxicating liquor so that the Volstead act may be interpreted from the viewpoint "of the average citizen." The resolution was read before 1,000 Legionaires by I. I. Rockoff of the Murray Hill Post. It reads:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of amending the National Prohibition act so that the definition of intoxicating liquor shall be truthful in the case of the average citizen, and that such altering of said definition shall not mean the coming back of the saloon."

Thomas J. Brady, Chairman of the New York County Legion Committee, presided at the meeting, held to select delegates to the State convention next week at Saratoga. Within five minutes the veterans at the meeting raised $1,600 to continue the work of the Legion's Welfare Committee, which helps find employment for ex-service men.

First Frost Hits the Adirondacks.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The first heavy frost of the season hit the Adirondacks last night. In some localities the mercury dropped to thirty degrees. Farm and garden crops were severely damaged.

THOUSAND AND ONE GARDENS.

Review of a book compiled by the James River Garden Club, describing famous Virginia gardens. The New York Times Book Review and Magazine next Sunday.—Advt.

J. E. LIGGETT SUED BY WIFE FOR LOANS

Says She Helped Stock Exchange Firm of Liggett & Drexel to Keep Going.

A. J. DREXEL JR. A PARTNER

$68,267 Securities, $7,000 Cash and $9,000 in Jewelry Not Returned, Says Complaint.

John E. Liggett of New York and St. Louis, whose family made a fortune intobacco, but who was accused two years ago of hiding from his creditors, was made defendant in a suit filed in the Supreme Court by his wife, Violet Colby Liggett, former light opera prima donna, for $54,267.

Mrs. Liggett also named as defendants Anthony J. Drexel Jr. and George F. Naphen, who she says were her husband's partners in the Stock Exchange firm of Liggett & Drexel in 1918. Mrs. Liggett says that she contributed cash, securities and jewelry to keep the business going and that later Mr. Naphen took over the business and also assumed the debts of the firm. Mr. Naphen denies any obligation to Mrs. Liggett.

The complaint charges that in 1918, when the defendants were partners in Liggett & Drexel, she owned securities valued at $68,267, consisting of 100 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad, 300 shares Northern Pacific, 500 Atlantic Gulf & West Indies, 105 International preferred, and five City of Paris bonds. She alleges that between Jan. 28 and Oct. 1 of that year she lent the securities to the defendants at their request to enable them to raise funds for their business. She says it was understood that they would borrow money on the securities and would have the use of them for a reasonable time, but would return them on demand. She says the securities have not been returned.

As a second claim Mrs. Liggett charges that she permitted the defendants to pledge jewelry worth $9,000 for loans, and she never got it back. A third claim is $7,000 for cash lent the defendants on March 13, 1918.

Mr. Liggett is the son of Mrs. Laura L. Hill, widow of Governor Jesse F. Hill of Maine. His father, who left a fortune of several millions, was a member of the St. Louis family of tobacco manufacturers, and his grandfather was Norman J. Colman, First Secretary of Agriculture in the Cleveland Administration. The Liggetts have been separated for several years.

HUGHES REPUDIATES BERGDOLL TELEGRAM

Demands Explanation of Veterans, Who Blame Confusion at Cincinnati Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A telegram of inquiry was sent officials of the Disabled American Veterans at Cincinnati, today by Secretary Hughes asking an explanation of their announcement yesterday of receipt of a State Department telegram regarding the case of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll and the release of Hooven Griffis from a German prison. Mr. Hughes said the telegram made public in Cincinnati had not been signed by him nor sent out by the State Department.

The telegram said the State Department would, if possible, obtain the immediate extradition of Bergdoll and do its utmost to protect the interests of Lieutenant Griffis. Secretary Hughes said the department had made no such assertion.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Raymond Lasance, National Adjutant of the Disabled American Veterans, said he had received a telegram from Secretary Hughes asking an explanation of the organization's announcement regarding a message on Bergdoll and Griffis.

Mr. Lasance said he had not received the telegram purporting to be from Secretary Hughes and that the story was probably due to confusion in the veterans headquarters here.

Nixon Denton, editor of the Disabled American Veterans Weekly, said that the telegram was laid on his desk while he was absent and that when he returned he opened it and believing it a bona fide message from the Secretary of State, telephoned its contents to the newspapers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Lieutenant Griffis, who is charged with attempting to kidnap Grover Bergdoll, was in Germany under orders of the American military authority, according to a cable message from Paris received today by a friend of Griffis in Paris to a friend in Albany. He said Griffis was ordered to search for American dead in German cemeteries, taking a service automobile and chauffeur, who was Nielson.

Military men, interested in the case, suggested that if the information was correct it would give the United States Government a basis for requesting Germany to return Griffis and Nielson.

Walsh of Montana Favors McAdoo.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 16.—United States Senator T. J. Walsh in a speech here last night endorsed William G. McAdoo for the Democratic nomination for President.

Europe in Chaos and the Way Out.

Irving T. Bush, just back from an extended trip through Europe, has written an article which pictures in a startling way the black crisis that has come to Europe, and suggests a solution by business men rather than diplomats. It throws much light on the dramatic impasse between England and France.

The New York Times
NEXT SUNDAY

Reserve a copy at your news stand.

BANK CASHIER HELD IN $290,000 LOSS

F. W. Hecht of Trust Company in Dayton Signs a Confession of Forgery.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR ARRESTED

W. B. Cooper, North Carolina Official, Accused With Others in Connection With Bank Crash.

DAYTON, Aug. 16.—The discovery today that valuable securities were missing from the vaults of the American Bank and Trust Company has brought estimates of Cashier Fred W. Hecht's alleged defalcations up to $290,000.

Hecht is held in the county jail in default of $50,000 bond.

The bank will not reopen until the examiners have completed their investigation, J. Edward Sauer, the President, announced.

Hecht says that his defalcations were to pay blackmailers who threatened the exposure of former business transactions. He has not revealed the nature of the transactions which he feared were to be exposed, although he says they were outside of bank affairs.

His known shortage is all in the form of forged notes. The Federal authorities hold a signed confession by Hecht acknowledging forgery.

Hecht's salary was $3,000 a year. One of his forgeries for a note of $1,000 is said to bear the name of his aged father, the Rev. M. C. Hecht.

The first indication that there might be something wrong, it was said, came Tuesday afternoon when President Sauer found a note for $10,000 on which the genuineness of the signature appeared doubtful. Sauer called the person whose name appeared on the note. He was told that the money had never been borrowed and that if such a note existed it was a forgery.

Federal bank examiners were called immediately. After several hours' work on Wednesday the bank examiners ordered the arrest of Hecht.

Mrs. Hecht said that she never had any reason to believe that her husband had used any of the bank's money. He is 36 years old and had been cashier for six years.

Depositors will not lose a cent, President Sauer announced. The bank has a surplus of $100,000 and about $50,000 undivided profits.

Directors of the bank today refused an offer made by the Winters National Bank to buy the American outright and guaranteeing depositors. Officers of the Winters Bank said that their offer was made to sustain confidence in Dayton banking institutions.

Four Accused in Carolina Bank Case.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 16.—Lieut. Gov. W. B. Cooper, Thomas E. Cooper, his brother; Horace C. Cooper, his son, and Clyde L. Lassiter, a business associate of the family, it was learned here today, were arrested in Wilmington yesterday on Federal warrants charging conspiracy to wreck the defunct Commercial National Bank of this city and fraudulently using the funds of that institution. All four were released on bonds.

The Lieutenant Governor and Thomas E. Cooper, formerly Vice President of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Raleigh, were held in bail of 10,000 each. The bond of Horace C. Cooper, formerly cashier of the Commercial Bank, was fixed at $5,000 and that of Lassiter at $1,000.

The defendants waived examination before the United States Commissioner and will be tried at the November term of the court in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16.—The Federal warrant against Lieut. Gov. Cooper, Thomas E. Cooper, Horace C. Cooper and Clyde L. Lassiter is said to arise from the surrender of a bill of lading without the payment of a draft a few days before the Commercial National Bank was closed by a Federal examiner. The men are also accused of placing a "dummy note" in the bank covering a real estate transaction amounting to $13,500.

The specific charges against Thomas E. Cooper are misapplication of funds of the bank and conspiracy. Lieut. Gov. Cooper is charged with conspiring with Thomas E. Cooper to defraud the bank of sums of money and the misapplication of funds. Horace C. Cooper is alleged to have misapplied the funds of the bank and to have made false entries in the bank's records. Lassiter is accused of aiding and abetting Thomas E. Cooper in the misapplication of funds.

SHELBY LOSES SECOND BANK

First National Closes in Fight Town —Suspension at Scottsville, Ky.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 16.—The First National Bank of Shelby closed today on order of the Board of Directors. Its last statement showed deposits of $577,000.

In the month since that time, it is stated, about $100,000 had been withdrawn and the assets of the bank could not be realized upon to furnish more cash.

This leaves Shelby without a bank. The First State Bank, of which Mayor James A. Johnson was President, having closed shortly after the Dempsey-Gibbons fight July 4. Mayor Johnson was Treasurer of the fight and active in raising a part of the $300,000 which Dempsey was to have received as his bonus for the fight.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Aug. 16.—The First National Bank of Scottsville, Allen County, was closed by National Bank Examiner W. M. Morgan today. The carrying of too many long-time loans was said to have been responsible for the closing. The bank was said to be capitalized at $50,000 and had deposits in excess of $600,000.

$7,000,000 FOR FORD ADS.

Motor Company to Buy Newspaper Space After Long Inactivity.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—The Ford Motor Company has decided to spend $7,000,000 in advertising in newspapers throughout the country, and has reorganized its advertising department, after five years of inactivity, with Newton T. Brotherton at its head.

The new plan apparently contemplates display advertising to be charged directly to the Ford Company itself, presumably in addition to the dealer system of publicity.

The Long-Costello Advertising Company of Chicago has been handling Ford display advertising and publicity. A representative of that company said today that so far as he knew, his company would continue to handle that end.

PROWLING MONKEY CAUGHT.

Brooklyn Woman Finds It in Her Apartment in Search of Food.

A monkey which had escaped from its sailor owner and had frightened housewives for several days in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn by suddenly appearing at windows and seizing food was captured yesterday when it invaded the top-floor apartment of Mrs. E. J. Luthig at 377 Sackett Street.

Mrs. Luthig reached for a pitcher of milk in the hall pantry and was confronted by the monkey. Her cries brought several men, who captured the monkey by throwing Luthig's overcoat over it. They took it to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Washington Judge Holds Court In Auto of Sick Defendant

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Judge Robert E. Mattingly of the Municipal Court left the bench and held court in a "flivver" parked in front of the Court House after being informed that M. B. Elbert, defendant in a lawsuit, was unable to leave his car because of paralysis.

Money was sued for a small amount by a paint-white agent who claimed to have the contract to sell the Elbert home. Judge Mattingly sat in the rear seat with Elbert and heard his testimony and listened to the cross-examination. The unusual proceedings attracted a large crowd. The case was taken under advisement.

BOY HELD AS FORGER WITH FORTUNE NEAR

Friend Accuses Columbia Youth of Stealing Checks and Signing Owner's Name.

IS TO GET PARENTS' MONEY

Roommate Says He Borrowed Money Often on Campus and Never Paid It Back.

Just a month before his twenty-first birthday, when a legacy from his parents will be paid to him, George M. Palmer, an extension student at Columbia University, stood before Magistrate Goodman in West Side Court yesterday, charged with forgery. He waived examination and was held in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Palmer, according to college friends, has been "down and out," borrowing large and small sums and not repaying them. He had given his friends to understand that he was to inherit a considerable fortune. For several years the youth, well dressed, good looking and athletic, has been a familiar figure on the Columbia campus.

The charge was made by James D. Steed of Rock Hill, S. C., who came to New York to study accounting at Columbia, but who soon quit his classes for a job. Steed took an apartment at 625 West 114th Street, where Palmer lived, too. They became friends.

Steed said yesterday that $90 worth of American Express Company traveler's checks disappeared on the night of July 15 from his room in the apartment which he was sharing with Palmer and two other young men.

The day after Steed lost his checks a young man endorsed Steed's name and cashed them at the Colonial Bank at Broadway and 102d Street. The cashier subsequently identified Palmer as the person who got the money, according to the cashier's story to the police.

Palmer accompanied Steed to the bank yesterday, again was identified and then arrested, Steed explained.

Steed said that Palmer had contemplated a trip to Rochester, for which he borrowed about $200. He owed Steed only $15.

Since he left the 114th Street address Palmer has been staying with a friend at 22 East Eighty-ninth Street.

KANSAS YOUTH HELD HERE.

Son-in-Law of Mayor of Peabody Arrested as Fugitive.

Sanford Brown, 19, son-in-law of J. W. Nusbaum, Mayor of Peabody, Kas., was arrested at Mount Vernon Wednesday night at the request of A. T. Campbell, Sheriff of Marion County, Kansas, charged with being a fugitive from justice.

Brown and his young wife, who were know at the boarding house, 147 Elm Avenue, as Mr. and Mrs. Albert Leonard have been here about three weeks. He is charged, it is said, with being implicated in a stock deal as a member of the McCutcheon, Brown Company, organized to sell the McCutcheon automobile extricator, a device for lifting automobiles out of mud.

The company failed last March and Brown says McCutcheon disappeared. Brown and his wife left Peabody on March 27. For several weeks Brown has been employed by Joseph B. Baer, advertising agent, of 15 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City, at $20 per week.

Brown, the police say, admitted the truth of the charges, but said that it would be easy to straighten things out. Brown was also charged with having loaded automatic pistols in his room. He was remanded until today by City Judge Jacob A. Bernstein.

Brown said that he had been going without lunch for three weeks and that his money was exhausted.

OPPOSE POLICE WAR ON RUM

Labor Unions Adopt Protest Against Enright's Dry Crusade.

At a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council last night at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, representatives of the various labor unions objected to having the City of New York take steps to close places violating the Volstead act.

A resolution, which was passed, pointed out that these places are a convenience to the general public and instructed the Secretary to protest to Mayor Hylan against spending any of the people's money in the enforcement of prohibition.

The resolution was proposed by Edward Hannah, International President of the Pavers and Rammers' Union and former President of the Central Federated Union. There was little or no discussion before the resolution was put to vote, it was passed without a dissenting voice.

The resolution began by pointing out that it is a useless effort to try to prevent a person who desired a drink of liquor from getting one, and then went into the history of prohibition in this country. It stated that prohibition is contrary to the Constitution of the United States and that the Eighteenth Amendment was added in a moment of hysteria following the war. The resolution stated that the people of New York do not want prohibition and that, now that the State of New York has opposed the act, it was no longer the duty of the city to try to enforce it. In part, the resolution read:

"Whereas, the public press announces that the Police Commissioner of the City of New York has issued an order to all his subordinates to investigate and report all places violating the Volstead act, with the view of taking action to order same to discontinue doing business, and whereas the public places are a convenience to the general public, as the city has made no provision for the accommodation of the public, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City and vicinity, on behalf of its affiliated membership, do protest to his Honor, Mayor John F. Hylan, against any action of the Police Commissioner of the City of New York in spending any of the people's money and the use of the uniformed force in the enforcement of the Volstead act."

FUTURE OF LLOYD GEORGE.

What does the future hold for Britain's ex-Premier and his Labor Party? The Washington correspondent of The London Morning Post will discuss the question in The New York Times Book Review and Magazine next Sunday.—Advt.

FIVE-POWER TREATY IS EFFECTIVE TODAY

Ratifications of Naval and Pacific Agreements Will Be Exchanged at Noon.

SHIP-SCRAPPING TO FOLLOW

Today's Action Insures Elimination of 59 Capital Craft of 1,588,943 Tonnage.

HUGHES SETS CEREMONY

He Will Receive the Ratifications From Foreign Representatives and Present America's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Five-Power Naval Treaty and the Four-Power Pacific Treaty, chief fruits of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, will become effective at noon tomorrow, when ratifications will be exchanged here by the representatives of the Governments concerned.

Official announcement to this effect was authorized late this afternoon by Secretary Hughes. All the signatories to the two big treaties of the Washington conference have ratified them, but they do not become effective until the deposit of ratifications is made in Washington. The ceremony will take place in the Diplomatic Room at the State Department, from the walls of which old portraits of great Secretaries of State will look down upon the scene.

Secretary Hughes's announcement reads:

"On Aug. 17 at noon there will be signed in the Diplomatic Room of the State Department the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratification of the Five-Power Naval Treaty concluded at Washington Feb. 6, 1922, and of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty, concluded at Washington Dec. 13, 1921, and also the supplementary agreement to the Pacific Treaty concluded at Washington Feb. 6, 1922. The procès-verbaux will be signed by the following representatives:

"For the United States of America, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

"For the British Empire, H. G. Chilton, Chargé d'Affaires.

"For France, André de la Boulaye, Chargé d'Affaires.

"For Italy, Signor Augusto Rossi, Chargé d'Affaires.

"For Japan, His Excellency Masanao Hanihara, Ambassador for Japan."

Few modern treaties of such great importance as these have ever been put into effect. The termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is a matter of great importance to the American Government, and the negotiation of the Four-Power treaty, which automatically terminates that alliance, furnished Great Britain with an honorable and easy outlet from

TO DECIPHER MORE OF OLD BIBLE TEXT

Dr. Buchanan Gets Owner's Permission to Resume Work on Huntington Codex.

HOPES FOR A NEW RELIGION

Thinks Undertext Will Upset Present Creeds and Remove Hate From Old Testament.

Decipherment of the old Latin manuscript of the Bible at the museum of the Hispanic Society of America, 155th Street and Broadway, is to be resumed about the middle of September by Dr. E. A. Buchanan, palaeographer, whose first translations from the ancient parchment started a controversy that is still raging among biblical scholars. In his earlier findings Dr. Buchanan said there was no basis for belief in the day of judgment, in baptism, in hell and in the sacraments. He explained that it was with the permission of Archer M. Huntington to have free access to the vellum, which Mr. Huntington owns, that he would take up the work where he left off nearly seven years ago.

In resuming work on the undertext which he says exists throughout the Old Testament and the New Testament, Dr. Buchanan will go ahead on his own resources. The Hispanic Society assumes no responsibility for his work. Dr. Buchanan has become an instructor in a preparatory school and will have his afternoons free for the research.

"I will start with the Epistle of St. Peter," said Dr. Buchanan. "It follows the Epistle of St. James, which I finished. The Epistle of St. James in the palimpsest is as short as the Epistle of Pliny to Trajan, written about fifty years later, but in the ac-cepted versions of the Bible the Epistle of St. James, written only to the Jews, is about six times as long as that in the palimpsest. I expect to find the Epistle of St. Peter equally brief and having the same subscription or signature."

After explaining that he would undertake the decipherment of the Old Testament and predicting that it would furnish a basis for a common religion or the "religion of the future," Dr. Buchanan said that he has got himself into excellent physical condition for the arduous work.

"We may find in the palimpsest Old Testament a story which is independent of those of Babylonian tradition and independent of the miraculous elements," Dr. Buchanan said. "I expect to find such stories as the conversion of Lot's wife into salt, the plague of Egypt, and the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah omitted in the earliest form of the Old Testament records.

"I also expect to find a similarity between the teachings of Christ and the teachings of the prophets, like Isaiah. The Christian translations probably will be the same from the beginning, and the God of Wrath and Vengeance will disappear from the Old as well as from the New Testament. The content probably will be about one-fifth or less than the content of accepted versions.

"Moses and Elijah and Isaiah will be shown not so much as workers of magic as great patriots and teachers. I don't expect the story of Jonah and the whale to be found in the primitive text, nor the story of the man who revived on touching the bones of Elisha, and probably the Old Testament teachings will be found more spiritual and more universal. God will be not only a God of Israel, but the Father of spirits of every nation.

"A basis will be found for a world-embracing religion, founded, not on fear, but on a clear revelation of fatherly love persistently from many first origin until the consummation of the ages. Christ taught love as the summum bonum of a man's life and as the motive power behind the world. The Old Testament obscures God's love, but the recovery of the unrevised records will give God's love the same place both in the Old Testament and the New Testament.

"Hell and Gehenna and all vindictiveness and even anger disappear from God's attributes in the New Testament, and they will disappear likewise from the language in the earliest form of the Old Testament.

"The distinction between Jew and Gentile so stressed in the Old Testament, but never referred to by Christ in the Huntington palimpsest form of the New Testament, will almost certainly be absent from the unrevised writings of Moses.

"The religion of the future will be neither that of Jew nor Gentile, neither Catholic nor Protestant, for these terms are destined to disappear with a closer interlinking of all nations by wireless and by rapid methods of modern transmission, such as aeroplaning.

"The common religion will make more than anything else for universal world-peace. Nearly all wars of the past can be traced to religion. When the fatherhood of God has been extended to every nation, then only will the nation be included in the brotherhood of man."

PLANES AID MINE RESCUE.

Tests in Alabama Show Ability to Give Quick Succor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The adaptability of the airplane to mine rescue work is being demonstrated in tests conducted by the Department of the Interior at Birmingham, Ala. A landing field has been established at Carbon Hill, a coal mining town, and others will be established at mining towns within reasonable flying distance of the federal mine rescue station at Birmingham.

Two planes of the Alabama National Guard have carried trained men from the Bureau of Mines equipped with oxygen breathing apparatus from Roberts Field, Birmingham, to Carbon Hill. Five sets of rescue apparatus were transported the air distance of 60 miles between these points in 46 minutes. It is estimated that the minimum time required by a special railroad engine to cover the track distance would be three hours, while an automobile truck proceeding over the roundabout public roads would require four hours.

FAKING BEGGAR SENTENCED.

He Got Nickels and Dimes by Pretending to Be a Cripple.

Found begging on the sidewalk at Broadway and Tenth Street yesterday by Detective Thomas F. Ryan, John Wall, 52 years old, of 49 Second Street, was given an indeterminate sentence of two years in the workhouse by Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb.

John was making the public believe that he had only one arm, dangling an empty sleeve and keeping hidden inside his buttoned coat the arm which should have been in it. Beside him was his hat into which the public was tossing nickels and dimes.

John is sometimes known as "James Walsh," the detective testified, and has been convicted fourteen times since 1916 for vagrancy, disorderly conduct and intoxication, serving a total of 590 days.

Woman Hurt in Subway Jam.

The crowd pressing forward to catch a north-bound B. M. T. subway train at the Canal Street station yesterday injured Mrs. Florence Blank's head through the window of a car. She was taken to Beekman Street Hospital with slight lacerations of the face. Mrs. Blank is 28 years old, lives at 871 Hudson Street, Brooklyn.

THREE BOYS DROWN, 2 WHILE SWIMMING

One Goes Down Before Playmates Can Rescue Him—Another Sinks in Park Pool.

Several drownings occurred yesterday in New York and nearby waters.

Frank Schwarton, 14 years old, of 1,319 Balcom Avenue, the Bronx, sank while swimming in Westchester Creek and was drowned before his playmates could rescue him. The boys had been diving off a plank in the middle of the stream when Schwarton screamed and disappeared. Policeman Fisher, who was called when the boy failed to come up, found the body, but a pulmotor failed to revive him.

Michael Date, 5 years old, the son of Frank and Mary Date, 58 Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, was drowned near Glen Island when he fell from a rowboat. The child's parents told the police they hired the boat for a day's outing and that when they went ashore and left the boy alone the boat drifted and was overturned.

The body of a man, believed to be that of John Saunders of 245 Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Ind., was recovered from the lake in Wesquahic Park, Newark, by Ray Smith of Newark and a patrolman. The name and address were on a piece of paper in a pocket. The man was about 60 years old. The body had been in the water about three days. It was sent to Holle's Morgue, Newark. It was reported from Terre Haute last night that there was no such address in that city.

While swimming in the pool of Dreamland Park, Newark, Wednesday night, John Dolan, 17 years old, was drowned before aid could reach him. He was thirty feet beyond the life line of the pool. Life Guard Captain Stanley M. Burnham and other life guards brought the body out. Nearly 400 persons were in the pool at the time.

The body of William Beck, a carpenter, who was drowned off Bar Beach, near Roslyn, L. I., Monday afternoon when he fell overboard from a rowboat, was found yesterday. A young girl was standing on Gallagher's dock when she saw the body in the water. Beck was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beck of Bar Beach.

LIMITS BOND VALIDATION.

Chinese Government Voids All German Issues After Sept. 12.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Chinese Government has served notice on various Chinese legations throughout the world that beginning Sept. 12 all German issues of Chinese Government obligations will be regarded as invalid. Announcement to that effect was made at the State Department today.

The bonds involved include the Anglo-German loan of 1896, the Anglo-German loan of 1898, the Reorganization loan of 1913 of the original and supplementary Tientsin-Pukow Railway loans, and the Hukwang Railway loan.

The announcement from the State Department says it has been informed that the notification was sent out July 12, 1923.

"It was stated that after two months from that date, all bonds of German issue which had previously been subject to verification by the legal counsel of the Chinese Legation at London, provided that they were held by citizens or subjects of allied or neutral nations, would be regarded as no longer valid and that no further verifications there of would take place," the State Department announced.

"The Chinese Foreign Office accordingly requests that notice be given that the holders of such bonds must send them to the Chinese Legation at London within two months from the publication of the notification of the Chinese Government for verification by the legal counsel of the legation, and that after this period has elapsed the bonds in question will be held invalid."

TO TAKE MOVIE OF ECLIPSE.

Yerkes Party Will Screen Sun at South Catalina Island Sept. 10.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—Motion pictures will be taken of the total eclipse of the sun on Sept. 10, which will be observed from Santa Catalina Island, off Southern California, by Director Edwin B. Frost and a party of scientists from Yerkes Observatory.

While the eclipse will last for two hours and fifty-five minutes, it is planned to speed up the motion so they may be projected on the screen for about three minutes.

Captain Barnett Harris of Chicago, who will be the official cinema director, has perfected the apparatus to be used. Through the co-operation of the War Department Dr. Frost provided the necessary calculations.

Four cameras, in batteries of two, will be placed fifteen miles apart so as to minimize cloud interference. Two of the cameras will work automatically during the eclipse. With the apparatus loaned by the War Department, Captain Harris will attempt to photograph the finer coronal lines and polar streams, which are very difficult to obtain owing to the speed it will be necessary to maintain because of the short period of totality, which at that location is less than three minutes.

The automatic cameras are driven by electromagnets whose impulses are regulated by means of a chronometer, thus compensating for the rotation of the earth.

MISSING PERSONS.

The following persons were reported as missing to the Bureau of Missing Persons of the Police Department yesterday:

CURCON, FLORENCE, 18, negress, 51 Mott Street, Brooklyn; missing since 11 A. M., Aug. 13; height 4 feet 9 inches, weight 116 pounds; brown eyes, brown hair, light negroid complexion.

CARLSON, FREDERICK, 53 years old, 201 East Thirty-third Street; missing since 8:30 A. M., Aug. 9; height 5 feet 6 inches; weight 160 pounds; blue eyes, blond hair and mustache, light complexion; blue serge suit, black striped white shirt, black shoes, brown stockings, straw hat.

DE LUSH, MILDRED, 26 years old, 277 Grand Street; height 5 feet 2¼ inches; weight 190 pounds; blue eyes, brown hair, dark complexion; black dress, black oxfords.

CHRIST, LOUISE, 59 years old, 69 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, missing since 8 A. M., Aug. 15; height 5 feet, weight 160 pounds; blue eyes, black and gray hair, medium complexion.

MACDONALD, WILLIAM, 71 years old, 2,111 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, missing since 9 P. M., Aug. 14; height 5 feet 5 inches; weight 140 pounds; blue eyes, gray hair, gray mustache, fair complexion; wore a gray and black overcoat, white shirt, black bow tie, brown shoes and stockings and straw hat.

McLEAN, JOHN, 66 years old, 149 West Eighty-third Street, missing since 7:30 A. M., Aug. 13; height 5 feet, weight 151 pounds; blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, blue suit, brown shoes, black stockings, straw hat.

Queens Streets Aid Named.

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment by Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of William L. Stevenson of 243 Mott Avenue, Long Island City, as assistant superintendent of the Queens Street Cleaning Bureau. The appointment followed a decision by Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey denying an application of the Civil Service Forum for an injunction restraining the Municipal Civil Service Commission from promulgating the eligible list for this position with Stevenson at the head.

WILL GIVES CHARITY NEARLY $5,000,000

Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson, Widow of New York Banker, Aids Institutions Here.

OLD SERVANTS REWARDED

Relatives Get Residue of Estate, Which Amounts to Another $5,000,000—Colleges Enriched.

Nearly half of an estate of $10,000,000 is left to charities and public institutions in the will of Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson, widow of Ferris F. Thompson, one of the founders of the First National Bank, who died in 1899, and daughter of Myron H. Clark, once Governor of New York State. Mrs. Thompson, who had contributed more than $1,000,000 in her lifetime for the enrichment of her home town, Canandaigua, died there on July 23 at the age of 87 years.

While the will, filed by William Seymour Allen of 31 Nassau Street, made direct public bequests of only $2,000,000, Mrs. Thompson gave fully as much more to the Woman's Hospital here, of which she was Chairman of the Ladies' Board, to the New York Public Library, and to the New York Zoological Society, in disposing of her residuary estate. She gave half the estate in trust to her nephew, Clark Williams, banker, who formerly was State Superintendent of Banks, with the provision that if he left no children the principal was to revert on his death to the organizations named. Mr. Williams has no children. These institutions, by reason of the conditional bequests, probably will be the largest beneficiaries, since Mrs. Thompson gave the Woman's Hospital $300,000 outright for the maintenance of the pathological buildings, which she built some years ago. She left $50,000 outright to the Zoological Society.

$960,000 Cash to Colleges.

Because Emory W. Clark, President of the First National Bank of Detroit, who is also a nephew, and gets half the residue, has three children, they will receive his share upon his death. If he had been childless the principal would have gone to Vassar, Williams and Teachers Colleges. These institutions got $300,000 each in cash bequests.

Mrs. Thompson gave $50,000 each to the Charity Organization Society and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and also left to the latter such of her fans, Chinese and Batterses enamels, ivories, crystals, miniatures, paintings and other works of art as the museum selects. The New York Public Library gets her Bibles, missals, Korans and parchment books.

The will gave $200,000 in trust to the Clark Manor House at Canandaigua, and left to the Frederick Ferris Thompson Hospital there $400,000 in trust. Mrs. Thompson also left to the town of Canandaigua property belonging to her and now used for recreation grounds, swimming school and parks, and $25,000 for the upkeep of the property. She left $15,000 for the chapel she erected there in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Thompson provided generously for her servants, giving $15,000 each to Lena Anderson and Weldon Kershaw, who had been with her for years, and $10,000 each to all persons employed more than ten years. Those employed five years or more receive $5,000 each. Addison P. Wilbur, her superintendent at Canandaigua, gets $15,000.

Nephew Gets Country Home.

In addition to the share of the residue in trust, Mrs. Thompson gave to her nephew, Emory Wendell Clark, her country estate, Sonnenberg, and $300,000 in cash. By a codicil he also got the Winter estate, Millford, consisting of 700 acres, at Pinewood, S. C. Her other nephew, described in the will as Myron Clark Williams, gets Pine Bank, on Canandaigua Lake, and her New York home at 288 Madison Avenue for life. Upon his death the property is to be sold and the proceeds given to Williams and Vassar colleges. Mr. Williams also receives $300,000 outright.

The will gave to William R. Clark, grandnephew, the property at Isle Au Haut, Maine. All personal effects not otherwise disposed of go to Charlotte Clark, a sister of Canandaigua. May C. Kirkbaum, a grand niece, gets a 60-acre tract, Cedarhurst, at Pinewood, S. C. By a codicil the 700-acre tract, Hawthorne Mills, also at Pinewood, goes to Clark Williams.

Mrs. Thompson directed her executors to continue paying the expenses of any students she may be sending to Vassar and Williams Colleges. She named her nephews and George P. Baker as trustees, but in a codicil she substituted the First National Bank for Mr. Baker.

The will gives a painting by Troyon to Mr. Baker and the painting "Venice" to his daughter, Evelyn St. George Baker. One nephew, Clark Williams, gets the Kelmtsott Court, New Hampshire property "and the other nephew, Mr. Clark, receives "Red Boy."

Mrs. Thompson owned 7,000 shares of First National Bank stock, which has a present valuation of about $8,500,000. She also owned a block front on Madison Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, and $1,000,000 in Liberty bonds.

DEFY PORT LOADERS.

Committee to Ask Lines to Organize Own Working Forces.

The Conference Committee on Loading voted yesterday to request steamship and railroad operators of this port to make preparations to organize and operate all loading on their piers and properties. The decision was reached "because it has been found impossible to negotiate an agreement with the present loaders upon terms considered equitable by the committee."

Pending proposed arrangements all important commercial organizations were asked to recommend to the members that they do their own loading on docks and piers where loaders insist on excessive rates or where more than 2½ cents per 100 pounds is charged.

The Secretary of the Conference Committee, which represents nearly every important trade organization in the city, was instructed to ask each steamship and railroad company and the Shipping Board to gather data, members to indicate the exact volume and cost of loading operations conducted on each pier and railroad property, and to state the number of men used to do the loading.

BEAT HIS AGED MOTHER.

Michigan Court Orders Son Never to See Her Again.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 16. "The Man Without a Country" had a rival here today in Fred Litson, 27, who is under court orders never again to see his mother, Mrs. Harriet Litson, 71.

Litson was convicted in justice court of assault and battery, it being charged by his father that he beat the aged woman and threw her out of the front door of the family home into the street. After sentence had been passed the father turned to his son and said: "Please stay away from me, too. I don't ever want to see you again."

PROTEST TARAFA MEASURE.

Mining Company Here and Cuban Veterans Make Complaints.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A protest against the Tarafa Railway merger bill, recently passed by the Cuban House, was received by Secretary Hughes today from the American Metal Company of 61 Broadway, New York City, which is the principal holder of the stock in the Minas de Matahambre, owner of copper mines in Pinar del Rio Province.

The company states that if the pending bill becomes a law all its expenditures for the use of a little port called Santa Lucia might become useless and a heavy loss thus would be suffered by the mining corporation.

The company says it is shipping from Santa Lucia to New York and Norfolk, Va., between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of copper ore yearly, and large quantities of supplies from this country, as well as from Mexico.

The State Department, in response to protests from various large American interests, has requested the Cuban Government to postpone further action on the Tarafa bill pending closer examination of the facts by the State Department, and this has been promised.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 16.—The Cuban Association of Veterans, composed of a large number of the country's emancipators, is still very active in its campaign against the Tarafa measure and will hold another protest meeting Wednesday. The Federation of Sugar Mill Workers of Cuba has issued a manifesto attacking the measure as harmful to the country and has given it wide circulation over the island.

A group of sugar planters with interests at Union de Reyes, Bolondron, Alcances, Sabadilla and Cabezas sent a joint telegram to the House of Representatives last night congratulating the members for having passed the Tarafa bill.

TELL OF BOLSHEVIST DRIVE.

Rubin and Smith Warn Chicagoans of Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Colonel Charles G. L. Smith of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, in an address at the Union League Club today, declared that Chicago was becoming a centre of Bolshevism. Jacob M. Rubin of Milwaukee, who said that he went to Russia an internationalist and came back a nationalist, spoke before the Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Sherman.

Mr. Rubin said that Senator Borah, Frank A. Vanderlip and other visitors to Russia had been deceived by Russian leaders as to the real facts because of their ignorance of the Russian language and the clever way in which their itineraries were planned. He described how he was arrested, confined in prison and sentenced to be shot and only escaped because of American gunboats.

"I found," Mr. Rubin said, "that workingmen came to work at 11 A. M., indulged in tea drinking and discussions of philosophy and at 5 o'clock listened to a fiery speech on internationalism. They did everything but work.

"I saw Emma Goldman, and she said that if I would get her out of that hell she would do good in America, but I found on inquiry that America declined to take any chances."

Colonel Smith said:

"Chicago is the centre of the Bolshevist attack on America. At the present time a moving picture, 'Russia in Shadow,' which is sponsored by William Z. Foster, an avowed exponent of the Third International, is being shown. There is also the soap box and gunshee propaganda, backed by millions, while Russians are starving. Factories and industrial plants are being constantly invaded.

"There was joy in Moscow when the Herrin (Ill.) massacre took place. Unless Illinois wakes up it will be too late."

HAY FEVER CLINIC OPENS IN BROOKLYN

Victory Memorial Hospital First to Offer Free Scientific Diagnosis.

FOR ASTHMA PATIENTS, TOO

Source of Infection to Be Determined So Private Physicians May Treat Correctly.

A new department of diagnostic research at the Victory Memorial Hospital, Seventh Avenue and Ninety-second Street, Brooklyn, opened yesterday. It offers free scientific diagnosis to sufferers from hay fever, asthma and kindred ailments. Applicants, after expert examination, will be sent back to their family physicians.

The hospital staff of sixty doctors, among them twelve specialists, and nearly every member of the Bay Ridge Medical Association have volunteered for hay fever duty. Anonymous service, not publicity for individuals, is the principle they have adopted.

A member of the committee said yesterday that when the diagnosing of hay fever, asthma and kindred diseases had proceeded to a certain point, the study of insulin on diabetes cases, cancer, dietetics and protein reactions would be undertaken. He added:

"I believe I am correct in saying that this is the first institution in America where hay fever victims may seek expert advice. It has been estimated that 5 per cent. of the population of the United States suffer at some time either from hay fever or asthma. That would give roughly three hundred thousand victims in Greater New York."

It will be the task of the diagnostic research department to find out what pollen is causing a case of hay fever. A solution will then be made and the patient will get hypodermic injections from the pollen solution. In asthma cases the department will discover what animal's hair has caused the infection and recommendations for treatment will be made on that basis.

On the opening day thirty applications for diagnosis of hay fever were received. In fourteen cases a physician was able to recommend immediate treatment which it was hoped would afford complete cure. The sixteen other patients will get further examination.

The research department will be open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, and can deal with 2,000 patients weekly. A committee of the women's auxiliary of the hospital, headed by Mrs. Henry Firth Wood, its President, will handle the clerical work.

Klan Will Open Its University to All

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 16.—Sectarian lines will not be drawn by the Ku Klux Klan after it assumes the operation of Valparaiso University, according to Milton Elrod, editor of The Fiery Cross, Klan publication. All persons, he said, regardless of religious belief or color, who meet the educational requirements for entrance, will be admitted as students. Officials of the Klan and trustees of the university are to sign articles of agreement today. The Klan will assume the university's indebtedness of about $350,000, will spend $500,000 for improvements on the property, and will establish a $500,000 endowment.

Today's Radio Program

AUG 17, 1923.

Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Numerals after names of stations show wave length in meters.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.

11:00 A. M.—"Fall Planting Suggestions for the Garden," by Dorrell W. Hart.
11:15 A. M.—"Plantation Melodies of America," by Hunt, baritone.
11:50 A. M.—Market reports.
4:00 P. M.—Musical program.
5:00 P. M.—Carolyn Buckingham, soprano; Anthony Lacerda, violin.
7:30 P. M.—"Hiker's Trails," by Raymond H. Torrey.
7:45 P. M.—Musical glasses by Charles Wold.
8:00 P. M.—"The Evolution of the Human Face," by William K. Gregory.
8:15 P. M.—Musical glasses.
8:30 P. M.—Elite Orchestra.

WJZ, NEW YORK—455.

3:00 P. M.—Fashion developments.
3:05 P. M.—Mme. Bettinetti, soprano.
3:30 P. M.—"Who Is Every Woman Driver Should Know," by R. F. Gardner.
3:45 P. M.—Mme. Bettinetti, soprano.
4:00 P. M.—Baseball scores every 15 minutes.
4:05 P. M.—Merwyn Easterbrook, piano.
4:40 P. M.—Piano recital.
5:00 P. M.—"The Larger Aspect of World Affairs," by Frederick Dixon.
5:45 P. M.—Closing reports of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.
5:50 P. M.—Farm and home reports.
6:00 P. M.—Talk.
6:00 P. M.—Closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.
6:02 P. M.—Farm stories, by Helen Orton.
7:00 P. M.—Current topics.
7:45 P. M.—"Tell it Again," by William J. Sieum.
8:00 P. M.—Alec Rose, tenor.
8:15 P. M.—Literary moments.
8:30-9:30 P. M.—Hanns Brocks, soprano; R. Burt, piano.
9:30 P. M.—Dell Lampe Orchestra.
10:30 P. M.—Ben Violini, violin; Zella Goodman, soprano.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast.

WEN, NEW YORK—360.

9:30-10:00 A. M.—Louis O'Larry, baritone; Gladys Dippel, soprano.
10:00-11:00 A. M.—Fashion hints; advice to housewives.
12:00-1:00 P. M.—Music.
2:15-3:15 P. M.—Music.
3:45-4:00 P. M.—Song revue.
4:00-4:15 P. M.—Lillian Bradley, soprano.
4:15-5:30 P. M.—WHN Trio.
9:30-9:40 P. M.—Gossip of the stage and screen.
9:40-10:00 P. M.—Lisa Stickman, soprano.
10:00-10:15 P. M.—Corinne Arbuckle, singer.
10:15-10:30 P. M.—Roby and Gold, singers.
10:30-11:00 P. M.—Comic songs.
11:00-12:00 P. M.—"Morrissey's Newcomers."

WAAM, Newark—263.

9:15-9:45 A. M.—Market reports.
11:00 A. M.—Music; talks.

WEW, TARRYTOWN—313.

7:30-10:30 P. M.—Vocal solos; duos, basketball scores; Vatzen Melody Five Orchestra.

WOR, NEWARK—406.

8:30-8:40 P. M.—Margaret Brady, piano; readings by William Kaufman.
8:15 P. M.—George Perry, tenor.
8:30 P. M.—Man in the moon stories.
7:00 P. M.—"Dan and the Enchanted Fish," by Emily C. Hanson.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.

WBL, SPRINGFIELD—337.

12:58 A. M.—Time signals; weather reports; Boston and Springfield market reports.
6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; dinner concert.
7:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; news.
7:30 P. M.—Bedtime stories.
7:40 P. M.—Book review by J. W. Gilman.
7:50 P. M.—Address.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:02 P. M.—Lina Jeffcott, soprano; WBL Trio.
10:59 P. M.—Bedtime story for grown-ups.
11:00 P. M.—Time signals.

WGI, MEDFORD, MASS.—360.

12:15 P. M.—Organ.
5:00 P. M.—Talk; music.
5:00 P. M.—Girls' story hour.
8:00 P. M.—New England weather forecast; closing report on farmers' produce market; Boston stock markets and butter and eggs reports; closing stock market reports.
8:00 P. M.—Late news; sports.
8:00 P. M.—Talk; music.
8:30 P. M.—Boston police reports.
8:45 P. M.—Condition of Massachusetts highways.
7:30-9 P. M.—Vaudevillesque program; Fenway Serenaders.

WNAC, BOSTON—476.

12:55 P. M.—Time signals, weather report.
1:00 P. M.—Colonial Orchestra.
1:15 P. M.—Piano.
1:30 P. M.—Colonial Orchestra.
1:50 P. M.—Piano.
4:00 P. M.—Colonial Orchestra.
4:20 P. M.—Piano.
4:30 P. M.—Colonial Orchestra.
5:30 P. M.—Sports, baseball scores.
6:30 P. M.—Children's stories, music.
7:30 P. M.—Music from Ted Lewis's "Follies"; Beulah Cadberg, soloist.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—509.

3:00-4:00 P. M.—Instrumental Trio.
6:45 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:00-7:30 P. M.—Uncle Wip's bedtime stories; roll-call; talk by S. L. Lacter.

WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.

10:15 A. M.—Produce market reports.
1:00-2:00 P. M.—Concert Orchestra; market reports.
3:00-4:30 P. M.—Music.
6:30 P. M.—Orchestra; baseball scores.
7:00 P. M.—Children's stories.

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—509.

11:00 A. M.—Grand organ.
11:30 A. M.—Weather forecast.
12:00 M.—Tea Room Orchestra.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
1:45 P. M.—Grand organ, trumpets.
7:30 P. M.—Sports results; police report.
7:45 P. M.—Dinner music.
8:30 P. M.—Address.
8:45 P. M.—Dance music.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather report.

WDAR, PHILADELPHIA—395.

12:00-12:55 P. M.—Organ recital; Arcadia Orchestra.
2:00-3:00 P. M.—Orchestra.
3:00-3:55 P. M.—Serenaders Orchestra.
4:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:00-8:00 P. M.—Dream Daddy story.
8:00-9:00-P. M.—Theatrical features; playlet, "Billie's First Love"; current topics; dance music.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.

12:30 P. M.—Stock market quotations.
12:45 P. M.—Weather forecast.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
2:00 P. M.—Music; address; "Historic Homes in the Mohawk Valley; Glen Sanders Mansion, Mrs. Katherine V. Steers.
6:00 P. M.—Produce and stock market quotations; news bulletins; baseball scores.
6:30 P. M.—Children's program.
6:35 P. M.—Health talk.
6:40 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Radio comedy, "The Country Boy."
11:30 P. M.—Ferrari's Orchestra.

WMAK, LOCKPORT, N. Y.—360.

12:00 Noon—Weather forecast; spray service; garden hints.

WGR, BUFFALO—319.

11:45 A. M.—Weather reports.
12:00 M.—Organ recital.
12:55 P. M.—Weather and market reports.
2:30 P. M.—Chicago Board of Trade closing prices.
3:00 P. M.—Closing prices New York Stock Exchange.
6:00 P. M.—All daily reports.
6:30 P. M.—Organ.
7:00 P. M.—News.
7:45 P. M.—Road reports.
8:00 P. M.—Hawaiian Quartet.
11:45 P. M.—Weather forecast.

WEO, WASHINGTON—469.

10:00 A. M.—Foreign exchange quotations.
1:00 P. M.—Talk.
3:30 P. M.—Fashion developments.
4:00 P. M.—Piano recital.
5:00 P. M.—Bedtime stories.
5:00 P. M.—Financial report.
6:00 P. M.—New plays and showing pictures.
6:30 P. M.—Children's hour.
8:00-9:30 P. M.—Song and piano recital.

WAA, ARLINGTON, VA.—435.

10:45-11:00 A. M.—Live stock reports.
11:00-11:20 A. M.—Weather reports.
11:20-11:40 A. M.—Fruit and vegetable shipments.
1:25-1:40 P. M.—Live stock, estimated receipts.
3:40-3:50 P. M.—Fruit and vegetable markets.
4:25-4:40 P. M.—Live stock reports.
4:45-5:00 P. M.—Weather reports.
5:25-5:35 P. M.—Sports; market reports.
11:55-11:59 P. M.—Weather report.

WHAS, LOUISVILLE, KY.—400.

8:30-11:00 P. M.—Instrumental and vocal music; safety talks; baseball scores; reports; standard time announced—at 11 o'clock.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—326.

10:00 A. M.—Music; Pittsburgh Stock Yard report.
12:00 P. M.—Music; weather forecast; report of river conditions; market reports.
12:50 P. M.—Market reports.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast.
3:15 P. M.—Baseball scores.
5:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:15 P. M.—Symphony Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:05 P. M.—Address by Frank R. Mullen.
7:45 P. M.—Children's period.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:05 P. M.—Address.
8:00 P. M.—Anthony Jawsiak, piano; Frank Jones, tenor.
9:45 P. M.—Market reports.
10:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast.

WCX, DETROIT—517.

5:15 P. M.—Baseball scores; music.
5:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
5:50 P. M.—Baseball scores; music.
7:15 P. M.—Final baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Music.

WWJ, DETROIT—517.

4:00 P. M.—Band concert.
5:00 P. M.—Market reports.
6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
9:30 P. M.—Detroit News Orchestra; band concert.

KYW, CHICAGO—345.

7:30 P. M.—Children's bedtime story.
12:00 M.-1:30 A.M.—Late show; Pullman Porters' Band; Harvey's Orchestra.

WDAF, KANSAS CITY—411.

7:50 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Weather report.
8:45-9:00 A. M.—"Nighthawk" frolic; Plantation Orchestra.

KSD, ST. LOUIS—546.

10:00 P. M.—Orchestra; organ.

WMC, MEMPHIS, TENN.—500.

10:30 P. M.—Alsatian Roof Garden Orchestra.
1:00 A. M. (Saturday)—Midnight Frolics, by Steamer Idlewild Orchestra.

WBAP, FORT WORTH, TEXAS—476.

11:30 P. M.-12:45 A. M.—Orchestra.

WFAA, DALLAS, TEXAS—476.

10:30-11:30 P. M.—Walter Edmonds, tenor.

WSB, ATLANTA—428.

10:00-11:00 P. M.—Blitz Harmony Boys.
12:45 A. M.—Rambler's Dance Orchestra.

CFCA, TORONTO, ONT.—400.

3:00-5:00 P. M.—Orchestra; Joyce Worsley, soprano; Harry Adaskin, violin.

KHJ, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—395.

12:00 P. M.-2:00 A. M.—Musical program.

Wills for Probate.

New York.

MENDES, HANNAH (July 21). Estate, real property, $5,000; personal, about $2,000. To daughter, Charlotte Baker, jewelry and personal effects; to granddaughter, Dorothy M. Ruth, and Delia O'Malley, certain personal effects; residue to grandchildren, Edward D. Ruth and Dorothy M. Ruth.

THOMPSON, MARY CLARK (July 28). Estate, real property, over $500,000; personal, over $1,000,000. To nephews, Emory Wendell Clark and Myron Clark Williams, all real estate, houses and contents thereof in South Carolina; to nephew, Myron Clark Williams, real estate known as Pine Bank on Canandaigua Lake, N. Y., and "my residence" at 288 Madison Av.; to grandnephew, William Reeve Clark, property and contents in house on Isle au Haut, Maine; to New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundation), all "my collection of Bibles and parchment books;" to nephews, Emory W. Clark and Clark Williams, $300,000 each; to superintendent, Addison P. Wilbur, $15,000; to servants Lina Anderson and Weldon Kershaw, $15,000, and provision for other servants in accordance with length of service; to Clark Manor House at Canandaigua, $200,000; to the Frederick Ferris Thompson Hospital, $400,000; to town of Canandaigua, recreation grounds and swimming school and a fund of $50,000; to Woodlawn Cemetery, Canandaigua, $15,000 for chapel; to Vassar College, Teachers College and Williams College, $300,000 each; to Woman's Hospital of New York, $300,000; to Zoological Society of New York City, $50,000; to Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Charity Organization Society, $50,000 each; to Metropolitan Museum of Art, certain opinions from her collection; to sister, Charlotte E. Clark, personal effects; to continue students in colleges; "adequate allowances"; residue divided equally between nephews, Clark Williams and Emory W. Clark.

UPHAM, ELIZABETH KENDALL (Aug. 9, 1923). Estate, more than $10,000. To Susan R. Kendall, one-third of residuary and one-third to Georgiana Kendall and Angelina Chapin; to Horace C. Kendall, $1,500; to Virginia S. Kendall, $2,000; to Edith Leonard, Kenneth and Norman Kendall, $2,000 each; to Anna McConaughy, $100; to Lucy Bell, Mrs. William E. Lloyd and Julia Thompson, $1,000 each; to Percy Thompson, $500; to Julia, Lenore and Helen Lloyd, $100 each; to James D. Bell, $1,000; to Frank V. Bell, $500; to Henrietta and Elizabeth Lathrop, $2,500 each; to Cornelia B. Kendall, $2,000; to Mary Heffernan, $2,500; to John Heffernan, $200; to Kate U. Clark, $500; to Lincoln Memorial and University, $5,000; to Hampton Normal and Agricultural College, $5,000; to Children's Aid Society, $2,500; to Mount Meigs Colored Institute, $1,000; to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $750; to Humane Society, $500; to May Stone, $1,500; to Lazarus, $500; to Penn School, Piney Woods School and the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, $500 each; to William H. Hollaclay School, $1,000; to Salvation Army and Volunteers of America, $1,000 each; to Colored School of Richmond, $500; to Northfield School, $1,000; to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $750; to Snow Hill Institute, $500; to Irma L. Falchke, $50 a month and $500; to New York Mission Society, $500; to Big Brothers Movement, $500; to Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $1,000; to Travelers' Aid Society, $500; to Mrs. Ephraim Williams, $1,000; to Mary E. Rogers, $300; to Gertrude Eliot, $250; to Babies' Hospital, $250; to Indian Association, $100; to New York Infirmary for Women and Children, $250; to Christian Alliance, $1,000; to Christian Home for Intemperate Men, $500; to Babies' Sheltering St. Johnland, $1,000; to Julia B. Swords, $500; to Maud S. Swords, $500; to Mrs. Andrew Preston, $250; to Julia Mayo, $250; to Anna Carroll and Mrs. Dudley N. Carpenter, $250; to Hybl Carpenter, $100; to Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls and to Working Girls' Vacation Society, $500 each; to Riverside Kindergarten, $250; to

Police Department.

Commissioner Richard E. Enright issued this order yesterday:

Policewomen Pensioned.

At $1,100 per annum:
POLICEWOMEN—Mary A. Sliferdan, 14th Precinct; Ellen Reynolds, 57th Precinct; Mary K. Brownes, 46th Precinct; Amelia Boyle, 73d Precinct; Catherine Fitzpatrick, 93d Precinct; Henrietta A. Milwood, 96th Precinct; Mary E. West, 109th Precinct; Annie M. Wheeler, 100th Precinct; Anna Greene, H. D.; Marcella L. Pennea, H. D.

Transfers and Assignments.

To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 6:
LIEUTENANTS—John E. McAdam, from 96th Precinct to 9th Inspection District, assignment changed from desk to signal monitor duty; Thomas F. Wynne, from 74th Precinct to 88th Precinct, assignment to desk duty continued.

PATROLMEN.

Patrick F. L. Monohan, from 21st Precinct to 8th Inspection District, assigned to duty in plain clothes; Herbert C. Ehmann, from 45th Precinct to 10th Inspection District, assigned to clerical duty; James E. Gilliman, from 10th Inspection District to 70th Precinct, assignment to clerical duty discontinued.

To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 17:
Thomas A. O'Brien, from 15th Precinct to Traffic Precinct D; William T. Cox, from 87th Precinct to Detective Division, designated as Acting Detective Sergeant, 2d grade; Harry J. Beck, from Detective Division, 9th Detective District, to 13th Precinct, designation as Acting Detective Sergeant, 2d grade, revoked.

To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 18:
Frank Whelpley, from 38th Precinct to 33d, assigned to day squad; George H. Powell, from 89th Precinct to 21st; George D. Maher, 52d Precinct, assignment to motorcycle duty discontinued; William F. Hendry, from Traffic Precinct A to 91st; Michael C. Marson, from Traffic Precinct B to 40th.

Temporary Assignmens.

SURGEONS.

Sylvester R. Leahy, 13th Surgical District, in charge of 12th Surgical District, in addition to his other duties, during absence of surgeon on sick report; Edward J. Riley, Auxiliary Surgeon, Bronx, in charge of 5th Surgical District, in addition to his other duties, for 10 days, during absence of surgeon on vacation.

LIEUTENANT.

John P. Challan, 26th Precinct to Headquarters Division, office of Second Deputy Commissioner, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

SERGEANTS.

Charles A. Lieber, 66th Precinct to 65th Precinct, assigned as special duty officer, also to cover 60th, 63d and 66th Precincts, for 16 days, from Aug. 22, during absence of Lieutenant on vacation; Edward E. Siegenthaler, 63d Precinct to Headquarters Division, Training School, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 17.

PATROLMEN.

Michael J. Kennedy, 63d Precinct, assigned as acting hostler, for 21 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 20, during absence of hostler on vacation; John A. Hurton, 82d Precinct to Detective Division, to duty in office of the District Attorney, Queens, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 15; Edward Phillipe, 109th Precinct to Detective Division, to duty in office of the District Attorney, Queens, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 14.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Division, Training School, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Jeremiah J. Concannon, 5; Thomas F. Flanagan, 13; John W. Breidenbach, 15; George Monahan, 33; Bernard J. McArdle, 67; Michael E. Leffler, 74; Edward McFadden, 75; Nicholas Abbracanti, 101; John Schreiner, 129; George Roy, 120; William L. Mott Jr., Traf. A; Charles A. Van Amburg, Traf. A.; William J. Foley, Traf. D.

For 16 days from 8 A. M., Aug. 16:
Samuel J. Mooney, 1st Precinct, to Headquarters Division, Bureau of Telegraph, Manhattan; Frank L. Hogan, 27th Precinct, to Headquarters Division, Boiler Squad, assigned to clerical duty; Thomas A. Coughlin and Charles J. Cavanagh, 82d Precinct, assigned to duty inspecting vacant houses in uniform; Henry F. Huners, 83d Precinct, assigned to duty inspecting vacant houses in uniform; William C. Philipps and Samuel Senft, 67th Precinct, assigned to duty inspecting vacant houses in uniform; Charles H. Durr and Louis M. Seeman, 95th Precinct, assigned to duty inspecting vacant houses in uniform.

From commands indicated to 5th Precinct, assigned to duty in Municipal Building—James J. Flynn, 66; Daniel Reynolds, Traf. A; Michael J. Mann, H. D.

Assignments Discontinued.

SURGEON—Dudley H. Morris, 12th Surgical District, in charge of 5th Surgical District (temporary).

SERGEANT—Thomas P. Browne, 42d Precinct, to Headquarters Division, Training School (temporary), Aug. 17.

Leave With Pay.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR—John L. Falconer, 7th Inspection District, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 18, to be deducted from vacation.

Leave Without Pay.

PATROLMAN—Daniel J. Casey Jr., 95th Precinct, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 20.

Sick Leaves Granted.

PATROLMEN—Timothy Sheehan, 22d Precinct, for 30 days, from Aug. 20; Matthew A. Skea, 2d Inspection District, for 90 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 5.

Pay on Sick Report Approved.

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANT (second grade)—Herman Storjohann, Detective Division, 1st Detective District, from 1 A. M., June 17, during disability; Francis O'Connell, Detective Division, 7th Detective District, from 10 P. M., July 1, during disability.

PATROLMEN—Arthur A. Hanchen, 18th Precinct, from July 6 to July 9; Joseph Jefferson, 23d Precinct, from June 30, during disability; William E. Buckholz, 23d Precinct, from July 7, during disability; Jeremiah J. O'Donnell, 20th Precinct, from July 4 to July 12; John J. Leahy, 20th Precinct, from July 9, during disability; Ernest Prast, 40th Precinct, from June 26, during disability; Charles Benesh, 45th Precinct, from May 10 to June 23; Victor La Francois, 79th Precinct, from June 5 to June 18; Joseph F. Willmott, 109th Precinct, from June 26 to June 27; Edward C. Schmidt, 116th Precinct, from June 30, during disability; Louis Levine, 118th Precinct, from June 24 to July 3; Edward F. Glidersleeve, 125th Precinct, from July 2 to July 13; Theodore J. Smith, Traffic Precinct A, from July 2, during disability; William S. Brown, Traffic Precinct A, from June 4, to June 12; James F. Reilly, Traffic Precinct B, from July 16, during disability.

Suspended Without Pay.

PATROLMAN—Conrad W. Rauss, Shield No. 8043, 93d Precinct.

Dismissed from the Force.

PATROLMAN—Daniel J. Mullen, 86th Precinct, June 10. Neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of the Regulations—Absent from post on adjoining post, sitting in automobile, apparently asleep; no permission to leave post; no entry in memorandum book; permitted citizen to take his shield and service revolver and discharge four shots; failed to direct or place citizen under arrest for operating automobile while intoxicated and for discharging revolver; indulged in intoxicating agents; failed to take proper police action or place under arrest the person or persons who sold or gave him alcoholic beverage.

Estates Appraised.

New York.

BEMBERGER, STELLA (July 13, 1921), Max and Louis Bemberger, executors, of $264,761, which goes to two sons and two daughters.

BELL, MARY E. (May 21), Mechanics and Metals Bank, executor, of $415,230, the bulk to her half-sister, Cornelia C. Hatch.

FARRELL, MARIA E. (Feb. 18, 1922), Mary A. Murray, executrix, of $21,959, of which the bulk goes to Mary C., daughter.

GARVEY, ISAAC E. (Jan. 4), Columbia Trust Co., executor, of $40,876, the bulk left to widow and four children.

GREENE, JAMES (May 12, 1921), resident of Rhode Island. He had $160,965 in New York, of which $157,933 was the value of 893 shares of the Hamilton Web Co.

LEAVY, HENRY (March 17, 1922), Nathan Leavy, executor, of $14,252, left to widow.

MATTHIES, GEORGE E. (April 11, 1922), resident of Seymour, Conn. Clayton S. Bolen and others, executors, of $4,244,919, of which he had $708,608 in New York, including $516,020 as his interest in Stock Exchange firm of Wightman, Breining & Co.

OGDEN, LUCY W. (Oct. 17, 1922), Farmers Loan & Trust Co., executor, of $—,930, left to two grandchildren, with a bequest to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

PERA, HENRY (Feb. 21, 1922), Bankers Trust Co., executor of estate of $139,550, left to widow, five sons and five daughters. He had $46,000 in cash and $82,407 in securities.

ROTH, CARRIE (Sept. 10, 1922), Joseph Sinsheimer, executor, of $114,140, left to Marcelle Roth, granddaughter.

The Civil Service.

United States.

RAILROAD TRACKMAN—The commission announces an open competitive examination, to close Sept. 5, for railroad trackman, age 20 to 50, for vacancies under the Depot Quartermaster, New York general intermediate depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., at $3.50 per diem, and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications.

Appointees may be allowed the temporary increase granted by Congress of $20 a month.

Preference will be given to eligibles residing in or near the place at which the appointee is to be employed. Male eligibles are desired.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place but will be rated on physical ability, 40; training and experience, 60.

The duties require ability to install, maintain and repair railroad tracks, roadbeds, equipment, frogs, switches, switch lights, &c., knowledge of and experience in the loading and unloading of coal on railroad cars, boats and trucks, and the laying of drainage and sewage equipment. Applicants must have had at least three years' experience as railroad trackmen on a recognized standard gauge railroad.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—An extensive area of high barometer covers the Northern States from the Atlantic Coast westward to the Rocky Mountains, and under its influence moderate temperature prevails generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except over Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri, where temperatures continue much above normal.

The highest temperatures recorded in this region were 104 degrees at Fort Smith, Ark., and Oklahoma City, Okla., and 100 degrees at Fort Worth, Texas. The weather has become considerably cooler over Kansas, where it has been unseasonably warm during the last several days. Areas of low barometric of minor importance were charted Thursday night over Newfoundland and along the Southwest border.

There have been scattered showers within the last twenty-four hours in the East Gulf States and South Atlantic States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and general showers in the upper Mississippi Valley, the middle and northern plains States and the southern Rocky Mountain region. The weather remained fair in other regions.

In New England and New York the weather will be fair with moderate temperature Friday and probably Saturday. In the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley the weather will be cloudy with moderate temperature Friday and Saturday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee the weather will be partly cloudy without material change in temperature and with widely scattered thunder showers Friday and Saturday.

COUNTRY-WIDE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperatures Barom-Rain-

Station.	High.	Low.	eter.	fall.	Weather.
Abilene	98	72	29.84	..	Clear
Albany	72	52	30.12	..	Clear
Atlanta	92	74	30.02	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Atlantic City	72	66	30.10	..	Cloudy
Baltimore	68	56	30.16	..	Clear
Bismarck	70	58	30.14	..	Cloudy
Boston	68	56	30.16	..	Clear
Buffalo	68	54	30.14	..	Clear
Charleston	94	80	30.00	.58	Rain
Chicago	70	66	30.10	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	70	60	30.04	.02	Cloudy
Cleveland	70	62	30.12	..	Cloudy
Denver	72	58	30.20	.02	Rain
Detroit	72	54	30.12	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Galveston	86	80	29.98	..	Clear
Helena	92	52	30.06	..	Clear
Jacksonville	92	76	30.02	..	Cloudy
Kansas City	72	68	30.04	.02	Clear
Los Angeles	80	62	29.80	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Milwaukee	72	60	30.14	..	Clear
Minneapolis-St. Paul	98	58	30.08	..	Pt. Cl'dy
New Orleans	92	74	29.98	..	Cloudy
New York	71	62	30.15	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	104	76	29.80	..	Clear
Philadelphia	74	62	30.08	..	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	74	58	30.08	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	68	50	30.15	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	90	54	29.90	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	92	62	29.98	..	Clear
San Antonio	96	74	29.98	..	Clear
San Diego	74	66	29.90	..	Pt. Cl'dy
San Francisco	64	54	30.00	..	Clear
Seattle	86	60	29.90	..	Clear
St. Louis	78	66	29.98	.40	Cloudy
Washington	80	66	30.06	..	Pt. Cl'dy

New England and Eastern New York—Fair weather and moderate temperature Friday and Saturday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia—Cloudy weather and moderate temperature Friday and Saturday.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy in north and unsettled in south portion Friday and Saturday fair, moderate temperature.

Western New York—Fair Friday and probably Saturday, moderate temperature.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS.

Official Temperature.

3 AM.	65	12 M.	70	6 PM.	69
6 AM.	65	1 PM.	69	7 PM.	68
8 AM.	65	2 PM.	69	8 PM.	67
9 AM.	66	3 PM.	69	9 PM.	64
10 AM.	67	4 PM.	69	10 PM.	64
11 AM.	68	5 PM.	70	11 PM.	64

Average temperature yesterday, 67.
Average same date last year, 78.
Average same date for 46 years, 73.

Barometer, 30.11 at 8 A. M.; 30.14 at 8 P. M.

Humidity, 59 at 8 A. M.; 60 at 8 P. M.

Wind at 8 A. M., northeast, velocity 11 miles; at 8 P. M., southeast, velocity 12 miles.

Weather, cloudy at 8 A. M.; cloudy at 8 P. M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Weather forecast:
North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Partly cloudy, scattered thunder showers Friday and Saturday.

Florida—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Extreme Northwestern Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy, scattered thunder showers Friday and Saturday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Partly cloudy, local thunder showers Friday and probably Saturday; not quite so warm in extreme west.

Ohio—Partly cloudy in north and unsettled in south Friday. Saturday fair; moderate temperature.

Illinois—Generally fair Friday and Saturday except probably showers extreme south Friday; slightly warmer Saturday and in west Friday.

Indiana—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; slightly warmer Saturday.

Lower Michigan—Fair Friday and Saturday; slightly warmer Saturday.

Upper Michigan—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; moderate temperature.

Minnesota—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; somewhat warmer Saturday.

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40	78 Rivington St.; J. Schier	Trifling
12:55	452 W. 164 St.; A. Bekind	Not given
1:25	4,367 3 Av., the Bronx; Herman Hinkel	Not given
2:45	Pier 58, North River; S. S. Mongolia, Am. S. S. Co.	Not given
3:50	171 W. 22 St.; not given	Trifling
9:10	2,367 3 Av., the Bronx;	Not given
9:30	302 W. 22 St.; A. Landaland	Trifling
11:15	Avenue B and 20 St. (auto); not given	Trifling
11:15	3,911 3 Av. (shed);	Not given
11:20	320 W. 147 St.; Wilhelmina Herndes	Not given
11:35	3,083 3 Av., Bronx; Supreme Bedding Co.	Not given
11:45	3,091 3 Av., Bronx; Gustames	Not given
P. M.		
1:20	402 E. 115 St.; Tony Marino	Not given
1:20	581 7 Av.; Samual Mathanas	Trifling
2:00	600 W. 155 St.; M. Doren	Trifling
2:35	3,222 7 Av.; William Corbett	Trifling
3:00	619 E. 136 St.; not given	Not given
4:00	61 Eldridge St.; Rose Remash	Trifling
6:30	151 Goerck St.; Marie Goldberg	Not given
6:30	54 Orchard St.;	Not given
7:06	56 St. & 8 Av. (auto); James Quinn	Slight
7:25	128 St. & 2 Av.; not given	Not given
7:25	351 E. 120 St., the Bronx; power house, I. R. T.	Not given
7:35	541 E. 136 St., the Bronx; not given	Not given
8:00	356 W. 34 St.; Deploy Supply Co.	Not given
8:20	76 E. 104 St.; Sophie Lowenthal	Trifling
8:30	171 St. & Harlem River; N. Y. C. R. R. Co.	Not given
8:40	2,461 3 Av.; not given	Not given
9:30	438 W. 18 St.; Mr. Wilens	Not given
9:45	Greenwich St., between Bank and Bethune Sts.; Interborough "L" structure	Not given
11:15	1,875 Park Av.; Jacob Harman	Slight
11:25	2,104 Amsterdam Av.; Ueber Stein	Slight

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Dooling, Maj. H. C., to duty at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington.

Freeland, Maj. H. L., to 80th Div., Richmond, Va.

Miscellaneous.

Wheeler, Maj. R. A., C. of E., to duty with Org. Res. of 3d Corps Area.

Cook, Capt. J. D., to Ft. Riley.

Lovell, Capt. H. B., Fin. Dept, to Panama about Nov 1, from N. Y.

Van Putten, 1st Lt. J. J., Jr., Fin. Dept., from Panama to duty in office of Fin. Office, Brooklyn.

Resignations.

Howard, Capt. F. C., M. C.
Carthy, 1st Lt. W. H., A. S.

Leaves.

Ferguson, Col. H. B., C. of E.—30 days.
Chavin, Capt. R. S., Ord. Dept.—15 days ext.
Nisley, Capt. H. A., Ord. Dept.—1 mo. ext.
Morgan, 1st Lt. D. E., Inf.—3 mos.

National Guard Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—These National Guard orders were published in the office of the Adjutant General today:

Major Clay Judson Penrod Francis, 14th Regt., to duty in office of Chief Ordnance Officer for assignment to Co. F.

Hanley, Capt. Walter Haines, 107th Inf., commissioned for assignment to Co. A.

Marine Corps Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Marine Corps Headquarters published the following orders today:

Aug. 11—Kingsmorth, 1st Lt. H., to San Diego.
Aug. 12—Tebbs, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Alfred Vail.
Aug. 14—Clapp, Maj. J. A., to Navy Yd., Boston; Baker, Capt. C. S.; Fox, Capt. D. R.; Shurtleff, Capt. H. V.; Sea. 1st Lt. S. L.; Adams, 1st Lt. H. F., to Quantico; Stolz, Capt. F. T., to San Diego.
Aug. 15—Fransit, Capt. H. F., to San Diego.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.		THE SUN.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Rises.	Sets.
High water	12:25	12:40	12:56	1:07	A. M.	P. M.
Low water	6:13	6:46	6:41	7:14	6:07	7:53

Incoming Steamships Carrying Mail

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Ft. Hamilton	Bermuda	Aug. 16
Ft. Victoria	Bermuda	Aug. 14
Silvia	St. Johns	Aug. 9
Presidente Wilson	Trieste	Aug. 1
Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 9
Flora	Cape Haiti	Aug. 9
Sixaola	Santa Marta	Aug. 7

DUE TODAY.

Reliance	Hamburg	Aug. 9
Vandyck	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 3
Hannover	Bremen	Aug. 4
Lapland	Antwerp	Aug. 5
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

France	Havre	Aug. 11
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

Dante Alighieri	Naples	Aug. 4
Aquitania	Southampton	Aug. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

Caracas	Curacao	Aug. 11
Pres. Arthur	Southampton	Aug. 9
Ulua	Port Limon	Aug. 11

DUE MONDAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Aug. 11
American Legion	Buenos Aires	Aug. 2
Mount Clay	Hamburg	Aug. 9
Orca	Hamburg	Aug. 9
Stavangerfjord	Bergen	Aug. 10
Tacoma	Naples	Aug. 8
St. St. George	Bermuda	Aug. 13
Caronia	Liverpool	Aug. 11

Other Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Hibueras	Cananova	Aug. 11
W. M. Tupper	Port au Prince	Aug. 9
San Mateo	Bocas	Aug. 9
Iowan	Colon	Aug. 8

DUE TODAY.

Nuria	Naples	July 17
Canadian Spinner	Melbourne	June 19
Diana Dollar	Gibraltar	July 25
Schoodic	St. Thomas	Aug. 6
Superga	Helsingfors	July 27
Sutton Hall	Manchester	Aug. 1
Archimedes	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Iowan	Los Angeles	July 27
Oania	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Rhodesia	Gibraltar	July 21
Robin Adair	Wilmington	July 28
Santa Olivia	San Francisco	July 24
Camaguey	Cienfuegos	Aug. 7

DUE TODAY.

H. M. Storey	Colon	Aug. 8
Hibueras	Cananova	Aug. 11
Kathiamba	Cardiff	Aug. 4
San Mateo	Bocas	Aug. 9
Walter Jennings	San Pedro	July 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Badagry	Accra	July 31
Idomeneus	Genoa	July 30
Korhonkson	Cork	July 6
Matinicock	San Pedro	July 26
Sinsinawa	Genoa	July 27
Victorious	Colon	July 27

DUE SUNDAY.

Florinda	Gibraltar	Aug. 9
Hera	London	Aug. 6
Ida	Gibraltar	July 28

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Maraval, Georgetown	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar and Guiana.
Sama, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Jamaica. (Cuba specially addressed.)
Munargo, Antilla	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Bahamas, Inagua, Fortune Islands, City of Antilla. (Other parts Cuba specially addressed.)

SAIL TOMORROW.

Leviathan, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia. (Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia specially addressed.)
Olympic, Southampton	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia (specially addressed).
Baltic, Liverpool	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Irish Free State. (Other countries specially addressed).
Veendam, Rotterdam	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia (specially addressed.)
Morristown, Helsingfors	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Denmark and Finland (specially addressed).
Giulio Cesare, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.	Italy.
Polonia, Libau	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Northern Europe, Germany and Poland.
Orbita, Hamburg		3:00 P.M.	No mails.
Silvia, St. John's	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Newfoundland.
Ft. Victoria, Hamilton	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda.
Venezuela, San Jose de Guatemala	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, Ecuador. (Colombia and Honduras specially addressed.)
Orizaba, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Cuba (specially addressed).
Zulia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Curacao and Venezuela. (Porto Rico specially addressed.)
Edith, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Porto Rico and Virgin Islands.
Essequibo, Valparaiso	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile and Peru, except Iquitos.
Pastores, Port Limon	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Costa Rica. (Cuba, Canal Zone and Panama specially addressed.)
North American, Barahona	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	Turks Island. (Dominican Republic.)
Iroquois, Barahona	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Turks Island and Dominican Republic.
Southern Cross, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	South Brasil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay.
General Gosthals, Guayaquil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Cape Haitien, Port de Paix, Gonaives and St. Marc. (Other parts Haiti, Canal Zone, Panama and Ecuador specially addressed.)

SAIL MONDAY.

Corfe Castle, Cape Town	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	South Africa (specially addressed).
Primero, Barcelona	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Spain (specially addressed).
Guiana, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	St. Thomas, St. Croix, Saba, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Aquitania, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia (specially addressed).
Reliance, Southampton	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia (specially addressed).
President Harding, Bremen	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia. (Norway specially addressed.)
W. M. Tupper, Jacmel.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	Haiti.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer and Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Clan Mathieson	Auckland, Aug. 22	1:00 P.M.
Manominee, London	Aug. 23	9:00 A.M.
Marengo, Hull	Aug. 23	10:00 A.M.
Norfolk Range, London	Aug. 25	1:00 P.M.
Munoaster Castle, Manila	Aug. 25	9:00 A.M.
Endicott, Kobe	Aug. 25	10:00 A.M.
Sutton Hall, Adelaide	Aug. 25	10:00 A.M.

Steamer and Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
City of Harvard, Calcutta	Aug. 25	9:00 A.M.
Bristol City, Bristol	Aug. 25	9:00 A.M.
Falls City, Hamburg	Aug. 22	1:00 P.M.
President Jefferson, Orient	Aug. 23	11:00 A.M.
The Lambe, Batavia	Aug. 30	12:00 M.
African Prince, Cape Town	Aug. 28	10:00 A.M.

Reported by Radio

SS Rotterdam (Holland-America Line), incoming from Rotterdam, was reported yesterday; no distance given; due at pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken, Saturday forenoon.

SS France (French Line), incoming from Havre, was reported yesterday; no distance given; due at Pier 57, North River, Saturday forenoon.

SS Aquitania (Cunard Line), incoming from Southampton, was reported yesterday; no distance given; due at Pier 54, North River, Saturday forenoon.

SS Lapland (Red Star Line), incoming from Antwerp, was reported yesterday; no distance given; due at Pier 61, North River, Friday afternoon.

SS Reliance (United American Line), incoming from Hamburg, was reported yesterday; no distance given; due at Pier 86, North River, Friday forenoon.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At.	Date.
Manchuria	Hamburg	Aug. 13
Canada	Marseilles	Aug. 13
West Lashaway	Bari	Aug. 13
Prince Prince	Buenos Aires	Aug. 10
Belgenland	Plymouth	Aug. 16
Clan Mackellar	Sydney	Aug. 15

SAILED.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Vollendam	Southampton	Aug. 16
George Washington	Southampton	Aug. 16
Munaires	Cristobal	Aug. 15
Suraiico	Cristobal	Aug. 15
Mexico	Copenhagen	Aug. 10

Transpacific Mails

The connecting mails close at the G. P. O. and City Hall P. O. Station, New York, at 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays and holidays, and 8 P. M., Sundays and holidays, as follows:

Hawaii, via San Francisco	Aug. 17
Hawaii, Guam and prints and parcel-post mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco	Aug. 17
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, Kwang, Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies, Straits Settlements, Brunei, Malay States, North Borneo and Sarawak; also prints and parcel-post mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco; and parcel-post mails for Japan, Korea, China, Indo-China, Brunei, Labuan, Malay States, North Borneo, Sarawak and Straits Settlements	President Lincoln Aug. 18
Philippine Islands (letter mail only), also specially addressed correspondence for Japan, Korea and China, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Empress of Canada Aug. 18
Japan, Korea and China (specially addressed correspondence only), via Seattle	Toyooka Maru Aug. 18 Calawali Aug. 20
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Arizona Maru Aug. 21 U. S. A. T. Cambral Aug. 23
Hawaii, via Seattle	Lurline Aug. 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco; also parcel-post mails for Samoan Islands and Australia. (Cook—Letter mails for New Zealand will be dispatched at Honolulu for connection with S. S. Makura, due there Sept. 6)	
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Sonoma Aug. 22 Wilhelmina Aug. 24
Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Siberia, French Indochina, Netherlands East Indies, Straits Settlements, Brunei, Malay States, North Borneo, Sarawak and Philippine Islands, via Seattle; also parcel-post mails for Japan, Korea, China, Siam, French Indo-China, Brunei, Labuan, Malay States, North Borneo, Sarawak and Straits Settlements	President McKinley Aug. 25

Post Office Notices

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Melbourne, July 24; Sydney, July 24; and Honolulu, Aug. 7, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched East on Aug. 13 and are due in New York this afternoon.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Batavia, July 17; Saigon, July 20; Manila, July 21; Singapore, July 21; Canton, July 27; Hongkong, July 28; Shanghai, July 31; Vladivostok, Aug. 1; Yokohama, Aug. 4, which arrived per steamer Empress of Canada, were dispatched East from Seattle on Aug. 14 and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 18.

Fire Department.

Acting Chief Joseph B. Martin issued these orders yesterday:

To Report.

Percy Williams, Eng. 220, ununiformed fireman, to the Chief Medical Officer, at these headquarters, at 11 A. M., Friday, Aug. 17.

Transfers, to take effect at 9 A. M., Aug. 17: Fireman, first grade, Patrick E. O'Connor, H. & L. 14, to H. & L. 28, and Philip Farley, H. & L. 46, to H. & L. 29.

Promoted.

Engineer Thomas F. McKeever of Eng. Co. 15, on his own application, on an annual pension of $1,200, to take effect from Aug. 17.

Engineer James Masterson of Eng. Co. 294, on his own application, on an annual pension of $1,200, to take effect from Aug. 23.

Fireman Arthur T. Maguire of Engine Co. 79, on his own application, on an annual pension of $1,140, to take effect from Aug. 23.

Special Leaves of Absence.

Chief of Battalion Anthony Jirsek, 52d Battalion, for 6 hours, from 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 10; Captain John J. Callahan, Engine Co. 216, for 15 hours, from 6 P. M., Aug. 15; Lieutenant Albert Grube, Hook and Ladder Co. 20, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M., Aug. 16; Engineer of Steamer Joseph Leonard, Engine Co. 219, for 15 hours, from 8 P. M., Aug. 18; Engineer of Steamer Edmund A. May, Engine Co. 87, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M., Aug. 18; Engineer of Steamer Harry N. Knapp, Engine Co. 76, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M., Aug. 18; Lieutenant Albert Grube, Hook and Ladder Co. 20, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M., Aug. 16; Engineer of Steamer Joseph Leonard, Engine Co. 219, for 15 hours, from 8 P. M., Aug. 18; Engineer of Steamer Edmund A. May, Engine Co. 87, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M., Aug. 18; Engineer of Steamer Harry N. Knapp, Engine Co. 76, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M., Aug. 18; Lieutenant Albert Grube, Hook and Ladder Co. 20, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M., Aug. 16

Standard Oil
(CALIFORNIA)
Serial 5% Gold Notes
1928 to 1933 Maturities

Prices to yield about
5.55% to 5.40%
(according to maturity)

Complete details of this attractive issue send upon request.

The National City Company
Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: 42nd St. & Madison Ave.

Penn Public Service Corporation

15-Yr. 6½% Convertible Gold Debentures

We have been identified with the bond financing of this Company and its principal predecessor for the past fourteen years.

Price 97 and interest Yielding over 6.80%

Descriptive circular on request

Harris, Forbes & Co.
Pine St., Cor. William
NEW YORK

Due 1926

Convertible Gold Debentures

To yield 6.10%

Direct obligation of the United Light & Railways Co., sharing with the first lien and consolidated mortgage gold bonds in the lien on the company's property and assets.

Convertible on or before Nov. 1 into 6% stock at the rate of $1,125 par value for each $1,000 debenture.

Net earnings showed an increase during the 12 months ended May 31 of $557,792.

Circular on Request.

Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street, New York

Bonds

New York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.

First Mortgage 5s, due 1932, rated "AA." Price 87¾ and interest. To yield approximately

7%

Davidge, Heald & Co.
Telephone Rector 6980
100 Broadway, New York

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

City of Miami
Florida
5% Municipal Imp't Bonds

Due June 1, 1933 to 1941, inc.

Legality approved by Chester B. Masslich, Esq.

Price: 100 and Interest
To yield 5%

B. J. Van Ingen & Co.
46 Cedar St. New York
Telephone John 6354.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks and Commodities Firm in Quiet Markets—Trade Balance Once More in Favor of United States.

Markets of all sorts continued to exhibit quiet calmness yesterday. Stocks advanced very sharply during the first part of the day, were overtaken by moderate profit-taking in the afternoon, but still closed the day at points measurably higher than on the previous day. Francs rallied very sharply and there was moderate recovery in the external issues of both France and Belgium. Taken as a whole, it may be said that the markets for the past two or three days have exhibited cheerfulness and confidence, and while the upswings have not been particularly wide or violent ones, still stocks and commodities have every appearance of firmness. The markets appear disposed at the moment to respond to "good news," and in this category must be placed the semi-official statements of the country's new Chief Executive, the possibility of an early settlement of the anthracite problem and, finally, the rather vigorous upturn which has taken place in the wheat market. There are still some very gloomy spots in the financial districts, but it is evident that the pessimism is not nearly so widespread or universal over the immediate outlook of business as it was, say, two or three weeks ago.

Possibly the day's most important news was to be found in the preliminary foreign trade figures for July, issued by the Department of Commerce, exhibiting a return of the so-called favorable trade balance for the first time since February. The figures in themselves were rather striking, particularly as compared with those for the last few months and, no doubt, represent the reflection of increased commodity shipments at prices which as a rule range considerably above those of last year. Our exports for the month were $810,000,000, as compared with $301,000,000 for the same month last year, while the imports were placed by the Department of Commerce at $284,000,000, as compared with $251,000,000 for the same month of 1922. Prior to the month of July, the last month in which there was a favorable trade balance for the United States was in February, when the difference amounted to $8,677,000. In March it shifted about to a balance of $56,812,000 of imports over exports. In April this balance was $38,780,000, and in May $55,895,000, but by June the imports and exports nearly balanced, the difference amounting to but $202,000 in exports over imports. Now, quite apparently, the swing is definitely the other way. One of the large factors in swinging the balance against the United States was to be found in the extremely heavy imports of sugar, attracted here by the high prices of the early part of the year. These now have declined measurably.

Yesterday's foreign bank statement exhibited but few important changes. A decrease of approximately £1,200,000 in the circulation was reported by the Bank of England, while the reserve ratio moved up to 18.89 per cent. from 17.94 per cent., largely due to the increase of £1,280,000 in reserves. Advances to the State by the Bank of France remain unchanged, while circulation contracted by 125,000,000 francs. The statement of our Federal Reserve system likewise exhibited but slight change for the week. The ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined of the system as a whole remain unchanged at 77.2 per cent., while for the New York Bank the advance was to 83.1 per cent., from 81.7 per cent. in the previous week. The system as a whole shows a decline of approximately $25,000,000 in discounts, with an $8,000,000 gain in total gold reserves, and approximately a $7,000,000 gain in Federal Reserve notes in circulation. For the New York bank discounts exhibited a decrease of approximately $32,000,000, while Federal Reserve notes were smaller by $8,000,000.

The advance in French francs carried them up to 5.55 cents, as compared with a low of 5.42 cents on the previous day, and they were followed sympathetically by some of the other continental exchanges. Very likely, this movement, as well as the violent splashings about of the mark, which sold from 30 cents to the million down to 26 cents to the million, may be ascribed in large part to speculative experiments rather than reflecting any actual change which has taken place in the foreign situation in the past day or so.

MONEY.

THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1923.

There was a tightening in the supply of Stock Exchange call money after standing loans had been taken care of at 4½ per cent., the rate moving up to 5 per cent. for fresh accommodation. Business in time money market continued extremely quiet, with only limited amount of funds going at 5¼ per cent., standing charge. Commercial paper moved quietly at prevailing discount of 5¼ per cent., while acceptances were dull and featureless.

CALL LOANS.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Wed'day's Last.
4½	5	4½	5	4½

TIME LOANS

Mixed collateral, 60-90 days.....5¼
30, 4, 5 and 6 months.....5¼
All industrial collateral, 60-90 days.....5¼
4, 5 and 6 months.....5¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best names, 4 to 6 months.....5¼
Other names, 4 to 6 months.....5½

REDISCOUNT RATES, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Commercial paper, 15 days.....4½
60 to 90 days.....4½
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days.....4½
60 to 90 days.....4½

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

Call loans against acceptances	4½
Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase:	
	Bid. Asked.
30 days	4½ 4
60 days	4½ 4¼
90 days	4½ 4¼
Four months	4½ 4¼
Six months	4½ 4¼
Nothember and private bankers, 60-90 days	4½ 4¼

London Market.

Money in London unchanged at 3% per cent.; short bills unchanged at 3 3-16% per cent.; three months' bills unchanged at 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

Gold bullion unchanged at 90s 2d per fine ounce. Taking the British Mint standard price of 85s per fine ounce as par, the market quotation of gold would represent a price of 106 at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold for the year to date was 106¾, on July 5. The highest price since open trading in gold was resumed at London in September, 1919, was 140% on Feb. 6, 1920; the lowest 105¾, on Feb. 21, 1923. Highest price last year, 126, on Jan. 3.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, $224,000,000; balances, $80,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balances, $72,000,000; exchanges this day a year ago, $982,000,000.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN BONDS SHOW GAINS

Rumors of 'Good News' Regarding Ruhr Situation Result in General Advances.

Strength of Belgian and French Government bonds was a feature in Wall Street trading yesterday, and the advance of virtually all issues of this character was watched closely by bankers and traders alike. A rumor was current that "good news" was coming regarding the Ruhr situation. Through underground channels it was stated that Premier Poincaré of France was expected either today or tomorrow to issue a statement, showing the progress of France and Belgium toward a settlement of the German reparation question.

Whether the report was based on confidential information from correspondents of bankers in Paris or was the result of mere speculation, it was apparent early in the day that strong buying of foreign bonds was in progress. This buying was particularly heavy in the Premier Government issues and carried the 8 per cent. issue up two points to 96 and the 7½ per cent. bonds up 1½ points to 93.

The biggest gain for any one issue was made by Kingdom of Belgium 7½s, which moved up 3 points to 99. The Belgian 8s were up a point to 96 and the 6s of 1925 were fractionally higher.

With respect to the European problem, there is noted in Wall Street two strong sides of support, one for French policy and the other for British policy. The fact that no indications have thus come to light indicating that the fall of Cuno's Cabinet in Germany would result in disaster has tended to strengthen the confidence of those bankers advocating the French position. It is their theory, judged from statements made yesterday, that the shift in the German Government was made with a view to rendering a surrender to French demands easier and the suggestion was also made that the Ruhr situation is slowly developing into a trading proposition, with both France and Germany seeking to obtain the best terms possible, but with Germany gradually yielding ground.

$750,000,000 DAMAGE DONE BY BOLL WEEVIL

America's Supremacy as Cotton Grower Threatened by Activity of Parasite.

The damage done to the cotton crop this year by the boll weevil and drought represents a loss of about $750,000,000 to Southern planters, based upon current prices for cotton, says Edward E. Bartlett Jr., President of the New York Cotton Exchange, who said in a statement yesterday:

"Never since the weevil first made its appearance in the cotton belt, about 1908, has such great alarm been felt as exists today among the cotton planters. After years of procrastination the National Government, the State Governments and the leading cotton associations are at last beginning to realize the dire need for drastic action in every section of the cotton belt to reduce the weevil menace to a minimum.

"One of the motives which have prompted the cotton trade in the United States to awake to the seriousness of the situation is the fact that Great Britain and other foreign countries are making strenuous efforts to produce cotton in sufficient quantities to become independent of the American product. The success of such efforts would threaten our supremacy as the leading cotton growing country of the world.

"The boll weevil is the most dangerous of pests because it is so thoroughly fortified against extermination. It never has been successfully combated by sprays, as many other insect pests have, because it does not eat the verdure of the plant. It digs into the cotton boll, extracting its nutriment from it, and deposits its egg in the cavity it makes."

CUBA TO LIQUIDATE LOAN.

Zayas Signs Decree on $7,000,000 Borrowed Here During the War.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—President Zayas has signed a decree by which Cuba will liquidate a loan amounting to $7,000,000 which was negotiated in the United States during the World War.

Secretary of the Treasury Carbaya will complete the liquidation within the next few days.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1923.

Day's Sales.	Wednesday.	Tuesday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.	Year to Date.	Same Period 1922.	Same Period 1921.	Same Period 1920.	Same Period 1919.
586,120	623,100	534,116	663,055	383,950	149,664,262	161,224,741	107,052,354	144,479,631½	192,799,724

1922. High.	Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Closing. Bid.	Ask.
62	46	100	Adams Express (5)	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼	66	71½
54¾	32½	100	Advance Rumely pf. (3)	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½	32	33
72¾	56	600	Air Reduction (4)	63¼	64¾	63½	64¾	+ 2¾	62	64
14⅞	6	900	Ajax Rubber	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	6⅝	6¾
⅝	⅛	500	Alaska Gold Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	—	⅛	¼
80	59¼	6,200	Allied Chem. & Dye (4)	64⅝	65¼	64½	65	+ ½	64⅝	65
112	106¾	100	Allied Chem. & Dye pf. (7)	105¾	108¼	105¾	105¾	— ½	105½	107
51¾	37⅝	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. (4)	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ¼	42	42¾
36⅞	10⅝	200	Amer. Agricul. Chem.	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	11⅝	12⅝
31	29	700	Amer. Agricul. Chem. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	+ 1⅛	31	32
85⅝	77	100	American Bank Note (3)	81½	81½	81½	81½	—	80	83
49¾	25	100	American Beet Sugar	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¼	27	28½
80	29½	800	American Bosch Magneto	35	34	33	33½	+ 1½	33	33½
83¼	70	200	Am. Br. Shoe & Fdry. (5)	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼	70	72
106	78¾	41,600	American Can (5)	92¾	94¾	92¼	94¼	+ 1½	94	94¼
115	109¾	200	American Can pf. (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼	108¾	109¾
169	145¾	700	Amer. Car & Fdry. (12)	161¾	162¾	161¾	162¾	+ 1½	162½	163½
13	6⅝	100	American Chicle	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	—	10¾	11½
26⅝	3⅝	800	American Cotton Oil	5¾	5¾	5	5¼	— ⅛	5	6
58¾	14	200	American Cotton Oil pf.	16½	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛	17	17½
13¾	6¼	100	Amer. Hide & Leather	7					7	8
74⅜	29¾	200	Amer. Hide & Leather pf.	35¾	36⅜	34½	36	+ ⅜	36	38
111⅞	67¾	1,100	American Ice (7)	94¼	95	94	94	— ¼	93	94
33⅞	16¾	1,900	American International	18	19	18	18¾	+ ¼	18¼	18⅝
59	33	200	American Linseed pf.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ 2⅝	35	37
74⅝	64⅜	8,100	American Locomotive (6)	73⅝	73⅞	73¼	73¼	— ¼	72½	73½
55⅞	40¼	200	American Metal (3)	45	45	45	45	— ¼	44½	45
88⅞	76	100	American Radiator (4)	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ½	78	79½
9	4⅞	100	Amer. Safety Razor (25c)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—	5⅝	5⅞
21¾	10¾	300	Amer. Ship & Commerce	12	12	11½	11½	— ½	11½	12
69⅞	53	2,800	Amer. Smelt. & Refin. (5)	58¼	58¼	58	58		58	58¼
40⅞	31⅜	600	Amer. Steel Fdries. (3)	35¼	35¼	35	35	— ¼	34½	35¾
105¼	97⅛	100	Amer. Steel Fdries. pf. (7)	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¼	+ ½	98	99¾
55	37	800	American Sugar Refining	58	58¾	58	58¾	+ ¼	58¾	59
125¼	119½	800	Amer. Tel. & Tel. (9)	122¾	123	122¾	123	+ ¼	122¾	123
161¾	140¾	200	American Tobacco (12)	145	145	145	145	+ ¼	143	145½
159¾	140	100	American Tobacco B (12)	143	143	143	143	— ¼	143	144
105⅞	101	200	American Tobacco pf.	102	102				102	102½
93	85¼	100	Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf. (7)	89	89	89	89	— 1¼	88	90¾
63½	45¾	200	Am. W. W. & El. par.pf. (4)	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼	59¾	60
1,700	86	87	86¾	87	85¾	86¼	— ¼	86	86½	
100	100	100	American Woolen pf. (7)	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	—	100¼	101
60	40	600	Anaconda Copper (3)	40	40¾	40	40	— ¼	40	40¾
1	¼	100	Assets Realization	¾	¾	¾	¾	—	¾	1
89	62¼	1,500	Associated Dry Goods (4)	81	82¾	81	82¾	+ 1¾	82	82¾
105½	94½	2,200	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (6)	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ¼	96¼	96½
90¾	86	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf (5)	88	88	88	88		87¾	88½
127	109¾	400	Atlantic Coast Line (7)	112	113¼	112	112	+ ¼	111½	112¾
34	9¼	200	Atlantic Gulf & W. Indies		13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼	13	14
57¾	51	100	Atlas Powder (4)	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼	52¾	54
35¾	17	500	Austin Nichols	21	21	20¾	20¾	+ 1	20½	21
28¾	19½	100	Auto Knitter Hosiery (3)	20	20	20	20		19½	21
144¾	110¾	24,000	Baldwin Locomotive (7)	118¾	119¾	117¾	118¾	+ ⅝	118¾	118¾
56¾	40¾	4,200	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾		49	49¼
35	10	400	Barnsdall Class A	10	10	10	10		10	10½
22	8¾	100	Barnsdall Class B	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ¼	8¼	8¾
100	97	100	Bayuk Cigars 1st pf (7)	97	97	97	97		97	100
84¾	51	300	Beech Nut Packing (2.40)	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼	63	65¼
70	41⅝	5,900	Bethlehem Steel (5)	49¾	50	49	49¾	— ¼	49½	49¾
97½	87	100	Beth. Steel cum. pf (7)	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ¼	90	91
7⅞	4¾	200	Booth Fisheries	5	5¼	5	5	— ¼	5	5¼
35½	25	100	Booth Fisheries 1st pf.	30	30	30	30	— 5	29	35
121¾	104¾	700	Bklyn Edison Electric (8)	110¾	110¾	110	110½	— ½	110	110¾
16¾	¼	400	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	¾	¾				¾	⅞
144¾	108	800	Burns Brothers (10)	112	112¾	111¾	111½	— 1	111½	112½
48	22	400	Burns Bros. Class B (2)	25	25	24½	24½		24	25
11⅜	5⅝	150	Butte Copper & Zinc (50c)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	5⅝
37½	13¾	1,600	Butte & Superior (2)	15¾	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼	15½	16
21¾	13¼	2,100	Butterick Co.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼	19¾	21
9¼	1½	1,300	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	1½	2	1½	2		1½	2½
87	77	200	California Packing (6)	79¾	79¾	78¾	78¾	— ¼	78¾	79¾
29¾	17¾	4,100	Calif. Petroleum (1¾)	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼	18	19
110¾	94¾	100	Calif. Petroleum pf (7)	96¾	96¾	96½	96½	— ¼	96	97
42¾	5	600	Callahan Zinc Lead	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼		5¼	5¾
160	140¾	1,300	Canadian Pacific (10)	146	146	145¾	146		145¾	145¾
40½	13½	800	Central Leather Co.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾		16¼	16¾
79¾	40¾	800	Central Leather Co. pf	44¾	45	44¾	45		44¾	44¾
50¾	36¾	1,300	Cerro de Pasco Copper (4)	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼	39¾	40
75	46¾	2,800	Chandler Motor (6)	50¾	50¾	50¾	51¼	+ ¼	51¼	51¾
76¾	57	800	Chesapeake & Ohio (4)	59¾	60	59¾	59¾	— ¼	59	59¾
3½	2	300	Chicago & Alton	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾		2¼	2¾
6¾	3¾	100	Chicago & Alton pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼	4¾	4¾
7	4	100	Chicago Great Western	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼	4¼	4¼
26⅜	14¼	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	15¾	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼	16	16¼
45½	24¾	4,700	C., M. & St. P. pf	26¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼	26¾	26¾
88	61¾	1,200	Chicago & N. W. (5)	64¾	65	64¾	64¾	— ¼	64	64½
37⅞	19¾	1,400	Chi., R. I. & P.	21¾	22⅜	21¾	22	— ¼	22	22⅜
95	72	300	Chi., R. I. & P. pf. (7)	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼	73¾	74¾
88	60¾	100	Chi., R. I. & P. pf. (6)	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¼	65¼	66
78	57	100	Chi., St. P. & O. (5)	57	57	57	57	— ¼	57	60
30⅝	24⅜	1,200	Chile Copper (2½)	26	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅜	25⅞	26
31½	16¾	600	Chino Copper	16½	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	— ¼	16⅜	16¼
30	14	300	Cluett, Peabody (5)	15¾	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼	15¾	16
83⅜	72⅜	700	Coca-Cola (7)	77¾	78¼	77¾	77¾	— ¼	77¾	77¾
35⅝	25	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ½	27¾	28¼
37⅜	30¾	1,100	Colum. Gas & Elec. (2.60)	34½	34¾	34½	34½	+ ¼	34½	34⅝
5⅜	3⅜	300	Columbia Graphophone						3½	4
49¾	43¾	200	Columbia Carbon (4)	46	46	46	46	+ 1	45¼	46
30	15	100	Commercial Solvents B	24	24	24	24	+ 1	23	24
83½	67	600	Comp. Tab. Record. (6)	73¼	74	73¼	74	+ ⅝	73¾	74
39⅜	18	400	Consolidated Cigar	21¾	21¾	21	21		20	21¼
69⅜	58⅜	2,900	Consolidated Gas (5)	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼	61¾	61¾
14⅞	6¾	700	Consolidated Textile	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ¼	7	7¼
50¼	42¾	9,500	Continental Can (4)	46¾	47¾	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼	46¼	46¾
12¾	6⅝	200	Continental Motors	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	7¼	7⅜
139¾	114⅝	3,800	Corn Products Ref. (17½)	122¾	123¾	122⅝	122⅝	— ¼	122⅝	123
62¾	39¾	17,800	Cosden Co. (4)	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	+ ¾	39¾	39¾
64¾	57¾	2,900	Crucible Steel (4)	63¾	64	63¼	63½	— ¼	63¼	64
20	8½	500	Cuba Cane Sugar	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10⅜		10⅜	10¾
64¾	33½	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	37¾	39¾	37¾	39	+ 1¾	38¾	39¼
37⅜	23	2,100	Cuban-American Sugar	24¼	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ¼	24¼	24½
12¾	3	200	Cuban-Dominican Sugar	3	3	3	3		2¾	3
69	54½	2,000	Cuyamel Fruit (1)	61½	63¾	61½	62¾	+ 1⅜	62½	63
38⅛	20⅜	200	Davison Chemical	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾		23	23¾
23	22¼	100	De Beers Mines	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼		23	23¾
124¾	93¼	900	Delaware & Hudson (9)	109	109	108¾	108¾	— ¼	108¾	109
130¾	110¾	500	Del., Lack. & Western (8)	114	115¾	114	115¾	+ 2¼	114¾	115¾
111	100¾	100	Detroit Edison Co. (8)	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼		102¼	103
44¾	30⅜	700	Dome Mines (4)	34¼	34¾	34	34	— ¼	33½	34¾
14⅝	12¾	100	Douglas-Pectin (1)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼	13⅝	13⅝
148¼	106	4,600	Du Pont de Nemours (8)	121¾	122¼	120¼	120¾	— 1¼	120½	121
115⅜	89¾	600	Eastman Kodak (17½)	102	102	101¼	101½	— ¼	101½	100
27	23½	300	Eaton Axle & Spr. (2.00)	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼	24	24¼
67¾	47¾	700	Elec. Storage Battery (7½)	55¼	56¼	55¼	55½	+ ¼	55½	56
40⅞	31⅜	200	Elk Horn Coal pf (5)	30½	30½	30	30	— ¼	30	35
105¼	97⅛	500	Endicott-Johnson (5)	68	68¾	68	68½	+ ¼	68	69
118	111	100	Endicott-Johnson pf (7)	115	116	115	115	— ¼	114	116
18⅜	10¼	1,600	Erie	13¾	13¾	13	13	— ¼	13	13¼
25⅞	15	5,700	Erie 1st pf	21¾	22¼	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼	21⅜	21¾
93	57	600	Erie 2d pf	10¾	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼	15	15¾
72¾	64¾	6,800	Famous Players Lasky (8)	72¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	+ ¼	72¾	73
60⅜	34¼	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf (7)	35½	38¾	35½	35½	— 1½	35½	36¾
138	102	200	Fidel-Phenix Fire Ins. (6)	107	107¾	107	107¾		106½	108½
8¾	7¼	100	Fifth Avenue Bus (66c)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛	7¼	7¾
140	120	600	Fisher Body (10)	150	160¾	150	160	+ 6	160	163½
16¾	7	100	Fisk Rubber	8¾	8½	8½	8½	— ¼	8	8¾
47⅝	37⅜	3,100	Fleischmann Co. (13)	43	44½	43	44⅜	+ 1⅜	44½	44⅝
78⅝	64½	700	Foundation Co. (6)	74½	78	74	75	+ 1½	74¾	75
22	8½	200	Freeport-Texas	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	—	11½	12
77⅛	40¾	100	Gen. Am. Tank Car	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼	44	45
29¾	14¾	1,200	General Asphalt	25½	25⅝	24½	24⅝	— ½	24½	25⅝
78	72	300	General Baking (4)	78	78	78	78		75	78
180⅜	170½	1,900	General Electric (8)	177¼	179	177	179	+ 2	176	179
12	10½	200	Gen. Electric Spec. (20c)	11	11	11	11		10¾	11
17⅜	12¾	9,400	General Motors (1.20)	15¾	15¾	14⅞	15	— ⅜	14⅝	15
91	79	20	General Motors pf (6)	80½	80½	80½	80½		80	82
90	78¾	100	General Motors deb. (6)	81	81	81	81	+ ¾	80½	81½
51½	39¾	100	Gimbel Brothers	43	45	45	45	+ 3	44	46
22¾	13½	150	Goldwyn Pictures	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼	16¾	17½
41¾	20¾	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ¼	22¾	23
49¾	43¾	100	Goodyear Tire & Rub. pf	46	46	46	46	— ½	45¾	46
14	4	100	Granby Consol.	18	18	18	18		17½	19
66¾	57¾	2,800	Great Northern pf (5)	58¾	67¾	58¾	58¾		58¾	59½
35¾	28¾	2,100	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. Prop. (2)	29¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛	29	29½
102¾	84¾	100	Gt. Western Sugar pf (7)	100¾	102¾	100¾	102¾		102¾	104¾
18¾	12¾	200	Greene Cananea Copper	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼	16¾	16¾
7¾	5¾	200	Guantanamo Sugar	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼	5¾	6
84	72¾	6,900	Gulf States Steel (4)	73¾	74	72¾	73¾	— ¼	72¾	72¾
85¾	83	200	Hartman Corp. (7)	83	83¾	83	83¾	— ¼	83	84
35¾	25¾	500	Hayes Wheel (3)	33	35¾	33	35		35	35½
39¾	30¼	100	Household Products (3)	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼	39¾	39¾
46¾	35¾	200	Houston Oil, common	44¾	45	44¾	45		44	45
25¾	24¼	3,700	Hudson Motor Car (12½)	23¾	24½	23¾	24	+ 1½	23¾	24
30¾	20¾	1,900	Hupp Motor Car (1)	19	20¼	19	20¼	+ ¼	19½	20¾
17¾	11¾	100	Hydraulic Steel	13	13¾	13	13¾		13	14
107	103¾	300	Illinois Central (7)	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	— 1	103¾	107
6	4¾	300	Independent Oil & Gas	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛	4⅝	4¾
8	4	200	Indiahoma Refining	4½	4½	4½	4½		4½	5
29¾	25¾	400	Inspiration Copper (2)	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ¾	28¾	29¾

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1923.

	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales:					
United States Government bonds..	$915,750	$3,368,500	$4,518,300	$7,780,800	$9,763,500
Other domestic bonds	3,855,500	7,327,000	3,555,500	1,909,500	1,450,500
Foreign bonds	1,081,500	1,435,500	1,638,500	673,500	430,000
Total all bonds	$5,852,750	$12,126,000	$9,712,300	$10,363,800	$11,644,000
Year to date:					
United States Government bonds..	$513,686,230	$1,166,271,850	$1,185,196,830	$1,825,755,800	$1,516,206,500
Other domestic bonds	1,008,324,400	1,238,560,200	587,926,700	363,927,000	344,729,989
Foreign bonds	803,690,400	404,056,800	194,950,200	181,616,800	192,880,100
Total all bonds	$1,825,701,030	$2,807,888,850	$1,918,073,730	$2,361,299,600	$2,053,816,589

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Range Since Date of Issue—High	Date.	Low.	Date.	Range '23—High	Low.	Sale.	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
102.1	Oct. 19,'22	98.1	June 2,'21	101.30	100.00	342	Liberty 3½s, 1932-47	100.3	100.4	100.1	100.1	—3	100.1	100.2	3.50
102.25	Oct. 19,'22	98.4	July 1,'21	101.25	99.31	11	Liberty 3½s, reg	100	100	100	100	—3	.....	.....	.....
101.27	July 23,'23	92.00	May 19,'20	94.28	87.5	...	Lib. 1st cv. 4s, 1932-47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.4	.....	4.13
101.10	July 24,'23	83.25	May 19,'20	94.15	87.3	...	Lib. 1st cv. 4s, reg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100.22	July 23,'23	81.12	May 20,'20	96.22	96.12	1	Lib. 2d 4s, 1927-42	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	—4	98.4	.....	4.14
100.18	July 14,'23	81.18	May 21,'20	96.10	96.10	...	Lib. 2d 4s, reg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102.06	July 24,'23	90.00	June 7,'20	97.5	100.00	97.5	Lib. 1st 2d cv. 4½s, '32-47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.10	98.00	.....
101.25	July 13,'23	94.00	May 21,'20	96.23	96.23	15	Lib. 1st cv. 4½s, 1932-47	96.9	96.9	96.6	96.6	—1	96.9	96.9	4.38
101.14	July 24,'23	86.00	July 30,'20	96.30	96.30	1	Lib. 1st cv. 4½s, reg	96.2	96.3	96.2	96.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
101.06	July 23,'23	81.12	May 20,'20	96.24	96.24	198	Lib. 2d cv 4½s, 1927-42	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	—1	96.6	96.6	4.37
100.28	July 23,'23	82.16	Dec. 23,'20	96.21	96.21	5	Lib. 2d cv 4½s, reg	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	—1	.....	.....	.....
102.00	July 20,'23	85.20	Dec. 30,'20	97.28	97.28	2105	Lib. 4th 4¼s, 1933-38	96.29	96.30	96.28	96.28	—1	96.28	96.28	4.50
100.27	July 20,'23	83.12	May 19,'20	98.1	97.17	1	Lib 4th 4¼s, reg	96.27	96.27	96.27	96.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
101.27	July 27,'23	82.00	May 20,'20	98.2	98.27	154	Lib. 4th 4¼s, 1933-38	96.9	96.9	96.7	96.8	—1	96.7	96.9	4.41
101.00	July 24,'23	82.12	May 20,'20	98.00	98.28	18	Lib. 4th 4¼s, reg	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	—1	.....	.....	.....
100.4	Oct. 19,'22	98.1	Mar. 27,'22	100.1	99.31	18	Treasury 4½s, 1947-52	99.17	99.17	99.16	99.17	.....	99.16	99.17	4.37
100.09	Feb. 14,'23	98.20	Apr. 25,'22	100.00	99.20	...	Treasury 4½s, reg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Beginning March 22, the Stock Exchange officially quotes Liberty bonds in units and fractions, the fractions being 32ds of a unit, and the quotations after the decimal point representing one or more 32ds. In the above table, therefore, the figures of highest and lowest prices during 1923 and since date of issue are reduced to the form now used in the Stock Exchange quotations.

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentine 6s, 1945 — 101 — 101 — 101

Railroad Earnings in 1923

We have prepared estimates of the earnings of 25 prominent railroads, based on operating results and traffic conditions in the six months ended June 30.

A copy will be sent on request for Circular T-7

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OIL CERTIFICATES ON SALE

Simms Company Seeks $800,000—$4,644,000 Chicago Park Securities to Go on Market.

The largest piece of public utility financing to be placed on the investment market since the week ended June 23, when the $30,000,000 Illinois Bell Telephone 5 per cent. mortgage bonds were sold, is being done today by Dillon, Read & Co. who are offering an $8,000,000 issue of North American Edison Company 6½ per cent. secured sinking fund gold bonds, Series B, dated March 15, 1922, and due Sept. 1, 1948. The bonds are priced at 98½ to yield 6.65 per cent. Application will be made to list them on the New York Stock Exchange.

As security for the issue, Edwin Gruhl, President of the company, which is a subsidiary of the North American Company, states that the following collateral has been pledged: $10,940,100 par value common stock of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company; 302,843 shares of common stock of the Union Electric Light & Power Company; 7,500,000 of common stock of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Power Company; 1,066,700 shares of capital stock of the Wisconsin Electric Power Company; 1,253,400 shares of the common stock of the Wisconsin Gas & Electric Company, and 468,300 shares of capital stock of the Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat & Power Company.

A sinking fund has been provided, beginning March 1, 1924, to redeem 2 per cent. of the bonds every year by purchase if obtainable at or below 102. The issue is redeemable up to Sept. 1924 at 106, and thereafter at ¼ per cent. each succeeding year.

Sale of an issue of $600,000 Simms Oil Company 8 per cent. equipment trust gold certificates of the Simms Oil Company, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Simms Petroleum Company, was announced by Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

Bankers have closed yesterday on the $30,000,000 Kingdom of Norway 20-year 6 per cent. sinking fund external loan gold bonds, the issue having been oversubscribed, according to announcement by the National City Company made on behalf of the offering group.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. announced that the initial offering of preferred and common shares of the Kresge Department Stores, Inc., offered by them, has been oversubscribed.

It also is reported that an American banking group had definitely concluded negotiations for floating in this country $50,000,000 of Argentine Government bonds, the proceeds to be used in retiring a like amount of 7 per cent bonds which mature on Oct. 1. This report was not confirmed.

An issue of $4,644,000 South Park 4 per cent. bonds was awarded by Chicago to a syndicate headed by the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. These bonds will be offered publicly at prices to yield from 4.50 to 4.70 per cent. it was reported.

Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Ltd., of Montreal announced the offering of a $1,000,000 issue of Ottawa & Gatineau & Hull Power Company, Ltd., 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. This company is a Canadian utility having hydro-electric plants in Chaudière Falls on the Ottawa River between the cities of Ottawa and Hull. The company serves an important manufacturing district which is one of the centres of lumber, pulp and paper industries.

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Prices Irregular on London Exchange—Firm Tone on Paris Bourse

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Trading was quiet and prices moved irregularly on the Stock Exchange today. Consols were unchanged at 53¼; British 4½ per cent. war loan 101, down ⅛ from Wednesday, while the 4½ per cent. war loan was unchanged at 96½. De Beers at 13 and Rand Mines at 2⅝ were both unchanged.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes were 18 centimes higher at 58 francs 70 centimes. French 5 per cent. war loan, 50 centimes lower at 74 francs 15 centimes.

Exchange on London was quoted at 84 francs 23 centimes, against 83 francs 58 centimes on Tuesday, while the American dollar was quoted at 18 francs 53¼ centimes, against 18 francs 25⅞ centimes.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a percentage basis.)

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line.	1924-35	6	5.60	5.30
Do	1924-35	6½	5.50	5.30
Balt. & Ohio	1924-33	4½	5.60	5.35
Do	1924-35	6	5.80	5.40
Bethlehem Steel	1924-32	7	6.70	6.15
Boston & Albany	1924-34	4½	5.50	5.35
Buff., R. & P.	1924-34	4½-5½	5.45	5.20
Can. Northern	1923-39	6	5.85	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1924-39	4½-6	5.60	5.30
C. R. R. of N. J.	1924-35	6	5.80	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	1924-34	5-5½-6½	5.60	5.30
Do	1924-39	6	5.65	5.45
Chi., Ind. & L.	1924-33	6	5.80	5.30
Chi., M. & St. P.	1924-34	6-5½	6.10	5.80
Do	1924-39	6	6.10	5.80
Chi. & N. W.	1924-34	6	5.70	5.40
Do	1924-39	6	5.80	5.50
Chi., R. I. & P.	1924-34	6-5½	6.00	5.75
Do	1924-36	4½-5	5.75	5.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1924-34	6	5.80	5.50
Do	1924-39	6	5.85	5.55
Colo. & Southern	1924-34	6	6.10	6.40
Del. & Hudson	1924-35	6	5.65	5.35
Erie Railroad	1924-38	4½-5-6	6.25	5.75
Ft. Worth & Ry.	1924-34	6	5.80	5.50
Hocking Valley	1924-34	6	5.80	5.50
Illinois Central	1924-39	4½-5-6	5.45	5.20
Do	1924-49	4½	5.50	5.25
Do	1924-49	6	6.05	5.85
Kan. City Southern	1924-34	6	6.40	6.00
Long Island	1924-34	5-6	5.90	5.60
Louis. & Nash.	1924-34	4½-5½	5.50	5.35
Do	1924-40	6	5.80	5.50
Michigan Central	1924-39	5-6	5.80	5.50
Do	1924-39	6	5.70	5.40
M., St. P. & S. M.	1924-39	4½-6	5.75	5.40
Do	1924-39	6-6½-7	6.00	5.80
Mo., K. & T.	1924-34	4	5.90	5.60
Missouri Pacific	1924-38	6	5.95	5.50
Do	1924-49	6½	5.90	5.40
Nat. Ry. of Mex.	1924-37	4½	5.75	5.75
N. Y. Central	1924-34	4½-5	5.70	5.60
Do	1924-35	6	5.75	5.60
Do	1924-36	7	5.85	5.70
N. Y., W. H. & H.	1924-34	4½-5-6-7	7.00	6.80
Norfolk & West.	1924-34	6	5.80	5.60
Northern Pacific	1924-37	4½-7	5.90	5.25
Pacific Fruit Ex.	1924-34	7	6.25	6.25
Pennsylvania R. R.	1924-34	6	5.80	5.20
Do	1924-39	6	5.85	5.65
Pere Marquette	1924-34	6	6.30	6.05
Pitts. & L. E.	1924-39	6½	6.30	6.25
Reading Co.	1924-49	4½-5-6	5.80	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1924-34	4½-5-6-7	6.90	6.60
Southern Pacific	1924-34	4½	5.95	5.10
Do	1924-49	4	5.80	5.50
Do	1924-49	6	5.85	5.50
Southern Railway	1924-34	4½-5-6½	5.65	5.35
Do	1924-39	6	5.85	5.50
St. L.-San Fran.	1924-34	6	5.80	5.45
Do	1924-35	6	5.90	5.50
St. Louis S. W.	1924-34	4½-5-6½	5.70	5.45
Union Pacific	1924-36	6-7	5.65	5.30
Virginian Ry.	1924-34	6	5.70	5.60
Do	1924-39	6	5.80	5.60
Wabash Railroad	1924-39	6	6.30	5.75
West. Maryland	1924-37	5-6-7	6.30	5.95
Western Pacific	1924-38	6½	6.10	5.75
Wheeling & L. E.	1924-49	4½	6.00	5.70
Do	1924-34	5	6.15	5.75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Tax-Exempt.		Taxable.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, December, 1971	104½	105¼	104½	105¼
4½s, June, 1965	104½	105	104½	105¼
4½s, July, 1967	104½	105	104½	105¼
4½s, March, 1963	104	104¾	104	104¾
4½s, May, 1957	104	104¾	104	104¾
4½s, March, 1957	104	104¾	104	104¾
4½s, March, 1960-30	100	100¾	100	100¾
4½s, April, 1965	100	100¾	100	100¾
4½s, March, 1963	100	100¾	100	100¾
4½s, September, 1957	100	100¾	100	100¾
4½s, November, 1963	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
4s, November, 1960	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
4s, May, 1964	93¼	93½	93¼	93½
4s, November, 1964	93¼	93½	93¼	93½
4½s, November, 1963	99½	99¾	99½	99¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s, 1940-1948	4.60	4.50	4.60	4.50
4½s, 1942-1947	4.55	4.45	4.55	4.45
4s, 1922-1952	4.65	4.55	4.65	4.55

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

French Francs Get Back All of Week's Loss—Sterling Firm.

French francs rallied briskly in yesterday's market, the rate on Paris moving up 12 points to 5.58 cents, and not alone cancelling all of the loss encountered thus far this week, but registering the first gain reported in a fortnight. Short covering accounted for the advance, dealers asserted, there being a noticeable contraction in the supply from speculative quarters, but an added factor in the recovery was the splendid showing of the Bank of France, which reported a slight increase in gold holdings, with a drop in circulation and advances to the Government. Belgian francs improved sympathetically to 4.47½ cents, from 4.47⅛ on Wednesday.

Transactions elsewhere reflected quiet and narrow dealings, sterling being maintained unchanged at 4.56⅝, after starting fractionally higher; Italian was firm around 4.30⅛ cents, with a small gain in Swiss francs at 18.14 cents. Losses were found in Spanish, Scandinavians and some of the Central Europeans, while the German mark reacted to 26 cents per million marks, at the day's low, from a previous rate of 28 cents. The rate moved up slightly from the bottom near the close.

Far Easterns and South Americans again held well around Wednesday's levels, while Canadian dropped a few points to 97.74 cents.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and decimals of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent. Quotations preceded by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1923.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Wed'day's Final.
LONDON	4.56⅝	4.56⅜	4.56⅝	4.56⅝
PARIS	5.53	5.43½	5.55	5.43
ROME	4.30¼	4.27½	4.30	4.28¼
AMSTERDAM	39.37	39.34	39.34	39.37
BERLIN	.000003	.000026	.000020	.000026
MADRID	13.83	13.57	13.57	13.64
STOCKHOLM	26.70	26.65	26.65	26.65

CLOSING RATES.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Thursday, Wednes. Aug.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par 4.86⅔ per sovereign.			
Demand	4.56⅝	4.56⅜	4.48⅛
Cables	4.56⅞	4.56½	4.48½
Com. 60 days	4.53⅜	4.53¼	4.46¼
Com., 90 days	4.51⅝	4.51½	4.44⅝
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	5.56	5.42	7.94
Cables	5.58⅛	5.42⅛	7.94⅛
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.30	4.25¼	4.26
Cables	4.30¼	4.25½	4.53¼
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	4.47⅝	4.42⅝	7.56⅛
Cables	4.48	4.43	7.57
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.000030	.000026	.00
Cables	.000030	.000026	.00
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per krone.			
Demand	.0014½	.0014¾	.0015
Cables	.0014¾	.0014	.0015
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	2.95	2.93	2.84
Cables	2.96	2.94	2.84
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	18.55	18.64	18.27
Cables	18.56	18.67	18.30
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	2.77½	2.78	2.77
Cables	2.77½	2.78	2.77
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	1.85	1.83	2.00
Cables	1.88	1.86	2.03
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	39.54	39.37	39.36
Cables	39.58	39.41	39.42
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.0057	.0057	.0058
Cables	.0057	.0057	.0058
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 19.3 cents per dinar.			
Demand	1.05⅛	1.06¼	1.08
Cables	1.05⅞	1.06⅛	1.08
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	16.62	16.68	16.27
Cables	16.80	16.68	16.30
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.0004	.0004	.00045
Cables	.0004	.0004	.00045
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per ley.			
Demand	.52	.43	.50¾
Cables	.39¾	.43	.50¾
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.			
Demand	13.57	13.64	13.76
Cables	13.59	13.66	13.78
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krona.			
Demand	26.69	26.62	26.37
Cables	26.68	26.62	26.40
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	18.14	18.10	18.27
Cables	18.17	18.13	18.30

FAR EAST.

CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.				
Hongkong:				
Demand	52.125	52.125	52.00	52.00
Cables	52.25	52.25	52.125	52.125
Peking:				
Demand	73.25	73.25	73.75	51.25
Shanghai:				
Demand	70.00	70.00	69.75	77.62
Cables	70.25	70.125	69.875	77.75
INDIA—Calcutta: Cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.				
Demand	30.44	30.44	30.56	29.18
Cables	30.44	30.44	30.56	29.18
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.				
Demand	49.25	49.25	49.325	50.00
Cables	49.50	49.50	49.625	50.25
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.				
Demand	38.75	38.75	38.75	39.00
SIAM—Par 39.3 cents per tical.				
Demand	48.25	48.25	48.75	47.75
Cables	48.38	48.38	48.91	47.875

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.				
Demand	33.19	33.19	32.75	32.50
Cables	33.25	33.20	32.81	32.50
BRAZIL—Par 32.46 cents per paper milreis.				
Demand	10.00	10.00	10.15	10.00
Cables	10.05	10.05	10.20	13.70
CHILE—Par 36.5 cents per paper peso.				
Demand	13.30	13.25	13.30	13.47
Cables	13.35	13.40	13.35	13.70
PERU—Par $4.8665 per pound.				
Checks	4.16	4.15	4.25	4.06
Cables	4.16	4.15	4.25	4.06
URUGUAY—Par $1.0342 per gold peso.				
Demand	73.52	73.26	75.18	80.62
Cables	73.67	73.61	75.53	80.86

CANADA.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.				
Demand	97.74	97.77	97.93	99.87

RUSSIAN CURRENCY.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows:

For $1.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100 ruble notes, per ruble	.66	.07¼
500 ruble notes, per ruble	.02¾	.03⅜

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Arg. Unified(c)	4	Sep., 1947	67¼	78⅝
Arg. (restor'n)	4	1942	86⅛	86⅞
Belgian Fren.	8	1920	44	47
Belgian (restor'n)	8	Sep., 1949	41	41
Brazil	5	1913	40	40
Brazil	5	1909	42	44
Brazil	5½	1927	44	44
Brazil	5	1910	45	47
Brazil	4	1910	38	40
British Victory	4	Sep., 1922	98	98
British Fund	4	Mar., 1960	89	90
Brit. Nat. W. L.	5	Oct., 1927	97	100
Brit. Nat. W. L.	5½	1947-52	93	94
Brit. Nat. W. L.	6		98	99
Brit. Exchequer	5½	1929	98	97
Canada	5	1927	99	100⅛
Canada	5½	Nov., 1929	103½	103⅝
Chile 1st	5	1911	94	94
City of Pekin	5	1911	57	60
Colombia	6	1928	87	88
Costa Rica	7	1911	97	98
Cuba	5	1944	101	101
French Gov. Vic.	5	Jan., 1921	41	42
French Loan	4	1917	34	34
French Loan	5	May, 1920	50¼	52¼
French Loan	6	1920	65¼	67¼
Italian War Loan	5		57⅝	57⅞
Mid. R. P.	6	1920	47½	48½
Paris-Orleans R. R.	6	1920	51¼	52¼
Paris-Orleans R. R.	6	1926	47	48
Rome, External	5½	Dec., 1921	15	17
Do (Met. City Bank ctfs.)			9¼	11
Russ. External	5½	Dec., 1919	10¼	12
Do (Met. City Bank ctfs.)			10	11
Russ. ruble bonds	5½	Feb., 1906	¼	⅝
Russ. notes of 1894			2½	3½
Russ. Ry. ctfs.			2¼	2¾
Sweden	5	June, 1922	101½	102
Switzerland	5½	Aug., 1922	98¾	99⅛
Uruguay	6	1926	92	95

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds issued in this country and in American currency values:

	Bid.	Asked.
Argentine 6s, 1948	87¾	88¼
Argentine 7s, 1927	102¼	102¾
Austrian, Gov. 7s, 1943	1¾	2
Belgian 6s, 1925	97¾	98
Belgium 7½s, 1945	98½	98¾
Belgium 6s, 1941	96¾	96
Brasil Cent. Ry. 7s, 1952	81¾	81¾
Can. Steamship 7s, 1952	104	104½
City of Bergen 8s, 1945	100	100
City of Bergen 8s, 1945	109¼	109¾
City of Bordeaux 6s, 1934	77	77
City of Gt. Prague 7½s, 1952	109½	109¾
City of Lyons 6s, 1934	76¾	77
City of Paris 6s, 1921	96	97
U. S. of Brazil 8s, 1941	95¾	96⅛
U. S. of Brazil 7½s, 1952	100	101
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1926	100¼	100⅝
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1929	101¾	102
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	99¾	100⅛
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1937	98	98⅛
Holland-Am. Line 6s, 1947	99¾	99¾
Rep. of Colombia 6½s, '27	92¾	93
Rep. of Chile 7s, 1942	94½	95
Rep. of Chile 6s, 1941	102⅝	103¼
Rep. of Chile 6s, 1926	100	100⅛
Rep. of Chile 8s, 1946	101¾	102
Rep. of Haiti 6s, 1952	91¼	91⅝
Chinese Gov. 5s, 1951	41	42
City of Christiania 8s, '45	109¼	110¼
City of Copenhagen 5s, '52	89¾	89¾
City of Montevideo 7s, '52	87¾	88
Czechoslovak Rep. 8s, '51	92	93
Rep. of Bol. s. f. 8s, '47	88	88¾
Rep. Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	98	98
Rep. Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	97	97
Rep. Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	87¾	88
Denmark 6s, 1942	101¾	101¾
Denmark 8s, 1946	106	106¼
Dan. Mun. 6s, Ser. A	97¾	98
Dan. Mun. 6s, Ser. B	97¾	98
Dutch East Indies 6s, 1947	97	97¼
Dutch East Indies 6s, 1965	96¾	96½
Fram. Ind. & Dev. 7½s, '42	90	90
French Gov. 7½s, 1941	93	93
French Gov. 6s, 1945	93¼	93½
Italy 6½s, 1925	86¾	86¾
Japanese 4s, 1931	80¾	80¾
Japanese 4½s, 1925	92¾	93
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	92¾	93¼
Jugoslav 6, Ry. W. 6s, 1941	75	75
City of Lyons 6s, 1934	76¾	77
City of Marseilles 6s, 1934	76¾	77
City of Solesons 6s, 1936	79	81
U. S. of Mexico 5s, 1945	23	23¼
U. S. of Mexico 5s, 1945	23	23¾
Mex. Irrigation 4½s, 1943	22	23
Netherlands 6s, 1972	98¾	99
Norway 6s, 1940	101¾	101¾
Norway 6s, 1952	99¾	100
Prov. of Quebec 5s, '60	85	85¼
Queensland 6s, 1941	100¼	100¾
Queensland 5s, 1940	94¾	95
Rio de Janeiro 8s, 1946	92	93
Rio de Janeiro 8s, 1947	91¾	92
Roman Ry. 6½s, 1947	57	58
Salvador 8s, 1948	94	94½
San Paulo 8s, 1952	94	94½
Santa Catharina 8s, 1947	94	94½
Santiago 7s, 1949	99	99½
Sao Paulo 8s, 1936	94	94½
Sao Paulo 8s, 1950	94	94½
Sweden 6s, 1939	104½	104¾
Swiss Confed. 5s, 1940	114¼	114¾
City of Tokio 5s	71¾	72
Dept. of Tolima 8s, 1946	104	104
City of Zurich 5s, 1945	110¾	110¾
Un. K. 5½s, 1937	112¾	112¾
Un. K. 5½s, 1947	103	103
U. S. S. Copen. 6s, 1947	89¾	89¾

U. S. GOVERNMENT PREWAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930-1936	104¼	
2s, c. 1930-1936	104¼	
2s, r. 1946-1948	95	
2s, c. 1946-1948	95	
4s, r. 1925-1944	105¼	
4s, c. 1925-1944	105¼	
Fan 2s, r. 1936		
Fan 2s, c. 1936		
Fan 4s, r. 1936-1938	106	

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely	9¼	9¾
Al Junz	¾	1
Alb & Sus.	170	
Am Cr.	161	
Alle & W.	95	
A O & D pf	105	107
Allis-Ch M pf	90¼	92
Amal S 1st pf	93¼	
Am Ak N pf	53	55¼
Am B Sug pf	57	72
Am B S & F pf	101	
Am C & F pf	120	122
Am Chain.	21½	22½
Am Chicle pf	40	46
Am Coal	63	
Am D S	4¾	
Am Ex pf	91	96
Am Ice pf	81	83½
Am L & P pf	95	96
Am Ship Bldg	10½	11
Am Soda	18	19
Am Lin.	16¼	19
Am Lo pf	119	120
Am Metal pf	108¼	112
Am R pf	113½	125
Am Roll M pf	95¾	100
Am S & R pf	85	96
Am Sm pf	104	107
Am S Tob	104½	90
Do pf	80¾	45½
Am T & C	49	50
Am W W & E pf	35¾	37½
Am Wr Fa pf	7¾	17
Am Zinc	5¼	
Do pf	25	35
Ann Arbor	18½	
Do pf	25	
Assn D G pf	83	88
Do 2d pf	86	90
Assoc Oil	106¾	108
Do new	2	1⅝
A. S. & R.	1¾	1¾
Atl Fruit	17	19
Do ctfs	1½	1⅝
A. G. & W. pf	10¼	11
Arnold C.	12½	14½
Atl Refin.	103	106
Do pf	114	117
Atlas P pf ctfs	30	40
Atlas T	11	13
Aus N pf	79	80
Auto Sales	3	3½
Do pf	15	20
Bald L pf	111	113
B & O pf	56¾	57¾
B & A pf	86	88
Batop Min	¼	¼
Bear Creek	20	40
Beech-Nut	50	60
Beldt Mfg	40	45
Bendix	3	4
Bethlehem Sh	50	60
Do pf	90	95
Bklyn Edison	103	104
Bklyn Union Gas	56	57
Bklyn Un El	30	32
Bklyn Manh Tr	15	16
Do pf	34	36
Bklyn Rap Tr	15	16
Do pf	30	32
Brown Shoe	90	95
Brunswick	1¾	1¾
Bruns Ter	1¾	1¾
B. R. & P.	60	62
Do pf	90	95
Buff & S.	100	140
Do pf		94
Burns Bros pf	98	101
Do cl A pf	117	
Bush Ter	65	75
Bush Bldg pf	93	98
Cal & Hec.	40¾	42
Cal & Ar.	48	49
Can Co.	50	50¾
Can Dry	6	
C'son H P	8¼	9
Case Plow	1	1¼
Case (J I)	32	33
Do pf	55	67¾
C C & C	24	
Do pf	50	
C St R of N. J	185	196
Do pf	28	34½
Cent Ind pf	80	90
Cent Leather	19¾	20
Do pf	79	80
Cent Steel pf	90	100
Cent Vermont	50	60
Certain-teed	28	34½
Do 1st pf	80	90
Do 2d pf	70	80
C I Mills	93	98
Do pf	93	98
C & O pf	97½	98½
C & E Ill	32	35
Do pf	47	48
Chi Pneu Tool	9¾	10¾
C A N W pf	109	110
Chi Ft. S.	90¼	90¾
Chi, St P, M & Om pf	86	94
C, C, C & St L pf	82	87
Chi & Pitts.	65½	
Do spec	97¾	
Chic-P pf	108	106
Coca-Cola pf	94	95½
Col F & I pf	105	
Col & So.	25	28
Do 1st pf	45	57
Do 2d pf	41	50
Col Gr pf	5¾	4
Colo Fuel	30	32
Conley T F	12	15
Con Cigar pf	83	73
Conn Pict		¼
Cont C pf	85¼	103½
Cont Mot	90	90
Corn P R pf	110	120
Cosdet pf	94	
Cres Carp	215	220
Cres S pf	80¾	85
C-Am Sug pf	93	95
Cuba R R	7	7½
Do pf	71	75
Cuban D S	4¾	5
Do pf	80	90
D P C & L	50	
Do pf	83½	
D & Co pf	90	95
Dat Ad	80	
Do pf	95	95½
Dav Ls 1st pf	102	105
D S S & pf	82½	8
Do pf	20	25
Do pf	93	97
Dn F deb	83½	84¼
Duc Harv	22	
Do pf	50	
E Boot	102¾	110¾
Elk H Coal	13½	14
Em Bryant	7½	9
Do pf	9	18
Emp Gas pf	93	95
Emp Steel	25	30
Equit E'ter	25	27
Fam P pf	87	90

TEAGLE OPTIMISTIC ON OIL CONDITIONS

Standard President Finds Little "Distress" Gasoline on the Market.

OVERPRODUCTION IS LARGE

380,000,000 Gallons Is in Storage as Surplus Over Current Consumption.

The unsettlement now prevailing in the petroleum industry, due to the overproduction of crude and the selling of gasoline below the cost of production in some of the Western States, is only a temporary situation, in the opinion of Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. There is nothing in current conditions to cause alarm, Mr. Teagle added, "for those compelled to liquidate their stocks of finished products at sacrifice prices are more likely to take up bank loans than to reinvest the proceeds in crude oil.

"I am no more pessimistic now than on other occasions when difficult situations existed in the petroleum industry, due to overproduction," he said, "and I feel confident that the industry will go through the period and emerge as well as could be expected under the circumstances."

In connection with the reductions in the wholesale price of gasoline announced by the Standard of New Jersey on Wednesday, this being the fourth reduction since Feb. 15, 1923, Mr. Teagle was asked if it would be possible for his company to sell gasoline below the current prices of 19¼ cents a gallon wholesale, provided an unlimited amount of distress gasoline could be purchased in the mid-continent fields at 8 cents a gallon. In his reply he pointed out that the freight rate from Oklahoma to New York was 5.41 cents a gallon and that the cost of distributing gasoline to service stations was between 3½ and 4 cents a gallon, bringing the price at the outside figure up to 17½ cents a gallon, exclusive of profit, loss through evaporation and other miscellaneous charges.

Discussing present conditions generally Mr. Teagle said:

"It is clear from the large number of inquiries which have been made of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) in the past few days that there is a very general misunderstanding of the meaning of the reduction in gasoline prices in the Middle West, and its probable effect on local markets.

Prices Here Based on Crude.

"The cut in prices initiated in South Dakota and afterwards made effective in a number of other States represents the only change there in a number of months. In the Eastern markets, on the other hand, reductions were made coincident with the lower costs of the crude oils available to seaboard refineries. The tank-wagon price of gasoline now in effect in this locality is 6½ cents below the price obtained in July, 1922. Since Feb. 15 of this year this company has made four successive reductions in its tank-wagon price, the minimum change in this period being 4 cents a gallon, or a total cut of 17 per cent.

"Our tank-wagon price today is 19¼ cents at all points in New Jersey, 18½ cents at Baltimore and 17½ cents at Charleston, S. C., excluding the State tax. This price cannot be considered unreasonable, for it allows but an extremely narrow margin of profit, if any, to producer, refiner or marketer. Further reductions in crude oil prices, if they come, may reasonably be expected to bring about a further downward revision of gasoline prices.

"The present disrupted market results from the pressing for sale of a relatively small amount of distress gasoline. The large overproduction of crude oil in recent months, together with the factor of a higher naphtha content and increased refinery efficiency, has resulted in piling up abnormally heavy stocks of gasoline for this season of the year, and forced liquidation by some holders regardless of cost. In the first six months of this year there was run into storage in the United States in excess of 380,000,000 gallons of gasoline over and above the current consumption for that period. Some inroads have been made into this total in the past two months, but the surplus is still far above the usual amount on hand.

Gasoline Offered Below Cost.

"In the face of such conditions it was inevitable that some producers would seek to move their gasoline into consumption at the expense of a part of their invested capital. At several refinery points gasoline has been offered in recent weeks materially under the cost to the seller. Such a situation can only prove temporary for those compelled to liquidate their stocks of finished products at sacrifice prices are more likely to take up bank loans than to reinvest the proceeds in crude oil.

"The policy of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.)—regardless of the policy of any other company is to market its products at the lowest price consistent with a reasonable profit, and to pass on to the consumer any benefit derived either from a lower cost of supplies or a reduction in operating expenses.

The daily average production of the important fields with comparison follows, the figures being in barrels of 42 gallons each:

	1923—		1922.
	Aug. 11.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 12
Oklahoma	461,850	474,450	402,150
Kansas	79,900	82,350	96,000
North Texas	72,950	74,000	50,400
Central Texas	233,050	105,300	145,850
North Louisiana	61,400	62,350	33,750
Arkansas	116,300	136,200	32,000
Gulf Coast	100,150	106,750	111,900
Eastern	113,000	113,500	121,000
Wyo. and Mont.	150,300	153,000	86,100
California	375,000	351,000	275,000
*Total	2,251,250	2,240,900	1,504,150

*Daily average production.

Receipts of California crude oil at Atlantic and Gulf coast ports, via the Panama Canal, for the past week averaged 174,286 barrels, against 149,429 barrels in the previous week.

CALLS ON COOLIDGE FOR GASOLINE INQUIRY

Governor of Kentucky Protests Because Prices Are Higher There Than in Indiana.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—An investigation into the price of gasoline will be asked of President Coolidge and Attorney General Daugherty by Governor Edwin P. Morrow as the result of a conference here today between the governor and representatives of the Louisville Automobile Club.

At the same time Governor Morrow announced that he would request the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky to give him information why gasoline is selling several cents cheaper in Indiana than in Kentucky.

Representatives of the Louisville Automobile Club called on the Governor at noon for the conference. Other than the statement given out by the Governor announcing his contemplated action, no indication was given as to what was said at the conference.

Gasoline sold today for 22 cents a gallon in Louisville while across the Ohio River in Indiana the price was 18.5 cents, including a two-cent state road tax.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 16.—Counsel for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Standard Oil Company of Kansas today told Attorney General C. B. Griffith at an investigation of the gasoline situation that prices are below production costs. They explained the Standard's activity in the gasoline warfare saying that the corporation was not seeking to cut prices, but was working under an established policy to meet all competition, regardless of immediate profits.

Mr. Griffith announced that he expected to call representatives of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company and the Prairie Pipe Line Company, both subsidiaries of the Standard, to testify tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The price of gasoline was reduced two cents today by the Continental Oil Company and Independents in Montana. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, at a meeting of Directors here, took no action on prices, but sent a telegram to Governor McMaster of South Dakota offering its assistance in his promised investigation of the cost of distribution.

The Texas Pipe Line Company announced that it would cut in half its purchases of crude oil.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 16.—Governor McMaster's action in South Dakota to force the price of gasoline to 16 cents is a "fair example of Government regulation," declared W. H. Gray of Chicago, President of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, in an address before the Iowa Independent Oil Association here today.

"Governor McMaster," Mr. Gray said, "never took into account the cost of production, manufacture and distribution of gasoline. He gave the South Dakotans a 16 cent holiday at our expense.

"Since the price of crude oil fell 40 cents a barrel," he said, "the industry has shut down about 50 per cent. I never have seen such a disaster in the oil business, and I have never seen so many men out of work. Any further cut in crude oil will add to the consternation, and will lead to the most drastic cut in production this country has ever seen."

Mr. Gray declared that the average price of crude oil in the mid-continent field is $1.33 a barrel.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—A drop in gasoline prices in Canada, following the reductions in the United States, today was forecast by M. R. Donnelly, an official of McColl Brothers, Ltd., one of the largest oil companies in the Dominion.

Mr. Donnelly said that ten days from now, when present stocks would be exhausted, reductions might be expected. He did not estimate the amount of the predicted cuts.

PETROLEUM EARNINGS UP.

California Company's Net More Than Double That Last Year.

The California Petroleum Company for the six months ended June 30, 1923, reports gross earnings of $8,867,097, against $4,332,345 in the same period last year. After allowing for general operating expenses, there was reported net earnings of $5,792,253, against $2,392,796 last year.

Surplus available for dividends on the preferred and common stock aggregated $3,912,316 after reserves for depreciation and depletion, interest on bonds and reserves for Federal taxes, against $1,507,490 last year. After providing for dividends on the preferred stock the balance available for the common stock was equal to $4.60 a share on the $17,377,005 common stock of $25 a share par value outstanding, against $5.43 a share earned on the $17,377,005 common stock of $100 a share par value outstanding at the same time last year. After common and preferred dividend payments and provision for the redemption of preferred stock and bonds of subsidiaries, there was reported a surplus of $2,556,249 in the first six months of this year, against $842,233 last year.

PARK & TILFORD LOANS PAID

Schulte Interests Also Offer Stock in Old Company to Employes.

Loans due banks by Park & Tilford, totaling $1,500,000, have been paid off since the acquisition of control by David A. Schulte interests, it was reported yesterday. It was also stated that the holding company, Park & Tilford, Inc., organized in Delaware with 200,000 shares of no par value, has sold 100,000 shares of the stock to Mr. Schulte and his associates. Attempts will be made to list the stock first on the Curb and later on the New York Stock Exchange.

Stock in Park & Tilford, Inc., is being offered to the employes of D. A. Schulte, Inc., and Park & Tilford at $25 a share. Of this amount 20 per cent. must be paid when the subscription is entered and the balance when the certificates are issued. Under the provisions of the plan a 10 per cent. dividend is guaranteed for a five-year period beginning with Jan. 1, 1924. Employes must agree not to sell their stock for three years, during which the company agrees to take back any holdings at $25 a share.

Market Street Railway Gains.

The net income of the Market Street Railway Company for July was $120,886, as compared with $110,404 in the same period of last year. The increase was due largely to the increase in the operating revenue from $783,112 in July, 1922, to $795,380 in July this year, while the operating expenses remained practically stationary. The non-operating income of $7,380 was a decided increase over the $4,638 of last year.

RESERVE BANK POSITION.

Comparison of This Week's Items With Those of Other Periods.

In this week's statement of the Federal Reserve system and for the Reserve Bank of New York no new high or low records were reported either in gold holdings, rediscounts or note circulation.

Following is the comparison of the highest and lowest figures of the Reserve system in 1923 to date and in previous full years. Figures are in thousands of dollars.

Total Gold Holdings.

	High.		Low.	
1923	$3,139,257	June 13	$3,049,451	Jan. 3
1922	3,069,980	Oct. 11	2,870,269	Jan. 4
1921	2,870,004	Dec. 21	2,080,282	Jan. 7
1920	2,059,335	Dec. 30	1,034,561	Mar. 19
1919	2,261,924	June 6	2,068,758	Aug. 20
1918	2,090,274	Dec. 27	1,697,732	Jan. 4
1917	1,971,133	Dec. 29	742,062	Jan. 6
1916	732,236	Dec. 29	484,689	May 5
1915	542,413	Dec. 30	251,306	Jan. 30

Rediscounts.

Secured by	High. 1923.		Low. 1923.	
Govt. col.	$427,033	July 4	$231,906	Jan. 10
Other col.	452,786	July 4	310,769	Jan. 31
	High. 1922.		Low. 1922.	
Govt. col.	477,436	Jan. 4	115,238	July 28
Other col.	695,111	Jan. 4	257,045	Aug. 16
	High. 1921.		Low. 1921.	
Govt. col.	1,104,563	Jan. 7	431,891	Nov. 16
Other col.	1,502,813	Jan. 7	682,640	Dec. 28
	High. 1920.		Low. 1920.	
Govt. col.	1,872,930	Feb. 27	1,141,026	Dec. 30
Other col.	1,616,116	Dec. 3	716,465	Jan. 30
	High. 1919.		Low. 1919.	
Govt. col.	1,963,476	May 16	1,414,960	Dec. 19
Other col.	694,514	Dec. 26	172,569	May 3

Reserve Note Circulation.

	High.		Low.	
1923	$2,411,035	Jan. 3	$2,197,729	Aug. 1
1922	2,444,161	Dec. 27	2,122,610	June 16
1921	2,370,023	Jan. 7	2,286,006	Nov. 30
1920	2,404,931	Dec. 23	2,850,944	Jan. 30
1919	3,037,646	Dec. 26	2,450,720	Jan. 31
1918	2,685,244	Dec. 28	1,794,994	Jan. 23
1917	1,346,426	Dec. 29	328,768	Jan. 26
1916	375,353	Dec. 30	152,244	June 30
1915	189,026	Dec. 30	14,500	Jan. 29

Ratio of Reserve.

With previous percentages computed on the basis introduced by the Reserve Board on March 18, 1921, the highest and lowest reserve percentages of the Federal Reserve System compare as follows:

	High.		Low.	
1923	78.3	July 25	71.3	Jan. 6
1922	80.4	Aug. 9	71.1	Jan. 4
1921	75.1	Dec. 7	46.4	Jan. 7
1920	48.0	Dec. 17	40.5	May 14
1919	51.1	Feb. 7	42.5	Dec. 26
1918	52.9	Feb. 6	47.8	Dec. 28
1917	52.5	Mar. 30	40.3	Dec. 29

The reserve percentages of the New York Reserve Bank compare as follows:

	High.		Low.	
1923	87.6	June 20	78.0	Jan. 3
1922	89.6	Jan. 25	79.3	Jan. 4
1921	84.2	Sept. 21	56.2	Feb. 7
1920	42.3	Dec. 24	36.1	Feb. 20
1919	52.9	June 30	43.6	Dec. 26
1918	56.4	Aug. 3	51.7	Dec. 27

GAIN OF $8,200,000 IN RESERVE'S GOLD

Increases Are Largest in Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Aggregate declines of $21,700,000 in the holdings of discounted bills, of $4,200,000 in acceptances purchased in open market and of $400,000 in Government securities are shown in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly consolidated bank statement issued as at close of business on Aug. 15.

Cash reserves increased by $4,900,000 and Federal Reserve note circulation by $7,500,000, while deposit liabilities show a reduction of $3,400,000. The reserve ratio remained unchanged at 77.3 per cent., as shown in the Aug. 1 and Aug. 8 statements.

Smaller holdings of discounted bills are shown for five of the Reserve banks, aggregate reduction of $34,500,000 being partially offset by increases totaling $12,800,000 at the seven other banks. The Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Chicago show the largest declines in discount holdings by $27,200,000 and $2,900,000 respectively, while those at St. Louis and Richmond report the most substantial increases, amounting respectively to $5,100,000 and $1,900,000.

A net increase of $8,200,000 is shown in total gold reserves, the banks at Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, with net increases of $6,700,000, $4,800,000 and $8,500,000, accounting for most of the increase. Six Reserve banks report net reduction in gold reserves for the week, most of the decline being shown for the Federal Reserve Banks of Cleveland, Atlanta and St. Louis.

Reserves other than gold declined by $3,300,000, while non-reserve cash increased by $6,600,000.

Increased Federal Reserve note circulation is reported by eight Reserve banks, the largest increases, amounting to $4,600,000 and $3,900,000, being shown for the Philadelphia and Cleveland banks. The New York bank reports a decline in its note circulation of $7,100,000.

Holdings of paper secured by Government obligations declined during the week by $14,000,000. Of the total of $380,000,000 held on Aug. 15, $251,100,000, or 66 per cent., was secured by United States bonds: $114,500,000, or 30.1 per cent., by Treasury notes, and $14,940,000, or 3.9 per cent., by certificates of indebtedness, as compared with $238,100,000, $144,800,000 and $14,360,000 reported by the week before.

A summary of changes in the principal assets and liabilities of Reserve banks, as compared with a week and a year ago, follows:

	Aug. 8, 1923.	Aug. 9, 1922.
Total reserves	+ $4,900,000	— 3,800,000
Gold reserves	+ 8,200,000	+ 54,400,000
Total earning assets	— 26,200,000	+ 43,800,000
Discounted bills, total	— 21,400,000	+419,000,000
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	— 16,400,000	+255,100,000
Other bills discounted	— 5,000,000	+163,900,000
Purchased bills	— 4,200,000	+ 23,900,000
U. S. securities, total	— 4,000,000	+398,800,000
Bonds and notes	+ 1,000,000	— 118,100,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	+ 2,000,000	+280,700,000
Total deposits	— 2,400,000	+ 55,500,000
Members' Reserve deposits	+ 9,900,000	+ 40,500,000
Government deposits	— 12,300,000	+ 22,900,000
Other deposits	+ 1,300,000	— 2,100,000
F. R. notes in circulation	+ 7,500,000	+ 89,500,000
F. R. notes in circulation, net liability	.....	+ 56,600,000

+Increase. —Decrease.

FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT.

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks:

CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 15.

District.	Gold Reserve.	Rediscount on Government War Paper.	Total Bills on Hand.	Due Members' Reserve Acct.	F. R. Notes and in Circ'l'n. Notes.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits
Boston	$279,396,000	$22,232,000	$64,250,000	$124,741,000	$223,409,000	81.1
New York	967,213,000	146,704,000	227,535,000	698,701,000	496,945,000	83.1
Philadelphia	346,883,000	42,435,000	83,421,000	116,426,000	218,982,000	75.3
Cleveland	306,190,000	34,786,000	101,115,000	158,756,000	239,675,000	75.8
Richmond	76,906,000	29,311,000	68,715,000	50,603,000	79,452,000	56.2
Atlanta	128,495,000	8,823,000	50,771,000	51,095,000	132,203,000	71.6
Chicago	567,178,000	28,668,000	120,205,000	281,424,000	407,070,000	83.1
St. Louis	86,935,000	13,112,000	53,478,000	69,981,000	72,531,000	64.2
Minneapolis	68,969,000	7,807,000	30,293,000	49,534,000	54,813,000	64.9
Kansas City	96,057,000	8,742,000	36,715,000	78,879,000	60,588,000	66.3
Dallas	52,666,000	8,554,000	46,792,000	43,141,000	54,385,000	60.1
San Francisco	276,506,000	25,301,000	86,825,000	147,705,000	210,860,000	78.0

In the Previous Week.

District.	Gold Reserve.	Rediscount on Government War Paper.	Total Bills on Hand.	Due Members' Reserve Acct.	F. R. Notes and in Circ'l'n. Notes.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits
Boston	$277,719,000	$20,443,000	$66,768,000	$123,453,000	$223,142,000	80.9
New York	967,213,000	173,063,000	255,374,000	690,126,000	504,061,000	81.7
Philadelphia	340,197,000	42,392,000	83,702,000	112,581,000	214,886,000	75.4
Cleveland	306,190,000	34,786,000	96,400,000	162,220,000	236,486,000	77.5
Richmond	77,232,000	27,160,000	67,191,000	48,881,000	78,254,000	57.2
Atlanta	131,807,000	9,060,000	49,570,000	53,205,000	132,906,000	73.2
Chicago	562,336,000	28,474,000	122,544,000	274,586,000	406,102,000	82.3
St. Louis	86,112,000	15,798,000	47,842,000	70,706,000	71,856,000	68.1
Minneapolis	67,436,000	6,851,000	29,227,000	48,007,000	53,008,000	65.4
Kansas City	95,519,000	10,383,000	40,383,000	79,098,000	60,693,000	66.3
Dallas	52,972,000	8,566,000	45,849,000	43,359,000	53,589,000	59.9
San Francisco	268,042,000	25,414,000	89,868,000	145,949,000	209,412,000	75.0

Consolidated statement of twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES—	Aug. 15, 1923.	Aug. 8, 1923.	Aug. 16, 1922.
Gold and gold certificates	$3,048,655,000	$3,040,700,000	$2,806,230,000
Gold settlement fund, Fed. Res. Board	654,519,000	664,114,000	474,662,000
Total gold held by banks	$3,963,174,000	$1,010,923,000	$780,948,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	2,070,715,000	2,040,012,000	2,238,580,000
Gold redemption fund	57,988,000	61,701,000	46,595,000
Total gold reserves	$3,120,861,000	$3,112,636,000	$3,086,434,000
Reserves other than gold	74,186,000	77,484,000	121,424,000
Total reserves	$3,195,067,000	$3,190,120,000	$3,197,858,000
Non-reserve cash	70,997,000	64,358,000	.....
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	380,560,000	397,308,000	125,440,000
Other bills discounted	420,879,000	425,892,000	257,045,000
Bills bought in open market	173,188,000	177,409,000	149,600,000
Total bills on hand	$974,628,000	$1,000,511,000	$532,085,000
U. S. bonds and notes	84,367,000	82,921,000	202,975,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	4,974,000	7,225,000	285,644,000
Municipal warrants	20,000	10,000	9,000
Total earning assets	$1,064,489,000	$1,090,727,000	$1,029,711,000
Bank premises	52,664,000	53,424,000	43,296,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	93,000	198,000	6,640,000
Uncollected items	679,279,000	539,877,000	593,930,000
All other resources	13,184,000	13,098,000	16,651,000
Total resources	$5,076,743,000	$4,951,537,000	$4,879,086,000
LIABILITIES—			
Capital paid in	$109,586,000	$109,673,000	$105,983,000
Surplus	218,369,000	218,369,000	215,398,000
Deposits:			
Government	20,038,000	21,835,000	32,935,000
Member bank—Reserve account	1,955,710,000	1,930,022,000	1,770,250,000
Other deposits	21,682,000	22,534,000	23,770,000
Total deposits	$1,902,420,000	$1,904,791,000	$1,846,965,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,231,815,000	2,224,336,000	2,142,288,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liabilities	1,550,000	1,571,000	58,120,000
Deferred availability items	504,033,000	474,269,000	498,612,000
All other liabilities	18,660,000	18,508,000	21,709,000
Total liabilities	$5,076,743,000	$4,951,537,000	$4,879,086,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	77.3%	77.3%	80.2%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondence	$32,544,000	$32,136,000	$29,865,000

*Not shown separately prior to January, 1923.

NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Comparative statement of condition at the close of business:

RESOURCES—	Aug. 15, 1923.	Aug. 8, 1923.	Aug. 16, 1922.
Gold and gold certificates	$174,178,554	$171,308,000	$196,829,000
Gold settlement fund, Federal Reserve Board	147,820,829	150,305,000	44,386,000
Total gold held by bank	$321,999,023	$321,613,000	$240,195,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agent	636,526,770	636,612,000	862,321,000
Gold redemption fund	8,538,340	8,988,000	7,614,000
Total gold reserves	$967,070,135	$967,213,000	$1,110,640,000
Reserves other than gold	20,469,064	22,474,000	35,238,000
Total reserves	$986,539,199	$989,687,000	$1,145,868,000
*Non-reserve cash	5,966,382	7,943,000	.....
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	148,794,092	172,683,000	21,852,000
All others	48,836,816	50,200,000	10,072,000
Bills bought in open market	31,070,237	37,088,000	28,835,000
Total bills on hand	$227,535,147	$259,975,000	$67,760,000
United States bonds and notes	3,963,750	2,974,000	42,208,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness—one-year certificates (Pittman act)	.....	.....	17,500,000
All other	1,065,000	3,656,000	94,839,000
Total earning assets	$232,183,897	$266,499,000	$222,402,000
Bank premises	12,728,448	12,735,000	9,262,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	.....	.....	709,000
Uncollected items	188,714,083	112,457,000	125,984,000
All other resources	1,358,726	1,147,000	2,158,000
Total resources	$1,401,284,697	$1,390,358,000	$1,517,473,000
LIABILITIES—			
Capital paid in	$29,341,700	$29,337,000	$27,684,000
Surplus	59,790,523	59,800,000	60,197,000
Deposits:	8,610,119	3,005,000	7,562,000
Government			
Member banks—Reserve account	682,701,105	690,236,000	682,382,000
All other	12,893,026	13,210,000	9,648,000
Total	$695,594,245	$707,441,000	$692,782,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	496,944,384	504,061,000	515,645,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liabilities	.....	.....	75,490,000
Deferred availability items	121,295,566	96,070,000	98,143,000
All other liabilities	3,828,256	3,640,000	4,560,000
Total liabilities	$1,401,284,697	$1,390,358,000	$1,517,473,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	83.1%	81.7%	87.3%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	$11,576,738	$11,468,000	$10,983,000

*Not shown separately prior to January, 1923.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Revenue receipts and expenditures as at close of business on Aug. 14:

Receipts.	This Month.	Corresp. Period: Last Year.	Fisc. Yr. 1923.	Corresp. Period: Fisc. Yr. 1922.
Customs	$17,206,107.96	$17,822,796.74	$60,493,241.40	$65,014,377.42
Internal rev.—income and profits tax	12,687,588.46	7,036,159.20	49,459,178.13	39,144,760.28
Misc. internal revenue	62,422,534.20	63,943,458.17	181,090,432.70	142,421,249.97
Misc. receipts, proceeds Govt.-owned securities, foreign obligations:				
Principal			285,420.74	406,500.00
Interest	10,309,902.44	12,546,426.18	10,412,549.91	12,769,510.74
Railroad securities	614,041.41	1,163,166.74	2,923,998.21	2,940,009.25
All others	8,475.80	1,773,301.62	781,205.93	3,151,256.53
Trust fund rcts. (reappropriated for investment)	594,287.47	749,854.12	2,866,192.12	2,932,662.04
Proceeds sale of surplus property	2,498,563.90	2,365,813.20	7,722,609.45	6,816,833.70
Panama Canal tolls, &c.	1,030,065.73	889,912.88	2,966,906.05	1,646,351.49
Rcpts. from misc. sources credited direct to appropriations	1,918,028.82	3,182,268.06	9,218,190.12	14,863,641.35
Other miscellaneous	10,551,902.84	1,784,384.77	27,903,561.16	33,272,238.66
Total ordinary	$120,577,175.75	$115,156,771.81	$236,619,852.06	$330,080,290.39
Excess of total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	5,787,469.81	2,341,287.40	42,217,000.60	28,982,485.80
Total ordinary expts.	$126,597,644.56	$121,498,059.21	$283,247,282.66	$359,168,866.19

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1923.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Atmo Coal	3¼	2½	2½
300 Am Hawaiian S S	13½	13¼	13¼
100 Am Tmsd pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
20 Borden Co	119	118½	119
100 Brit Int A	17¾	17¾	17¾
200 De B	15¾	15¾	15¾
200 Bkln C R R	10½	10½	10½
1,700 Buddy B. Inc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Can L. A. & P	5	4¾	4¾
100 Centrif C I	15¾	15¾	15¾
200 Chi Nip. A	5	4¾	4¾
100 De B ctfs	3¾	3¾	3¾
400 Clove Mtrs	23¾	23	23¼
10 Col Pwr	18	18	18
800 Dubilier Cdl	9¾	9¼	9¾
200 Durant Mtr	40	40	40
20 Elec Bond & Share pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
20 Ford Mtr Can	411	410	411
685 Gillette S R	23¾	24¾	25¾
2,000 Glen A Coal	72	68	72
900 G'dyear TAR	10¾	10	10¾
100 D W Griffith Class A	3	3	3
25 Lah V Coal	17	17	17
10 Ward Mtr Cap pf	87	87	87
200 Continental	33	33	33
900 Humble	25¾	25¾	25¾
380 ImpOCan	97	97	97
2,300 Inter Pet	15¾	15	15
20 Magnolia Pet	136	134	136
10 N Y Transit	98	98	98
2,000 Big Indian	13c	12c	12c
110 Cities Serv	104½	122	124
1,000 De scrip G	77	77	77
500 Do pf	64¾	64¾	64¾
100 Do bkrs sh	13½	13½	13½
200 Do pf B	87½	87½	87½
$5,000 Do scrip	84	83	83
1,000 Creole Synd	7¾	7¾	7¾
200 Derby O & R	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,000 Engrs Pet	2c	2c	2c
600 Glen Rock	72c	70c	72c
500 Granada	1	1	1
100 Gulf Oil Pa	51	51	51
2,000 Hudson	7c	7c	7c
32,000 Key Ranger	6c	5c	5c
100 Mariand Oil of Mexico	1¼	1¼	1¼
900 Al-Brit C M	1¾	1¾	1¾
200 Alvarado	2¾	2¾	2¾
44,000 Belcher Ext	3c	3c	3c
100 Butte & W M	55c	55c	55c
100 LibMcNLib	7¼	7¼	7¼
100 McCrory S	83	83	83
300 Mexalit Iron	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,100 Midvale Co	15¾	15	15¾
100 Motor Prod	135	135	135
300 Munsingwear	54¾	54	54¾
700 Nat Sup Co	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do pf	58½	54¾	58
125 N Y Tel pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
400 Radio Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Do pf	8¾	8¼	8¼
800 Reading Coal rights, w i	22¾	22¼	22¾
800 Res Mtrs	17¾	17¼	17¾
100 Rosenbaum Co pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
1,000 South C & I	19c	19c	19c
150 Studebaker Wright Hdw.	80½	80¾	80¾
300 Swift Int.	19¾	19¾	19¾
100 Tech Prod C	5¾	5¾	5¾
300 Tob Prod Ex	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,000 TriangleFilm	8c	8c	8c
300 United Retail Candy Cl A	5¾	5¾	5¾
100 Wayne Coal	1¼	1¼	1¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

900 Ang-Am Oil	14	13¾	14
15 Buckeye P L	87	87	87
200 Continental	33	33	33
800 Humble	25¾	25¾	25¾
380 ImpOCan	97	97	97
2,300 Inter Pet	15¾	15	15
20 Magnolia Pet	136	134	136
10 N Y Transit	98	98	98
100 Ohio	56	56	56
140 Prai O & G	177	175	176
105 Prairie P L	103¾	103¼	103
28,600 S O of Ind	83¾	80¾	83
200 S O of Kan	41¾	41	41
600 S O of Ken	88½	88½	88½
1,800 S O of N Y	38¾	37¾	38¾
1,300 Vacuum	44¾	44¼	44¾

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

9,700 Mexico Oil	60c	60c	60c
50 New Cornelia	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 North Butte	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 Osceola	1¾	1¾	1¾
150 Pocahontas	14	13¾	13¾
100 Shannon	5¾	5¾	5¾
15 Trinity	50	50	50
100 U S Smelt	23¾	23¼	23¾
100 Do pf	42¾	42¾	42¾
300 Utah Metal	85	85	85
30 Winona	65	65	65

Railroads.

50 EastMassRy	25	25	25

BALANCE OF TRADE SWINGS THIS WAY

July Exports of $310,000,000 Were $26,000,000 in Excess of Imports.

FIRST TIME SINCE FEBRUARY

Seven Months' Trade Against Us, With Last Year's Period Heavily in Our Favor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A favorable trade balance of $26,000,000 is shown by the figures on the country's exports and imports for July, issued today at the Department of Commerce.

It was the first month in which exports had exceeded imports since February, when there was a balance in favor of the United States of $3,877,341. Exports in July totaled $310,000,000 and imports $284,000,000.

In July, 1922, exports had amounted to $301,157,335 and imports $251,771,851.

The total value of exports for the seven months ending with July was $2,255,929,696, while the value of imports was $2,371,920,079. Thus for that period the balance of trade against the United States was $115,990,383. For the corresponding period in 1922 the balance in favor of the United States amounted to $460,580,989.

There was a marked increase in the imports of gold in July as compared with the month before, the figures being $27,929,447 last month and $19,485,530 in June. Exports of gold in July were $522,826, as compared with $548,464 the month before.

For the seven months ended with July gold imports totaled $150,861,907, as compared with $166,999,422 in the corresponding period of the year before. Gold exports for the seven months were $22,814,376, as compared with $10,788,183.

Imports of silver also exceeded exports last month, the comparative figures being $10,066,463 and $6,286,165. For the seven months period imports were $39,098,825, against $41,849,288 in the same period of 1922. Silver exports were $31,493,706, as compared with $38,420,826.

The foreign trade in merchandise during July compares as follows with that of the preceding month and with that of July, 1922:

	July, 1923	June, 1923	July, 1922
Exports	$310,000,000	$350,054,247	$301,157,335
Imports	284,000,000	320,237,030	251,771,851
Exc. exports	26,000,000	.....	49,385,484
Exc. imports	.....	202,783	.....

For the seven completed months of the fiscal year ended with July 31, 1923, the foreign trade compares as follows with the results of the same period in 1922 and 1921:

	1923	1922	1921
Exports	$2,255,929,696	$2,122,045,754	$2,850,650,288
Imports	2,371,920,079	1,671,835,975	1,408,635,494
Exc. imports	115,990,383	.....	.....
Exc. imports	.....	450,509,779	1,861,023,804

July results afford the following comparison with preceding months this year, as stated by the Department of Commerce (+ indicating excess of imports, — excess of exports):

Month	Exports	Imports	
July	$310,000,000	$284,000,000	—$26,000,000
June	320,054,247	320,267,030	+ 202,783
May	316,648,713	372,544,578	+ 55,895,865
April	323,449,543	364,230,006	+ 38,780,458
March	341,822,240	396,078,026	+ 54,255,734
Feb.	307,193,709	303,445,459	— 3,817,250
Jan.	336,417,159	329,902,779	— 6,514,377

July results for a series of years compare as follows (+ indicating excess of imports, — excess of exports):

	Exports.	Imports.	
1923	$310,000,000	$284,000,000	—$26,000,000
1922	301,157,335	251,771,851	—49,385,484
1921	225,181,138	178,150,154	—147,031,984
1920	651,136,478	537,119,971	—114,017,507
1919	568,687,615	343,746,070	—224,941,445

The July trade in gold compares as follows with preceding months:

Month.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess Imp.
July, 1923	$522,826	$27,929,447	$27,406,621
June, 1923	548,464	19,485,530	18,936,968
May, 1923	824,444	45,356,361	44,531,897
April, 1923	655,285	9,188,479	8,533,235
Mar., 1923	10,392,100	18,961,375	8,569,257
Feb., 1923	1,306,736	6,945,247	5,638,511
Jan., 1923	8,472,196	32,850,163	24,347,965
Dec., 1922	2,709,591	25,429,017	22,720,096
Nov., 1922	3,431,068	18,308,987	14,877,022
Oct., 1922	17,747,607	20,386,159	2,638,561
Sept., 1922	4,398,907	24,464,235	20,065,328
Aug., 1923	955,953	19,062,308	18,106,355

The July trade in silver compares as follows with preceding months and with that of 1922 (+ indicating excess of imports and — excess of exports):

Month.	Exports.	Imports.	
July	$6,223,163	$10,066,463	+$3,843,300
June	6,286,165	8,460,503	+ 2,852,338
May	3,460,358	4,459,887	+ 860,749
April	4,356,338	3,549,219	— 787,119
March	4,731,705	4,626,376	— 105,328

BANK OF ENGLAND INCREASES RESERVES

Ratio of Liabilities 18.89 Per Cent., Against 17.94 Last Week —French Bank Reduces Circulation.

Yesterday's statement of the Bank of England showed the following changes for the last week:

Gold coin and bullion	Decrease	£1,585
Reserve in banking dept., gold and notes	Increase	1,261,000
Notes in circulation	Decrease	1,262,000
Loans on Government securities	Decrease	9,486,000
Loans on other securities	Increase	380,000
Notes in reserve	Increase	1,256,000
Public deposits	Decrease	11,000
Other deposits	Increase	703,000

Proportion of the bank's reserve to deposit liabilities this week is 18.89 per cent.; last week it was 17.94 per cent.; two weeks ago it was 17.52 per cent. The highest reserve percentage of 1923 to date was the 20.27 of May 24, which is also the highest since March 24, 1920; the lowest this year was 14½ per cent. on Jan. 3. The highest percentage since the war began was 23.13, on March 17, 1920; the lowest, 7.30, on Dec. 30, 1920.

The statement compares as follows with the corresponding week one and two years ago:

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Total gold holdings	£127,644,233	£127,407,600	£128,407,120
Res. in bkg. dept., gold and notes	23,595,000	21,599,200	20,621,995
Notes in circulation	123,889,000	124,361,420	126,335,125
Public deposits	12,617,000	14,163,990	17,283,284
Other deposits	100,015,000	111,587,816	122,946,676
Government securities	37,295,000	42,628,802	57,740,425
Other securities	71,150,000	79,619,480	78,825,373
Ratio of reserve	18.89	17.13	14.75

The Bank of England's official minimum discount rate remained unchanged at 4 per cent., to which it was advanced from 3 per cent. on July 5. At this date of 1922 the rate stood at 3 per cent., at 5½ in 1921, at 7 in 1920, 5 in 1919, 1918 and 1917, 6 in 1916, and 5 in 1915 and 1914.

The Bank of France.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, in francs:

Gold in hand	Increase	21,000
Silver in hand	Increase	138,000
Notes in circulation	Decrease	160,665,000
Treasury deposits	Decrease	5,184,000
General deposits	Increase	59,061,000
Bills discounted	Decrease	65,719,000
Advances	Decrease	41,060,000

Advances to the State now stand at 23,400,000,000 francs, as against 22,700,000,000 a year ago this week. The largest amount ever reached these advances, 26,700,000,000 in May, 1921; smallest during the last three years, 21,200,000,000 in March, 1922.

The principal items in the statement compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago, in francs:

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Gold	5,537,813,000	5,530,714,075	5,521,868,773
Silver	296,874,000	285,577,495	276,192,906
Circulation	37,078,813,000	36,221,240,000	36,983,323,850

The highest point which the Bank of France's outstanding note circulation has ever reached was 39,645,896,000 francs, on Nov. 6, 1920. The lowest point in 1923 was 35,281,580,295, on March 23, which was the lowest of any week since Aug. 28, 1919. Highest this year was the 37,824,852,000 francs of April 5, the lowest the 36,388,138,000 of May 24.

The bank's official discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent., to which it was reduced on March 11, 1922.

Live Stock Prices in Chicago Market

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Hogs were 10@15 cents higher early with top $8.85 or within fifteen cents of the best figure of the season, but closed with the advance lost and the finish was weak. Beef steers generally twenty-five cents higher with top $12.70, a new high for the year. Supplies of steers and yearlings light. Lambs were up 25@50 cents, with top Idaho $13.75, while feeders paid up to $13.50. The price average is 75c@$1 higher than a week ago, with packers good buyers.

Exchange Seat Value Declines.

A membership on the New York Stock Exchange was sold yesterday for $82,000, a decline of $2,000 from the last previous sale reported two weeks ago and the lowest price paid since Dec. 1, 1921. The seat of Robert Page Hurr, deceased, was sold to Hancourt Black. The seat of D. V. Dilworth was sold to John Rutherfurd for a nominal consideration. Andrew Hazelhurst was elected a member of the Exchange.

Big Order for Allis-Chalmers.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has received orders from the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey for eighteen 15,000 KVA, 132,000 volt power transformers, and for two 50,000 square feet surface condensers.

RAILROADS TO FIGHT NEW WAGE DEMANDS

Eastern Lines Will Make Plans at Series of Meetings to Be Held Next Month.

FIREMEN TO MEET SEPT. 6

Conductors and Trainmen Already Prepared to Present Their Scale Agreements.

Plans for opposing the wage demands of the Big Four Brotherhood are to be made at a series of meetings of the Executive Committee of the Bureau of Information of the Eastern Railroads, it was learned yesterday. These meetings are to be held for the most part during September.

The eastern railroads, it was said by one official, are certain to oppose the wage demands. The new rates will come up for consideration before September 30, when some of the present wage agreements expire.

Three hundred general chairmen of the firemen's union will meet in Chicago Sept. 6 to discuss means of obtaining higher wages. The conductors and the trainmen have met. While the exact amount of wage increases that will be asked have not been made public, it has been intimated that they will be in excess of the rates of pay received prior to the decrease of July 1, 1921.

Eastern railroad presidents are preparing to oppose any such demand. They will cite the fact that the cost of living is 6 per cent. less than on July 1, 1921. When questioned about the recent increases in outside employes' wages, they said that this had no bearing on the situation, because the increases granted lately to this class of employe was more than offset by decreases made during the latter part of 1921 and in 1922. Railroad officials are of the opinion that the unions will not call to their power to settle the impending dispute without calling upon the Labor Board.

An increase in wages, it was pointed out, would have a serious effect on the railroad earnings for the second half of the year. Many of the roads have been spending large sums of money in maintenance of way and repair of equipment, with the view of cutting down on these expenditures during the second half of the year.

New A. B. A. Deputy Manager.

Frank W. Simmonds of this city has been named Deputy Manager of the American Bankers Association, it was announced yesterday by F. N. Shepherd, Executive Manager of the association. Mr. Simmonds will succeed George E. Allen, who will retire on Aug. 21 after twenty years of service. Mr. Simmonds, was formerly field secretary and later manager of the Eastern District embracing eighteen States for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Western Union June Income.

The operating income of the Western Union Telegraph Company for June was $1,501,367, against $1,715,165 in the same month of last year. This decrease was registered despite the fact that operating revenue for June was $9,459,298, against $9,970,935 in June last year. Operating income for the first six months was $8,775,407, against $7,945,763 in the corresponding months of last year.

Rail Rolling Stock Slumps.

The railroads of the United States had 189,014 freight cars, or 8.5 per cent. of all the cars in use, in need of repair on Aug. 1, according to the reports submitted to the American Railway Association. This was an increase of 393 cars from the total on July 15. Of the total number on August 1 this year, 144,585, or 8.3 per cent., were in need of heavy repair, an increase over July 15 of 1,986 cars.

Taking Over Mors Chain Stores.

Purchase of another chain of grocery stores by the Jones Brothers Tea Company was announced yesterday as being under way. The company declined to say what chain was to be taken over. Early this year the company acquired the Progressive Stores and the A. Tomich, Inc. chain system.

Chesebrough Co. in Melon Patch.

Directors of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividends of 3¼ per cent. on the common stock and $1.75 a share on the preferred stock. Both are payable Sept. 29, to stockholders of record Sept. 10.

SAVES FOURTH IN AUTO FUEL

Bureau of Mines Shows by Tests How to Adjust Carburetors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Announcement was made by the Bureau of Mines today that it had discovered by experiments that motorists could effect substantial savings of gasoline by periodical adjustment of their carburetors, based on the results of analysis of exhaust gases from automobile engines. A fleet of cars was used in the experiments.

As a result of carburetor adjustments in the bureau's experiments, an actual increased efficiency in mileage and saving of fuel amounting to 28 per cent. were attained.

It was demonstrated that a portable carbon-dioxide indicator for testing the exhaust gases gives a positive indication of the carburetor adjustment removing all guesswork as to such adjustment; is perfectly feasible practically, and almost indispensable to any company operating ten or more large trucks, if supplied with adjustable carburetors. The tests showed that the adjustments should be checked at least every two months.

BUYS MINERAL BELT LINE.

St. Louis-San Francisco Tak Over 14-Mile Railway.

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. is making arrangements to take over the Miami Mineral Belt Co. as the result of permission granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday. The Miami Mineral Belt Co. is 11.09 miles in length, with a branch line of 3.09 miles, constructed in 1917, and owned by J. A. Frates.

At that time the St. Louis-San Francisco needed the road from Quapaw, Okla., to zinc mines near by, but they did not desire to finance it. As the result a contract was entered into between the company and Mr. Frates whereby he was to construct the right-of-way, and the St. Louis-San Francisco was to lease him the rails provided the line could be purchased at any time by the railroad company at the cost of construction plus 10 per cent.

BANK TO BUILD NEW HOME.

Will Replace Old One in Row of Six Institutions in Yonkers.

A new four-story bank building is to be erected in "Bankers' Row," in Getty Square, Yonkers, where there are six banks in a row within a stretch of 400 feet.

The People's Savings Bank has decided to build a new home on the site of the old. H. Lansing Quick, architect, has made the plans for a structure of steel and stone.

The other banks in the row are the Yonkers Trust Company, Westchester Trust Company, First National Bank, Yonkers Savings Bank and the Yonkers National Bank.

N. & W. Settles With Government.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 16.—It was announced today that at a recent conference between officials of the Norfolk & Western Railway and the Director General of the United States Railroad Administration, a final settlement was made for the use of the road during the period of Federal control. Advances by the Government of $30,000,000 had already been received, and after adjusting all accounts settlement was arrived at by the payment to the railway of $7,285,000.

American Express Income Slumps.

The operating income of the American Railway Express for the first four months of this year was $365,706, against $388,119 in the same period of last year, according to a report made public yesterday.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
Adirondack Power & Light	20½	21¼
Adirondack Power & Light pf	97	99
American Gas & Electric	86	86½
American Gas & Electric pf	91	92
American Light & Traction	119	121
American Light & Traction pf	90	91
American Power & Light	160	167
American Power & Light pf	81	85
American Public Utilities	43	45
American Public Utilities pf	66	70
Appalachian Power	29	30
Appalachian Power pf	92	93
Arkansas Light & Power	25	27
Carolina Power & Light	57	70
Cities Service	133	135
Cities Service pf	94½	95
Cities Service pf, B	6	6¼
Cities Service, Bankers' shares	13¼	14
Colorado Power	15	19
Columbus Elec. & Power	18	20
Columbus Elec. & Power 1st pf	107	...
Columbus Elec. & Power 2d pf	92	...
Commonwealth Power Corp. pf	46	70
Commonwealth Pow. Ry. & L.	29½	30
Consumers' Power pf	94	97
Connecticut Power pf	94	...
Eastern Texas Electric	104	108
Eastern Texas Electric pf	81	84
El Paso Electric	123	...
Electric Bond & Share	96	96¼
Federal Light & Traction	61	63
Federal Light & Traction pf	89	90
Empire Gas & Fuel pf	85	90
General Gas & Electric pf, A	94	100
Galveston-Houston Electric	6	8
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	...	45
Lehigh Power Sec.	20	21
Mississippi River Power	21	24
Mississippi River Power pf	88	92
National Power & Light	60½	60¾
National Power & Light pf	84¾	85¼
Northern Ohio Electric	10	15
Northern Ohio Electric pf	70	75
Northern Ontario L. & P.	14	17
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	63	65½
Northern States Power	92	93
Northern States Power pf	93¾	95¾
Northern Texas Electric	65	70
Northern Texas Electric pf	70	75
Oklahoma Gas & Electric pf	93	95
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	91	92
Pennsylvania Edison pf	98	103
Puget Sound Power & Light	48	49
Puget Sound Power & Light 6% pf	80	83
Republic Railway & Light	14	16
Republic Railway & Light pf	40	43
Southern California Edison	101	103
Southern California Edison pf	110	111
Standard Gas & Electric	22¾	23¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf	87¾	88¼
Tampa Electric Power	140	145¾
Tennessee Electric Power	12	15
Tennessee Electric Power pf	50	60
Tennessee Electric Power 2d pf	41	45
United Light & Railway	139	140
United Light & Railway pf	79	81
Western Power	23¾	27¾
Western Power pf	77	79

BONDS

Adirondack P. & L. 1st, 1962	98½	100½
American Gas & Elec. 5s, 2014	97¾	98¼
American Power & L. 6s	97	97¾
Appalachian Power 1st 5s, 1941	87	88½
Cities Service 6s, 1966	...	106
Cities Service deb 5s	...	83½
Cities Service deb C	...	83¼
Cities Service deb D	...	82
City Light & Traction 5s, 1952	...	80
Columbus Elec. & Pow. 5s, 1947	90	102
Col. Power 1st 5s, 1949	...	87
Connecticut Power 1st 5s, 1951	...	87
Cons. Cities Pow. 1st 5s, 1932	82	87
Eastern Texas Elec. 5s, 1942	...	82
El Paso Electric 5s, 1950	...	82
Galveston-Houston 5s, 1942	...	82¾
General Gas & Elec. 5s, 1952	...	87
Houston Electric 1st 5s, 1953	...	98
Lehigh Power Sec. 5s, 1927	...	97½
Mississippi River Power 5s	100	101
Nebraska Power 1st 5s, 1947	95¾	96¼
Nebraska Power 1st 5s, 1941	95¾	96¼
N. News & Hb. Ry., G. & E. 5s, 51	75	80
Northern States Power, 5s, 1942	97	97¾
Northern Texas Elec. 5s, 1946	82	85
Puget Sound P. & L. 5s, 1949	70½	74
Savannah Elec. 5s, 1952	103	105
Seattle Electric 5s, 1929	65	94½
So. California Edison 6s, 1944	104½	105
So. California Edison 5s, 1944	100¾	101¾
Standard Gas & Electric 6s, 1926	92	93
Standard Gas & Electric 6s, 1935	87	88
Tampa Electric 5s, 1952	82½	84
Utah Light & Traction 5s, 1944	104	107
Western States G. & E. 5s, 1941	85	87

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Asked.	Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Bid.
Copper std. spot	13.62½	13.50	13.62½	13.50
Copper, electrolytic	14.00	...	14.00	...
Tin std. spot	39.37½	39.25	39.37½	39.25
Lead, N. Y. spot	6.60	...	6.60	...
Antimony	7.85	7.80	7.85	7.80
Quicksilver	85.00	...	85.00	...
Aluminum	25.00	22.50	25.00	22.50
Zinc, St. Louis	7.37½	...	7.37½	...

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. Asked.	Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Bid.
Copper, spot	61	0	61	0
Copper, futures	64	13	64	13
Tin, spot	184	0	184	0
Tin, futures	184	0	184	0
Spelter, spot	37	10	37	10
Lead, spot	37	10	37	10
Lead, futures	37	10	37	10

LATE FALL COTTON OPTIONS IN DEMAND

Demand by Spinners for October Contracts Provides Firm Market—Drought Continues.

Though the close in cotton showed nothing more than a gain of thirteen to a loss of five points as a result of yesterday's trading, the actual change in the character of the market was far greater than quotations indicated. For two days concentrated buying of October contracts was in progress, taking so much cotton from the ring that October went to a 15-point premium over December. Steady shipments of actual cotton out of New York have reduced the amount of certificated to so small a figure that certain spot interests evidently decided to purchase contracts for October delivery on a large scale. This influenced the whole list, so that for the first time this month it became possible to buy or sell blocks of cotton within a comparatively narrow range.

The unusually sensitive sentiment recently existing in cotton trading was shown at the opening. Disappointing cables brought liquidation and a decline of 30 points in quotations. Liverpool was due to come about unchanged, but instead lost 40 American points. As a result, many buyers, both here and in New Orleans, threw over cotton and scattered hedge selling added to the supply of contracts. Both on the call and immediately after, an unsettled tone prevailed without a sufficiently active demand appearing to furnish room traders with confidence on the buying side. Commission houses, as well as several local operators, sold cotton, carrying October as low as 24.04, or 65 points below best figures of Wednesday. This setback brought distant months around 23¾ cents, which attracted more trade support. Brokers for certain local spot interests were engaged in accumulating October contracts, as proved to be the feature throughout the previous session. Later in the morning, Liverpool steadied abruptly about 30 American points. This, with an improvement in securities and reason of rain in the Southwest, started a recovery which ran October to 24.40 before midday.

As the day wore on, strength of October produced a decided change of sentiment in many directions. The recent sagging tendency of October as compared with December tended to encourage opposition to any advance among several speculative interests. As long as near positions failed to strengthen, operators were led to take the selling side on every advance on the theory that demand for spot cotton must become evident in order to bring sustained values. But the action of October in going to a 15-point premium over December caused covering on a more extensive scale. With less than 10,000 bales certificated stock in New York and spots quoted from 24¾ to 25¾ cents at Southern points, the prospect of attracting cotton in this direction under existing conditions was not encouraging.

For two days spot interests have bought October contracts aggressively and operations of this nature began to exert a direct influence on the whole market. A large swapping business was put through, blocks of October being purchased against corresponding sales of December or January. One private report placed the average condition of cotton at 56, with Texas 54. On Aug. 25 last year the official figure was 57. Though frequent setbacks occurred at various times during the day, an increased demand for contracts operated in favor of a firmer market and the last hour October sold 40 to 60 points from low figures of the morning and within 10 points of high levels of the week. Late positions came under more or less pressure and activity continued to be centred mainly in near months. Though October failed to late months registered a slight loss on the day.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Oct.	24.15	24.40	24.04	24.40@56	24.53
Dec.	24.16	24.45	24.05	24.40@43	24.57
Jan.	23.93	24.10	23.75	24.06@09	24.10
March	23.97	24.20	23.83	24.14@15	24.16
May	23.90	24.13	23.82	24.02@10	24.10

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance, 25.35c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 25.25c, 10 points advance; New Orleans, 25.13c, 63 points advance; Savannah, 25.15c, unchanged; Augusta, 25.25c, 25 points advance; Memphis, 24.50c, 50 points advance; Houston, 25.10c, 10 points advance; Little Rock, 24.25c, 25 points advance.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	9,422	5,956	2,969
Exports	5,881	4,916	27,820
Exports, season	4,554,290	4,548,409	4,102,244
N.Y. stocks	16,586	23,492	81,690
Ports stocks	179,802	171,843	571,824
N. Y. arrivals	1,955	3,977	...

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, a fair business doing, 8 points decline. 15.28d for middling. Sales of 7,000 bales, of which 5,000 American; imports 6,000 bales. Futures opened quiet from 7 to 11 points decline and closed steady at 8 to 11 points decline. Prices: Oct. 13.60d, Dec. 13.58d, Jan. 13.29d, March 13.14d, May 12.99d.

Manchester—Yarns were firmer; cloths offers too low.

Reserve Bankers See Cuban Minister.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 16.—L. C. Adelson, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Bouellon, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, held a conference yesterday afternoon with the Secretary of the Treasury, Hernandes Cartaya. They were presented by Williamson E. Howell, United States Charge d'Affairs. The interview had to do with the opening of the two branch banks in Havana, which will take place in September. The two financial institutions will only operate in rediscount transactions, in accordance with the banking laws of the United States.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Herbert Glasier of Harris, Ayers & Co. will sail Saturday for Europe.

The New York Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent of the United States Pipe Manufacturing Corporation preferred and common stock.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed transfer agent for the stock of the Consolidated Credit Organizations, Inc., consisting of 50,000 shares of common par $10, and 4,000 shares of preferred par $100.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts (Aug. 15), 14,385 packages. Market quite firm on all grades of table butter. Under grades shortening up considerably. Creamery, higher than extras, 91@94c; extras (92 score), 91@91½c; 90 score, 90@90½c; 89 score, 89@89½c; lower grades, 87@88c; centralized cars, 90 score, 42c; 89 score, 41@41½c; 88 score, 40@40½c; 87 score, 39@40c; unsalted, higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 39@39½c; seconds, 37@38c; firsts, 41@44½c; seconds, 39@40½c; dairy tubs, finest, 39@40½c; good to prime, 38@38½c; common to fair, 36@36½c; ladles, current make, extras, 38c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 31c; lower grades, 29@30c.

EGGS—Receipts (Aug. 15), 27,890 cases. Highest qualities sustained, trade quieter; medium weaker. Fresh gathered, extras, specials, 39@39½c; extra firsts, 31@34c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds and poorer, 25½@28c; state, fresh gathered, extras, 39@39½c; firsts, No. 1, regular packs, 30@30½c; No. 2, 29@29½c; checks and dirties, 26@27c; seconds, 28c; storage packed, selected extras, 31@32c; nearby and nearby Western, nearby whites, selected extras, 45@50c; extra firsts, 42@44c; firsts, 40@44c; nearby gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 40@44c; nearby whites, undergrades, 38@39c; Jerseys, 40@45c; other nearby whites, medium, 39@39½c; nearby mixed colors, No. 1, 39@39½c; Pacific coast whites, extras, 44@45c; extra firsts, 42@43c; firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 34@36c; Pacific coast mixed colors, extras, 41@42c; firsts, 40@41c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 32@39c; No. 2 nearby, mixed colors, 32@35c; fancy, light, 42@43c; extra firsts, 40@41c; and nearby Western nearby brands, extras, 39@40c.

MAY WHEAT AT $1.10 IN CHICAGO BIDDING

All Grains Gain on the Average, With Outside Markets Independently Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Wheat prices averaged higher, with the deferred deliveries in new ground on the present upturn, May getting above $1.10, within ½c of the best figure of the season. The undertone was very firm throughout the day, although there was some selling toward the last, on a private estimate on the crop of the three Canadian provinces, showing a possible yield of 480,000,000 bushels, compared with the Government's report earlier in the week of 357,000,000. At the close September was ½c lower and the deferred deliveries ½c higher, with the September-December spread 4 cents at the last.

Cash interests bought September and sold December persistently while September was sold by the buyers of the previous day. Expectations that the milling demand for wheat in the Southwest would show a falling off in the near future had some effect on the nearby delivery, but there was no sign of weakness in premiums here; and damp grain gained slightly on the contract kinds, due to the rapidity with which the railroads are hauling it to market and the quick unloading which prevents it getting out of condition.

Threshing is again delayed, in parts of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio by rains and the expected increase in the movement early next week may not materialize.

Outside markets continue to show independent strength, with Winnipeg ½@⅝ cents, Kansas City 1@1¼ and Minneapolis ½@⅝ higher. In some quarters it is feared that the advance in Minneapolis is getting the domestic spring wheat figure close to a point where it will be possible to import Canadian, duty paid after allowing for the premium paid for choice grain by mills.

Export demand continues very slow at the seaboard although some increase in foreign interests is noted in old grain at Winnipeg. The Government report showing the winter wheat acreage of 15.5 per cent. less than last year was quickly forgotten, although it is likely to be a factor later in the season.

So far this week primary points have received 9,422,000 bushels or 3,945,000 bushels less than the previous week and compare with 9,178,000 bushels last year. Shipments have been 4,204,000 bushels or about half of last year's and another good increase is expected to be shown in the visible supply statement Monday.

In corn the cash basis was firm with 7 cents over September, bid for 20 day shipment and in covering trades carried the price up to 77½ cents, the highest price in a month, with the close at 77¼ cents, a net gain of ¼ cent.

Deferred futures gained 1@⅞ cent, with some buying on a local expert's reports from Northeastern Iowa claiming that the best producing section of that State would show only about 75 per cent. of the grain it produced last year. Number 2 yellow on spot sold at 124@125¼ cents over the future.

September oats gained ¼ cent on the trading order and acted a little light in commission house interest increasing. The finish was ⅛@⅜ cent higher. Some country shippers who have sales made to the South and East are having difficulty in filling their contracts, due to the week's delay in threshing.

Trade in rye was the best in a month, with some investment buying on the possibility of improvement in the German situation, and net gains were 1@1¼ cent.

Primary points received 1,713,000 bushels of wheat today, week ago, 2,580,000; last year, 1,699,000. Shipments were 1,058,000 bushels; week ago, 915,000; last year, 1,780,000.

Primary points received 340,000 bushels; week ago, 705,000; last year, 650,000, and shipments, 417,000 bushels; week ago, 326,000; last year, 949,000.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.01⅜	1.00⅝–¼	1.00⅝	1.00⅝	1.11¼	
Dec.	1.04⅜	1.03⅝	1.03⅝	1.03⅝	1.09	
May	1.10⅜	1.09⅝	1.10⅛	1.10⅛	1.13	

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Sept.	.77⅝	.76¼	.77⅛	.77⅜	.82⅝	
Dec.	.68¾–¾	.67⅝	.68¼	.68¼	.65¾	
May	.65⅞	.64⅝	.65¼	.64⅝	.64⅞	

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Sept.	.37¼–⅜	.36⅝	.37⅛	.36⅝	.36⅞
Dec.	.39	.38⅝	.38⅞	.38⅝–¼	.40⅝
May	.41⅜	.41⅛	.41¼	.41⅛–¼	.40⅝

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Sept.	.65⅜	.65¼	.65⅛	.65	.81
Dec.	.68⅜	.67¾	.68¼	.68⅛	.72⅛
May	.73	.72⅜	.73⅛	.71⅞	.81⅝

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Sept.	...11.12	11.17	11.17	11.17	11.15
Oct.	...11.05	11.05	11.05	11.30	11.25
Jan.	...10.15	10.10	10.10	10.00	...
Ribs—					
Oct.	.....	8.55	8.50	...	11.35

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	*Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Spot	...	...	...	10.30	...	
Sept.	...	...	...	10.30	10.36	
Oct.	2,400	10.43	10.25	10.30	10.36	
Oct.	5,300	10.08	9.93	9.97	9.97	
Nov.	1,800	9.38	9.28	9.33	9.32	
Dec.	600	9.31	9.30	9.30	9.10	
Jan.	6,900	9.25	9.16	9.22	9.18	
Feb.	...	...	...	9.23	9.28	
March	1,700	9.50	9.40	9.44	9.49	

Total sales, 5,800.

COFFEE.

	High.	Low.	*Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	...	...	...	7.18	9.23	
Sept.	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.68	9.26	
Dec.	7.95	7.85	7.85	7.72	9.07	
March	7.50	7.46	7.50	7.40	9.47	
May	7.35	7.31	7.31	...	9.30	

SUGAR.

	High.	Low.	*Close.	Close.	*Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Sept.	4.04	3.96	3.96	4.01	3.46	
Dec.	3.92	3.87	3.86	3.88	4.27	
March	3.43	3.40	3.39	3.34	4.53	
May	3.45	3.45	3.44	3.43	3.87	

*Closing bid.

DECLARED DIV

UPSETSONTARIOLAW ON BETTING REPORTS

Toronto Magistrate Holds Legislature Incompetent to Bar News of Racing.

NEWS VENDORS RELEASED

American Publications, Other Than Purely Racing Sheets, May Now Enter Province.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 16.—The Ontario Legislature had no power to pass an act prohibiting the publication of racing information, and therefore cases taken against Samuel and Minnie Lichtman, charged with infringing the law, were dismissed, according to judgment delivered here today by Judge Denton, senior Police Magistrate. Summonses issued to ten other news agents will be withdrawn.

While the Ontario act is held to be ultra vires, the judgment does not affect the common law prohibiting the importation of sheets containing purely racing information. Ontario newspapers may, under the decision, resume the practice of publishing the prices paid on competing horses, and other racing information. American daily and weekly papers containing similar news may also be sold in the Province. In his decision Judge Denton said:

"In these betting cases the sole and only defense raised is that the Betting Information act, under which the information is laid, is not one that the Legislature was competent to enact.

"I would prefer that the first decision given upon this constitutional question should be given by a court of higher authority than this, but, as pointed out by counsel and as indicated by decisions, it is the duty of every Magistrate before whom such a question comes, however inconvenient it may be to him, to determine the question for himself. No authority is needed for that, because the very question of guilt or innocence of the accused is involved in the determination of the question.

"I have read the sections of the British North American act applicable to the case, and the decisions that I think have any bearing upon the subject, and with every desire to uphold an act of the Legislature that is obviously intended to grapple with what many people believe to be a growing national menace, I cannot come to any other conclusion than one, and that is that the Ontario Legislature had not the jurisdiction to pass this Ontario Betting Information act."

A number of cases pending in Ottawa, Hamilton and other places will now be dismissed.

Attorney General W. F. Nickle, K. C., will now take the case to the Court of Appeals for a speedy hearing early in September. Five High Court judges will hear the appeal.

Well-known counsel spoken to here tonight gave it as their opinion that Judge Denton is right in his decision.

RETAIL SALES IN JULY.

Average Increase in Them Over the Same Month Last Year.

Department store sales throughout the country in July showed an average increase of 10 per cent. over the same month last year, according to the Sales Barometer of the Controllers' Congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the figures of which were made public yesterday. All the Federal Reserve districts, according to the report, made a more favorable comparison over July, 1922. Slight decreases, however, are shown from the levels established in May and June of this year, when the country-wide gain averaged about 14 per cent. Of all the stores reporting, 79 per cent. succeeded in gaining larger sales in July than they had in the same month in 1922.

The Philadelphia district continues to lead in the sales increases, although the July gain was 19 per cent., as compared with 20 per cent. in June and 24 per cent. in May. The Dallas section showed the smallest increase for the month, with a bare 1 per cent. advance over 1922. Kansas City, which has held the bottom of the list for two months past, jumped into third place in July with an average increase of 15 per cent.

Both the St. Louis and Kansas City districts are well up toward the top of the list, which indicates an unexpectedly healthy condition in the Middle Western agricultural sections. On the other hand, the Minneapolis district, which includes the Northwest, dropped back to an average increase of only 8 per cent., after making a substantial improvement in June.

The subjoined table gives the average per cent. of increase in retail sales by Federal Reserve districts for July over the same month last year, and the increases for June and May, 1923:

Districts.	July Per Cent.	June Per Cent.	May Per Cent.
First	7	15	7
Second	5	12	12
Third	19	28	34
Fourth	14	25	26
Fifth	8	10	7
Sixth	12	18	19
Seventh	17	24	18
Eighth	18	9	13
Ninth	3	9	3
Tenth	15	7	11
Eleventh	1	9	15
Twelfth	12	16	18
All districts	10	14	14

The number of stores reporting decreased sales in July was a greater than in the preceding months. The barometer shows that 21 per cent. of the reports received were declines, while the decreases were 7 per cent. in June and 15 per cent. in May. The figures in the table are taken to indicate a tendency in most districts to approach the country-wide average more closely than was the case in the previous months when the high and low extremes were far more pronounced.

In commenting upon the figures, T. L. Blanke, director of the Controllers' Congress, said: "The decreased sales during July occurred chiefly among the smaller stores in the majority of districts. The larger stores practically all reported sales gains, which, in a number of cases, were quite substantial. The higher percentages of decreases reported is offset to a considerable degree by this good showing of the larger stores. While the average sales increase for July falls somewhat behind the two preceding months, the difference is too small to justify any assumption of a slump in retail sales."

RUSSIAN CROPS ARE CUT.

Weather Reduces Grain Yield to Only 18% More Than Last Year's.

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (Associated Press).—The unfavorable weather of the last month has changed the coming harvest prospects for the worse and the estimates are now much below the previous figure of 3,000,000,000 poods (about 54,000,000 tons); the probable increase over last year being calculated at only 18 per cent.

In Russia proper, including the districts of Saratov and Tambov, a great decline in probable production is known, and the same holds true of Western Siberia. It is expected, however, that the Ukraine will give a good yield, surpassing expectation.

In spite of the probable falling off from the earlier estimates, official circles aver that the prospective exports will not be interfered with.

Assures $4,000,000 du Pont Project

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 16.—Negotiations will be consummated within two days enabling the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Corporation of Wilmington, Del., to proceed without interference by the Government toward erection of a $4,000,000 silk fibre plant here, Major P. J. O'Shaughnessy, representative of the War Department, announced here today, after a conference with L. A. Yerkes, President of the Du Pont Fibre Silk Company, and local interests. Fraud in the sale of the site to the Government by the Government in a suit against the Nashville Industrial Corporation which sold it to the du Ponts.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 6% per cent. for the best names. Wednesday, 6% per cent. for the best names. The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Raw Silk Situation.

The local raw silk market is dull and prices are more or less irregular. Double extra A is quoted at about $7.70 and Kansai No. 1 at $7.10@$7.15, but these prices may be shaded on a firm bid. Manufacturers continue to operate very cautiously, buying only immediate requirements. Canton silks are firmer than Japan sorts. Fluctuations continue to be the rule at Yokohama, according to the advices received by E. L. Gwaltney & Co., Inc. Late cables state that the leading reelers and dealers have made a new agreement to curtail production by 20 per cent. and to reduce monthly receipts in Yokohama to 80 per cent. of those in July. At the same time they decided not to sell futures on the Bourse. The Canton market is quiet, but very firm. Holders refuse to quote in most cases, being influenced by the report of damage done to the wourth crop by unusually heavy storms. While reelers are willing to make concessions at Shanghai, buyers are still holding aloof. Business has tapered off at Milan, with prices quotably unchanged.

***

Brushed Coats the Thing.

Brushed golf coats, with fancy fronts and plain backs are, far and away, the leaders in the current demand for women's knitted novelties. Two models are reported to be doing especially well, one of which is equipped with six buttons and fastens all the way up the front. The other fastens only near the bottom, where a cluster of four buttons is placed. Camel is the big shade, as many coats of this hue being sold as of all the other colors combined. Brown and gray come next. Worsted coats of the kind described wholesale at $48 a dozen and up, with similar effects in mohair beginning at $66 a dozen. An attractive combination of brushed mohair and fibre silk, which produces a kind of two-tone effect, is priced at $72 a dozen and up.

***

Striped Shirts for Fall.

Stripes are going to be the big thing in men's shirts for Fall, according to representatives of the large shirting concerns. It is said that the orders placed thus far indicate that the stripes which have been out of the running for some time are coming back strongly. The custom trade and those manufacturers who are in receipt of silk shirts are especially said to be emphasizing stripes. The claim is made that the white and solid color vogue has been greatly overdone and that wholesalers have realized this by the reducing at low prices the stocks they are currently carrying. Broadcloths are also said to be in considerably less favor. Silk shirts promise to be big holiday items, it being intimated that the industrial worker is once more prone to indulge his taste for these garments.

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Optimistic View of Spring Buying.

Discussing the lethargic buying of men's wear Spring fabrics, a well-known selling agent said yesterday that at present this really means nothing. The goods trade, he asserted, has learned always to discount the attitude of the clothing manufacturers, as their mood and the surface indications as to the beginning of a season have very little real significance as far as the total season's business is concerned. He pointed out the great rush to buy goods in the heavyweight opening when optimism was unbounded. Three or four months later, the clothing trade was in the depths of despair. He drew the conclusion from this that the same condition might well develop with regard to the Spring business. Three months from now there might be another great scramble to buy goods. Too little buying at the start, he said, never actually hurts the goods trade; it rather helps to stabilize the market.

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A Big Underwear Purchase.

What is believed to be the largest purchase of its kind ever made was put through here yesterday when the J. C. Penney Company, which operates a chain of 475 dry goods stores throughout the country and which has offices at 370 Seventh Avenue, contracted for 55,000 dozen men's nainsook union suits of the athletic style. The goods are meant for sale in the company's stores next Spring and Summer. The purchase involves 660,000 separate garments, but its size in money was not given for publication. It is understood that several other large transactions in merchandise for delivery next Spring are in prospect.

***

Approve Silk Chop Tickets.

Returns from the questionnaire sent out last month by the Silk Association of America, asking the opinion of the trade on the proposal for the marking of raw silk with chop tickets of figures, indicate widespread approval of the plan. Only three of those who replied to the questionnaire are opposed. The firms signifying approval, according to the association, represent a consumption of raw silk which equals approximately 60 per cent. of the total used in this country in 1922. The insertion of the chop ticket was the recommendation of the second American Silk Mission to the Far East. The proposed plan involves the placing of a small paper ticket in the raw silk so that it can easily drop out as soon as the skein is opened and yet will serve to inform manufacturers of the sources of their raw material.

***

Bloomer Dresses in Favor.

Bloomer dresses for little girls have lost none of their popularity if the business that has been done in them here for Fall delivery can be taken as a criterion. Many especially attractive models in the higher-priced lines of this merchandise for girls of 2 to 6 are now offered here, retailing in some instances around $10 each. The finer garments are made mostly of fine chambrays and ginghams, with some cotton crepes also seen. There is a wide range of colors, including red, blue, lavender, pink, green, brown, rose, &c. Most of the garments are made with the bloomers detachable. Trimmings on the better dresses run largely to hand embroidery in various effects, including cross stitching in contrasting colors. They are frequently finished off with frilled collars of batiste or some similar material, edged with "val." or picot lace.

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Dress Goods Still Quiet.

The restraint shown thus far in the buying of Fall ready-to-wear by retailers is still reflected in the lack of snap to the demand for additional quantities of dress goods. The anticipated duplicate business in these cloths has not as yet come, and sellers expect the buying will be long drawn out. This is also the way the garment wholesalers feel. Coatings, principally those of the so-called sports order, are what are in most demand, according to the jobbers and selling agents who have stock goods on hand. The call for fabrics for dresses is spotty, gaining for a while and then declining. Skirtings are described as still in the limited request that they have been in for some weeks past.

***

Gray Goods Less Active.

Less business was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday than on Wednesday, but a fair volume of merchandise was disposed of in the course of the day. Sales of printcloths were made on the bases of 9 cents for 28½-inch 64-60s and 10⅝ cents for 28½-inch 68-72s. For 38½-inch 60-48s 7¼ cents was the best that could be done, in the sheetings sellers were asking 10 cents for 37-inch 48-square four-yard cloths, with 36-inch 5.50s held at 7⅝ cents. Early in the week some of the latter were reported sold at an eighth less. Sateens were quiet but well sustained at 14¼ cents for 4.37-yard goods and 14¾ cents for 4.20s.

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May Advance Nainsook Prices.

Rumors are heard in the underwear market regarding an upward revision of prices on nainsooks for next Spring, according to the current news letter of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. Lines are expected to be open about Sept. 1, and although prices on the whole are expected to be fairly stable, as compared to last year's, one specific instance has been discovered of which they are to be increased. Although the name of the company is not divulged, the letter states that its prices on nainsooks are going to start at 36 for the number that last year opened at 35-75. As against this another prominent agency says that prices on its goods will not be changed from last year's levels.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Several buyers representing the Goerke Company, Newark, and the Goerke-Kirch Company, Elizabeth, N. J., will be in this market today to look at special merchandise for their anniversary sale. They will make their headquarters at the office of the Goerke-Gilmer Company, 74 West Eighteenth Street, where they will look at regular and underpriced merchandise on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

The annual meeting and election of the Garment Salesmen's Association will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Aug. 27. Information to this effect was given out yesterday by Sol Wolerstein, President of the association.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1600.

ALTOONA, Pa.—W. F. Gable & Co.: R. Gable, photos; 240 Madison Av.

BALTIMORE—Rochschild, Kohn & Co.: Miss M. Burkard, leather goods; 230 5th Av. (F. Reiss); Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—National Wholesale Millinery Co.: M. Levine, millinery; 605 Broadway, Room 27.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.: J. P. Neer, dress goods, silks; 72 Leonard, Room 604.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.: D. Richards, toilet articles, perfumes; 16 W. 60th St.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama Novelty House: Mrs. A. Abelson, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—Rivitz Bros.: S. M. Rivitz, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—Isadore Zakon, furrier; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON, Mass.—Regent Dress Co.: Mr. Dickman; Fall cloth and silk dresses; 1,180 B'way (Bissetman & Lipshitz).

BRIDGEPORT—D. M. Read Co.: W. W. Taylor, house furnishings, &c.; 216 4th Av. (D. G. Allison).

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.: W. A. Brost, notions, toilet goods, buttons; 16 W. 20th.

CHANDLER, Okla.—Steinman & Jacobs: E. Jacobs, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman & Co.: C. G. Walling, basement blankets, cotton goods, comforts; care W. W. Carbrook, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th (Mdse. Reporting Co.).

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—M. Yalowitz; Mrs. M. Yalowitz, muslin underwear; petticoats, silk underwear; 1,160 B'way (Pennsylvania).

CHATTANOOGA—Pizitz-Smollan Co-operative Stores: A. L. Abkowitz, millinery; 118 W. 30th (S. P. Levis).

CHICAGO—Samuel Fallipsen & Co.: B. Stark, infants' children's, ladies' furnishings; M. Siegal, boys', men's clothing, sheets, blankets, comforters, canvas gloves; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—Stein & Solomon; F. S. Solomon, cloaks, dresses; 1,375 Broadway (L. D. Greenfield & Bro.).

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.: H. P. Keith, trunks, suit cases; W. H. Debus, linens; 13 East 36th.

CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; C. H. Gaither, upholstery; 425 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Lincy & Doepke Co.: J. Farley, linens; 390 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Bloomfield Co.: S. Bloomfield, novelty silks, novelty woolens, skirtings for Spring; 141 W. 36th.

CLEVELAND—M. Hammerschlag & Son, jobbers, Hammerschlag, low end juniors', misses' dresses for Fall; 1,225 B'way (Jobbers Market).

CLEVELAND—Pollock Cloak and Suit Co.: A. Pollock, cloak and suit materials; Clarion.

CLEVELAND—M. Rosenblum Credit Clothing Co.: M. Rosenblum, clothing; Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.: G. Goldberg, boys' two-pants suits, overcoats; Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND—Miss Lesser & Co.: N. L. Lesser, Jr., representing; 1,373 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; Miss Thornton, millinery; 220 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; Miss S. Lustig, juniors' dresses; 1,150 Broadway (P. Lilienthal & Co.).

CONCORD, N. H.—Julius Fisher & Co.: J. Fisher, ready-to-wear; Mrs. J. Fisher, millinery; 25 West 33d (M. Lichtstein & Co.).

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Market Co.: Mrs. M. Jarvais, laces, trimmings, ribbons, hdkfs, stationery; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. H. Herman, men's hats; M. E. Young, men's clothing; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

DES MOINES, Iowa—Carley's; Miss A. Swanson, waists, skirts; 118 W. 30th (B. F. Levis).

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner & Co.: F. J. Bielby, yoke (only) men's golf sweaters; G. G. Sabo, yoke (only) children's knitted capes (2 to 6 years); 36 W. 32d, Room 1801.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. E. Spink, hosiery, underwear; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; J. H. Pratt, silks, dress goods, wash goods; 43 Leonard (R. B. Miner).

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner & Co.: F. J. Bielby, yoke (only) men's golf sweaters; G. G. Sabo, yoke (only) children's knitted capes (2 to 6 years); 36 W. 32d, Room 1801.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb, Endicott Co.: Mrs. G. Hitt, muslin underwear, silks, aprons, housedresses; Miss B. Magrath, ribbons; 200 8th Av., Room 1135.

DETROIT, Mich.—Krolik & Co.; J. H. Krolik, upholstery goods, blankets, curtains; 217 Broadway, Pennsylvania.

DETROIT—Frank & Seder Co.; Miss M. Murray, waists, sweaters; 1,572 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

EL PASO, Texas—; Laskin & Bros. I. Laskin, general mdse.; Pennsylvania.

FORREST CITY, Ark.—Charm-Ette, women's ready-to-wear; 1,162 B'way, Pennsylvania.

FORT WORTH, Texas—W. C. Stripling Co.; R. M. Grammer, toilet goods, drug sundries; G. H. Jones, piece goods; 303 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins, Inc.).

FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert; J. M. Gilbert, men's felt hats; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartbleay).

FORT WORTH, Texas—W. C. Stripling Co.; J. D. Wood, ladies' underwear, children's dresses; 303 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins); Andrews.

GURLEY, Germany—G. Fese, toys; McAlpin, Room 306.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Mathews-Belk Co.; J. H. Mathews, gent. mdse.; 120 West 32d (A. Frank).

GLENDIVE, Mont.—Kopp-Baertsch Co.; O. Kopp, Fall coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 B'way (P. W. Mahler).

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Brown-Belk Co.; Miss E. Mulford, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Faut); Pennsylvania.

GREENVILLE, Miss.—Leyser & Co.; N. L. Ritzman, clothing, dry goods, house furnishings; 115 W. 30th (Pennsylvania).

HELENA, Ark.—Sheilg L. Mundt, dry goods, notions, furnishings, hosiery goods; 1,138 B'way; Pennsylvania.

HELENA, Ark.—H. Barnett, women's ready-to-wear; 1,162 B'way; Pennsylvania.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss Thompson, books; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; B. H. Hayes, petite dresses, marmot coats; muskrat coats; 1,225 B'way, S. M. Goldberg.

JEANERETTE, La.—L. Wormser & Son; J. L. Wormser, dry goods, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; Pennsylvania.

KEOKUK, Ia.—Swere & O'Brien; B. Ewere, Fall coats, dresses; 1,170 B'way (P. W. Mahler).

LOS ANGELES—A. B. Eggers (jobber); ; dresses; 1,170 B'way (P. W. Mahler).

MACON, Ga.—McCommon Bros.; G. W. McCommon, coats, suits, dresses; Imperial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mt. Alperin & Sons; M. Alperin, representative, 115 West 30th (D. F. Levis); Pennsylvania.

MIAMI, Fla.—Altman & Co.; I. H. Altman, silks, wool and knitted caps; 1,285 Broadway (Kaye & Co.).

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Dorsen Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. B. Dorsen, cloth, pile fabric coats; 1,133 B'way, Room 1105.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Shop; G. B. Schoen, sweaters; 370 7th Av. (Wm Gyros & Co.).

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumenfeld, Lecher Co.; T. Seelig, untrimmed hats; 15 W. 36th (V. Faust).

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss F. Constantine, corsets; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

MOULTRIE, Ga.—Friedlander Bros.; L. Friedlander, ready-to-wear, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Labeck Bros.; P. J. Halle, men's furnishings, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, veiling, sanitary goods; 1,225 Broadway (S. L. Goldberg).

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Gain-Sloan Co.; J. J. Errington, piece goods, laces; 11 East 26th (McCreevey, Merrill & Howell); Breslin.

NATCHEZ, Miss.—A. B. Oppenheim, ready-to-wear; 1,370 Broadway (Kopple & Bashi).

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Sam Millstein, ready-to-wear; 1,370 Broadway (Kopple & Bashi).

NEWARK, N. J.—Goerke Co.; J. Frankel, men's furnishings; S. Handaman, shoes; Miss S. Frisch, infants' wear, misses' dept.; C. Leiblich, cloaks, suits, women's ready-to-wear; S. Borchardt, notions, small wares; M. Leopold millinery; 44 W. 18th (Gilmer's).

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mendel & Harris, Inc.; A. Mendel, representing; 1,150 B'way (P. Lilienthal & Co.).

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz Co.; Mrs. R. Bessmore, millinery; Miss D. Grey, knit underwear; 422 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

PHILADELPHIA—S. Strenger Co., Inc., jobbers; M. Strenzler, B. Strenzler, low end velours sport coats for Fall; 1,225 B'way (Jobbers' Market).

PHILADELPHIA—Cohen & Bros.; S. J. Cohen, mfr. clothing; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Goldstein & Levin; Jos. Goldstein, mfg. children's and misses' dresses; Pennsylvania.

PIERRE, S. D.—Kopp-Baertsch Co.; O. Kopp, Fall coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 B'way (P. W. Mahler).

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; I. S. Bickart, hosiery; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant); Collingwood.

PITTSBURGH—Segal; Mrs. B. Segal, ready-to-wear; 1,370 Broadway, Room 1001.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder, Inc.; J. H. Frank, umbrellas; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PORTLAND, Ore.—Phil Harris & Co.; P. Harris, jobs wash dresses only; 1,261 B'way, Room 901 (L. Mayers).

PORTLAND, Me.—Davis Millinery & Sport Shop; O. Davis, Mrs. O. Davis, millinery and sport wear; Imperial.

PORTLAND, Me.—R. M. Lewson & Co.; R. M. Lewson, women's ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Hudson-Belk Co.; W. J. Hudson Jr., general mdse.; 116 W. 32d (A. Fant); Breslin.

READING, Pa.—Miss Louise M. Gordon, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ROCHESTER—B. Forman Co.; Miss Sheehan, dresses; 235 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; upstairs, Miss T. Cohen, misses' black jerseys and poiret twill dresses; Bromley, sport coats; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy & Co.; Miss K. Bradley, laces, trimmings, neckwear; Mrs. L. O. McDonald, ribbons, trimmings, needlework; 1,170 Broadway (Morgan & Altrene).

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; J. B. Donovan, piece goods; 43 Leonard, Room 104; Brostell.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weill & Co.; Miss M. Lademe, muslin underwear; 15 E. 26th; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weill & Co.; L. L. Naphel, silks, dress goods; E. C. Sindel, piece goods, beddings; Mrs. K. Brigham, infants' wear, corsets, basement; 15 East 26th.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Daniel Hogan Co.; D. J. Hogan, silks, dress goods, draperies; 366 5th Av. (United Stores Co.).

ST. LOUIS—Ebert & Freed; H. Freed, furnishing goods; Pennsylvania.

TOCCOA, Ga.—Maloff Dept. Store; M. D. Maloff, chokers, waists, petticoats, underwear, men's odd coats; 1,328 B'way (Rice & Well).

UTICA, N. Y.—F. Land, dress coats; Alcasar.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; Miss S. Ratner, dresses; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

WHEELING, W. Va.—The Hub; J. Meyergent; dollar-day mdse.; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartbleay).

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Belk-Stevens Co.; A. F. Stevens, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d (A. Fandl); Pennsylvania).

WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Seder & Bro.; L. Lobas, mfgrs. waists, dresses; Brostell.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

Men's Wear.

SHIRTINGS Wanted—Silk striped madras at a price. Bernard Shirt Co., 97 5th Av.

SHIRTS wanted for cash; $25,000 worth men's shirts, silk, broadcloth and shirts of every description; will buy any quantity, but must be cheap. Simon Engler & Son, 481 Broadway.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Stevens 4440, or similar goods. Halle, Baer & Brown, Inc., 1,333 Broadway.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Velverettes, kit fox and brown only. Desmonde, 12 West 27th.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Raritan, Stewart's Goff's, for cash. Call Longacre 3862.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Goff's, 1,000, reindeer or similar. Aronow Bros., 132 West 36th.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—18508 and 1383 brown, 1316 or similar. Lackawanna 5272.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Stewards and Goff; squantity wanted. Watkins 9420.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Raritan 980, black, brown, kit fox. Longacre 5743.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 1353, all colors. Chelsea 2276.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 1353, all colors. Chelsea 2276.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Imported English, 100,000 yards; will pay cash for same. Kingston Shirt Co., 295 5th Av. Madison Square 9865.

CANTONS Wanted—Satin cantons, charmeuse, taffetas and satins. Midvale Woolen Mills, 451 4th Av.

CANTON Crepes Wanted—Quantity; must be cheap. Empire, 149 West 27th.

CHARMEEN Wanted — Color 371 bunny. Longacre 7534, extension 4.

CHARMEUSE, Taffetas, Messaline, Satin Cantons, Canton Crepes Wanted—Spot cash. Adolph Mejrowitz, 36 East 29th St., Madison Square 1657.

CHARMEUSE Wanted—Black L. & A. Wishbow, 73 Madison Av. Madison Square 9242.

CHIFFON Velvet Wanted—In large quantities. Call 10th floor, 6 West 22d St.

CHIFFON, VELVET Wanted — Black and brown. Finkenburg, 31 East 31st.

CHINCHILLAS, Bolivias Wanted—17003-5, 1007, 508, 11016. Madison Square 8010.

CLOTH Wanted—For cash, bolivias, reindeer, velours 1315, similar; also 90105, 9108, 2314. Watkins 1750.

CLOTH Wanted—Tan worsted in all materials; right price. Kahn Dress, 34 W. 32d.

CLOTHS Wanted—Doering Milliken's Lazarus; must be cheap. Longacre 9730.

COATS Wanted—Placing orders on sport and dress velours; plain and fur trimmed. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on high-grade sport and dress coats. 9 West 29th St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on plush and plush coats; call all day. Room 407, 9 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted—10,000 for our new quarters, cash, jobs. Emanuel, 48 West 27th. Watkins 8154.

COATS Wanted—Fur trimmed bolivias, poiretine; placing prices. 11th floor, 35 West 32d.

COATS Wanted—Large or small quantities for cash. Sobachus, 46 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Not over $36. Room 1802, 15 East 26th.

COTTON Goods Wanted—Plain voiles, Swiss or organdies, imported ginghams and dotted Swisses, at a price; spot cash. Call 256 Church St., Room 131, or phone Franklin 0181.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on new Fall dresses. 26 West 32d St., 14th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on silks and cloths for Fall. Majestic, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber buying Fall dresses. Sheik Cloak Co., 20 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—High-class, all kinds, jobs for cash. Telephone Canal 4925.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders now Fall silk dresses. 34 West 32d, 6th floor.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

VELVETEENS Wanted—Twill back; 22-inch black chiffon velvets, large quantities, for immediate delivery. 257 4th Av., Room 1618, Gramercy 3236.

VELVETS Wanted—Silk back turquoise, Hargo Silk Mills, 30 East 30th.

VOILES Wanted—Printed large designs, dark grounds, close cuts; cash. Madison Square 3745.

WOOL Crepe Fancy and Panama Cloth Wanted—For dresses. E. H. Simon Co., 24 West 30th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

APRONS—Women's, $1.79 doz.; sweaters, 1,200 doz., sample sweaters, men's, ladies', misses', children's, values up to $36, at $9 doz.; blankets, first quality, 33 cents pair. Washington Mills, 503 B'way, New York.

BOLIVIAS—21284, 21277, 18209, 15140, 0380, 0582, 1358, 16061, 0628, 0853. Clark and Dana, 0790, also 1370 velours. Lackawanna 5272.

BOLIVIAS, velverettes, monetta, Formoss, 13508, 0628, 16061; velours, 1370; poirets, 2164, 800. Madison Square 3856.

BOLIVIAS—21271, 18209, 16140, 1353, 0380, 0628, 11016, 1315, 09164, 1318, 1370. Watkins 1804.

BOLIVIAS, velverettes, 18209, 0380; Stewarts, 500. Madison Square 2792.

BROADCLOTH—Jailliard 110, black, navy, brown, also others. Henry Samson, 111 East 23d, Gramercy 4883.

BRYTONIA, cascadine, with labels; quantity to sell. Call Stuyvesant 7578.

CAPS for babies, hand knit, wool and silk; small stock on hand; orders taken; cheap. RENAISSANCE, 800 Lexington Av.

CHIFFON Velvet—Velveteens, duvetynes, plain and broaded; all leading shades. Republic Textile, 22 West 22d.

CLOTH—Three-quarter goods, 500. Kessels, 118 East 28th St., Room 906.

CLOTHS—0453, 0648, F. & H. twill cord tricotine, Watkins 9232.

COATS—Come and see our special high lustre bolivia coats, genuine beaver collar, crepe lined, $90.50. Glantz & Schreiber, manufacturer, 127 West 26th.

COATS—Biggest hit in New York; genuine bolivias, Manchurian wolf collars, $14.75 net. M. Weckster Co., 28 West 23d St., Pennsylvania 0627.

COATS, capes, fur trimmed brytonias; also jobs; sacrifice. Rubin, 52 West 21st.

COATS, suits, Brytonia capes; low prices; also jobs. Durst, 7 West 31st.

COATS and Suits—To close out cheap. Monarch Cloak, 65 East 9th.

COATS—High-grade sample line to close out. Morita, 1,181 Broadway.

COATS—Ladies, Brytonia, 50 inches long, 54 East 11th.

DRESSES—We are now ready for your August sales; poiret twills, charmeuse, canton crepes from $5.75-$6.75; immediate delivery. Jeanne, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—5,000 cantons, poirets, serges; also specialising Spanish and Bohemian laces; immediate delivery; $3.75 up. Criterion, 12 West 21st.

DRESSES — 5,000 this week only; heavy knitted crepes, $2.75; cantons $6.75; all-wool poiret $4.75, $5.75, $6.75 net. Belmore, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES—425 cantons, flat crepes, satin cantons, georgette novelties; secrities 50 per cent. of cost. Hickson Manufacturing, 153 West 27th.

DRESSES—Fall line ready; crepe back satins, satin cantons and poirets; popular prices. Armaid Dresses, 37 West 30th.

DRESSES—Tribes-hams on racks at very attractive prices; also cantons to close out. Goldhor & Weiss, 1,225 Broadway.

DRESSES—5,000 silk and cloth on the rack; $6.75 up; satin-faced cantons, $9.75 up. Charlotte, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES—Contractor has 100 new Fall models to close out for cash. 15 West 26th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES—Poiret twill; job to close out at $5.50, regularly $9.75. Siegel Bros., 39 West 25th.

DRESSES, silk, 50 at sacrifice; best buy Call at once. Rothenberg Costume, 145 West 38th.

DRESSES—Children's 7-14, Amoskeag gingham, $9 dozen. S. Fasekas & Sons, 135 5th Av.

DRESSES—All wool, poiret twills, $5 up; also silk; cheap. Quadra Dress, 119 Wooster St.

DRESSES—Stout, large women, youthful, unusual; get acquainted. Deutsch, 22 West 32d.

DRESSES—Sacrificing cantons and poirets for cash. 11 West 31st, 6th floor, near Fifth.

DRESSES—Silks, new styles, $16.75, reduced $10.75. 4th floor, rear 12th West 22d.

DRESSES—Jobs better grade silks, closing out. 9th floor, 31 West 31st.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES—This week all-wool poiret dresses at $6.75; not to be compared with anything in the market; under $9.75 in price; 24 original Virginia Dare styles in full size range; our $6.75 line runs up to size 50; nothing like them in town; also extra heavy canton $16.75 (from $25-$30); no real bargains; immediate delivery. King & Applebaum, 338 7th Av.

DRESSES, Coats—Prior to moving, we offer poiret dresses, 10 snappy styles at $6.75; there is nothing to compare under $9.75; also excellent poirets, $5.75; coats, wonder values, $4.75; all-tinsel broadcloth, $10.75; fur-trimmed bolivias, values to $35, choice, $22.75; many other bargains. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

DRESSES, New Fall line ready; 16 wonderful styles wool poiret twills; all latest creations, $9.75; 15 special numbers poiret twill, $6.75; immediate delivery; also new line of silks and jerseys. A. T. Dress, 119 West 20th.

DRESSES—Immediate deliveries, 12 unusual styles; remarkably low prices for Fall; poiret twills, wool jerseys, cantons, crepes, chines, Tee-Tee charmeuses, $6.75-$16.75. Betsy Ross Dress, 119 W. 30th. Watkins 9420.

DRESSES—We lead in styles, values; see us before buying for wedding, evening, party dresses; large stock on hand; sacrificing for immediate delivery. George Jacobson, 48 W. 36th.

DRESSES—Last call closing out 150 printed silk; sport models; values to $25; these dresses at less than 50c on the dollar. Weingarten Bros. & Co., 145 West 30th, 4th floor.

FUR—Specializing all kinds of squirrel, opossum, carsouls, bratks coneys and dogs. Reich & Hoffman, 138 West 25th St. Chelsea 10330.

FURS—Job, 1,000 dog collars, close out, $1; furriers, first, second and third. Nowak Son, 265 West 30th, 2d floor.

FURS—1,000 Manchurian wolf and 5,000 bear scarfs and coll

HEAR COMPLAINTS ON NEW TAX LEVY

Assessments Fixed, Under Recent State Law, on Moneyed Capital Brings Protests.

ROLL EXCEEDS A BILLION

Each Individual Case Must Be Acted Upon, City Tax Official Finds.

Henry M. Goldfogle, President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, announced yesterday that hearings on the assessments levied under the recent State law on moneyed capital will be started on Aug. 21 and continuing from day to day until concluded. He said it was not possible at this time to say definitely just what the total assessment will be, the number of individuals, corporations or partnerships affected, or the amount of money which the city will derive from the tax.

President Goldfogle admitted, however, that the tentative assessment roll would exceed the billion-dollar mark. He added that many protests have been filed by citizens who insist they are doing business in the stock and investment market but have no moneyed capital invested in competition with national banks. Even private bankers are making these claims, President Goldfogle declared, which makes it necessary for the commission to determine each individual case.

"The law makes a complete innovation in the taxation of such capital, belonging to individuals, corporations and partnerships going into competition with the business of national banks," said President Goldfogle. "The law was passed as the result of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case brought by the Hanover National Bank to declare void the tax of 1 per cent. on the shares of banks, on the ground that moneyed capital in the hands of other corporations and individuals was taxed at a lesser rate than that imposed on bank shares.

"The decision seems to have been based on the fact that in the State Income Tax law all intangible properties in the hands of bankers, investment concerns or others were exempted from taxation. Originally the Tax Department ruled against the banks because there was no real evidence that there was a difference in rates, nor any substantial evidence that there was competing moneyed capital as brought the case under the Federal law, that prohibited the imposition of a greater rate of taxes upon national bank shares than was imposed on other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals in the State.

"The Supreme Court sustained the decision of this Board and that decision likewise was sustained by the Appelate Division of the Supreme Court, but the Court of Appeals, having taken a different view, this new law was passed which now calls upon those owning or holding in any form, capital, going into competition with the business of national banks to pay 1 per cent. tax on that capital."

Since the enactment of the law the Tax Department has been over-run by lawyers, making inquiries as to the construction to be placed on what really constitutes money capital. A ruling of the United States Supreme Court, President Goldfogle admitted, was so general and was subject to so many exceptions, it was impossible to determine in advance of a specific case just what capital was taxable and what was not.

MOLA-MOLA EXCITES MIAMI.

Queer Monster Cast Up by Sea Is Classified by Expert Here.

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 16.—A strange sea monster has drifted ashore on Key Biscayne, a few miles southeast of Miami. Weighing about 1,000 pounds and dead less than twenty-four hours, it presents a sight never before seen in these waters.

About eight feet long, it is four feet in depth and only a foot across. It has a head, if it can be called that, shaped in a semicircle measuring from back to belly across the face. Large eyes are but a few inches from a remarkably small mouth, and in the way of fins it has two small ones, but a few inches long, back of the gills, and two large verticle fins, two feet long and shaped somewhat like shark fins. A tail, or rudder shaped fin, is the only other. The skin is similar to a shark's but not so tough.

Of particular curiosity is the rudder or tail fin, which seems to be hinged as a ship's rudder. There is a joint before this fin which permitted it to swing back and forth, used probably to guide the fish. This fin or tail at the extreme after-end of the fish is the only appendage and gives the end the appearance of being cut off square with the body.

Fishermen here have exhibited unusual interest and every means is being taken to classify the monster.

Dr. J. T. Nichols, head of the Piscatory Department of the American Museum of Natural History, said yesterday that the "sea monster" found ashore on Key Biscayne, Fla., was not exceedingly rare, being undoubtedly an ocean sun-fish, or mola mola. The mola mola is found in temperate and tropical seas, as far north as Cape Cod along the Atlantic Coast.

Dr. Nichols said that the mola mola possessed a hinged tail, two small fins back of its gills, and two large vertical fins, one above and one below its body, so that its depth, counting the fins, is about eight feet, or equal to its length.

Very little is known about the mola mola or its habits. It is not edible, and its nearest relation is the little swellfish, or tetraodon, which puffs up on being taken out of water.

BROKER GETS 2-YEAR TERM.

E. A. Knoblauch Convicted of Passing Bad $450,000 Check.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Ernest A. Knoblauch, junior member of the bankrupt brokerage firm of Borden & Knoblauch of this city, was sentenced today to two years in the county prison when he entered a plea of nolle contendre to a charge of passing a worthless check for $450,000. The check was made out to Mean, Taylor & Co. of New York, in payment for a block of United States Treasury

When the trial was resumed today Knoblauch withdrew the plea of not guilty entered yesterday. The sentence is to date from the time the banker was committed to jail last November, after his firm had failed. The firm's liabilities were announced as in excess of $500,000, with assets of about $175,000.

Testifying in his own behalf, Knoblauch said he had been the victim of a blackmailing scheme and had given about $55,000 to a young woman in Atlantic City.

JUDGES ACQUIT KEPNER.

Find Frederick (Md.) Man Not Guilty of Slaying Wife.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 16.—B. Eward Kepner, a prominent business man here, was today acquitted of the murder of his wife, Grace Simmons Kepner, who was found dead last June.

The verdict rendered by Judges Urner, Worthington and Peter of the Circuit Court was that "in the opinion of the Court the evidence does not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner at the bar committed the act charged against him."

HOLD BUDGET HEARING.

Board of Education Committee Considers Salary Increases.

The third hearing before Chairman Arthur S. Somers of the Budget and Finance Committee of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at the Education Building, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. As at the two previous hearings this week appeals for raising the salaries of teachers in various departments of the Public School system were made by representatives of teachers' organizations. The Chairman said that the board was fully aware of maladjustments in the salary schedules and would do everything in its power to correct them.

H. K. Wilder, representing an association of laundry interests, asked for an appropriation providing for courses in the evening schools in laundry chemistry, management and organization. The Chairman promised to consider the matter.

The National Motion Picture League, through its representative, asked that the board have its vocational schools print weekly or monthly lists of motion pictures approved by the Motion Picture League for distribution to school children throughout the city. The expense involved, the Chairman said, would probably be prohibitive, but the plan would be considered.

Among the other matters presented was the incorporation of the Vocational Guidance Bureau, a private organization, into the public school system.

A general hearing before the same committee, open to the public, when suggestions, criticisms and comments will be presented for consideration by the board will be held at the Education Building next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

MATTHIES LEFT $7,000,000.

Will Leaves the Estate to His Wife, Son and Daughter.

George E. Matthies, who died April 11, 1922, a resident of Seymour, Conn., and a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Wightman, Breining & Co., left an estate appraised yesterday at $6,244,919 and a New York estate estimated at $709,668. The estate taxable here consisted of his interest in his firm, valued at $516,629; 6,672 shares of the Eiseman Magneto Company, $56,720; 150 shares of the Bank of Manhattan, $36,750, and 500 shares of the People's Trust Company, $91,500. Mr. Matthies left his estate to his wife, Annie E. Matthies; his daughter, Katherine, and son, George C. Matthies.

The total estate included $288,000 in Liberty bonds. The following were the chief stock holdings: 6,000 shares Avis Copper Company, $150,000; 2,600 shares American Copper Products Corporation, common, $130,000, and 10,000 shares of preferred stock, $500,000; 1,000 shares Seymour Corporation of Delaware, $1,500,000, and 762 shares Seymour Manufacturing Company, $190,500. His bonds included $557,572 Seymour Corporation. His leasehold at 290 Park Avenue was valued at $260,000.

PLEA FOR NEW YORK WATER.

Mamaroneck, Facing Famine, Asks for Supply Via Rye Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The trustees of both the village and town of Mamaroneck have adopted resolutions asking the Commissioner of Water Supply of New York City for a supply of water in Westchester County, the connection to be made through Rye Lake.

Mamaroneck is supplied from the Mamaroneck River, which rises in St. Mary's Lake and Forest Pond, both of which are nearly dry. It is feared the supply of water will not last a week. The laying of water pipes for the connection was begun today by the town of Mamaroneck, the cost to be paid back to the town by the New York Interurban Water Company, which supplies the town and village.

Similar resolutions will be adopted by the town of Harrison, which adjoins Mamaroneck; Rye, which includes the village of Port Chester, will take up the matter at an early date.

REPORTS ON JEWISH AID.

Schiff Tells How Juvenile Delinquents Should Be Helped.

The second annual report of the Jewish Board of Guardians and the sixteenth annual report of its predecessor, the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, issued yesterday, gives accounts of the activities dealing with the problem of delinquency among Jews in New York. Mortimer L. Schiff, President, states in his report:

"It seems to us, without in any way implying any criticism on the courts committing these children (delinquents), that the repeated placing on probation of certain types of juvenile delinquents does not help these children, and that if we received them for educational and moral guidance before they had become hardened, we would be able to exercise a greater influence over them than is now the case."

This society has two schools, one at Hawthorne and the other at Cedar Knolls, which are educational and not penal establishments, and "outside activities" are proving efficient in preventive work.

HELD IN $10,000 THEFT.

Photograph Identified as That of Man Who Took Necklace.

Carl Sohr of 450 East Eighty-first Street, charged with the theft of a diamond and pearl necklace valued at $10,000, was locked up at Police Headquarters yesterday.

A well dressed man entered Alfred Smiles's jewelry store at 448 Madison Avenue on April 17 last. He said he was ill and asked the clerk to get him a glass of water. When the clerk returned, the man and necklace were missing. The clerk picked from the Rogues' Gallery a photograph which he identified as that of the thief. It was on this clue that Sohr was arrested.

The prisoner, who refused to answer questions, will be arraigned on a charge of grand larceny this morning in Yorkville Court.

Menorah Summer School Ends.

The Summer school of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, which has been in session six weeks, closed yesterday. The school was held in the building occupied by the Society for the Advancement of Judaism, the former home of George M. Cohan, 41 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Pinehurst Avenue Plot Sold.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold to the Whitstock Holding Corporation (S. H. Golding) the plot on the easterly side of Pinehurst Avenue, 100 feet north of 190th Street, size 75 by 102 feet. The property was acquired by S. H. Fox to protect the light of the Chelsthurst Apartments at 435 Fort Washington Avenue and as a garden spot in 1910, which he has since disposed of.

Operator Sells Drive Corner.

David B. Bartolstone sold 890 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of 146th Street, a six-story apartment, 60.11 by 79.8 feet, to Alexander Langfur. It was held at $365,000. The buyer is a clien of Jaffee & Solomon.

Estate Sells Movie Theatre.

The two-story moving picture theatre property, 51.6 by 100 feet, at 115 Eighth Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, has been sold by the Rudd Estate, according to report.

LATEST DEALINGS IN REALTY FIELD

Operator Resells New Nine-Story Apartment on the Upper West Side.

RENTS FOR $75,000 YEARLY

Bradhurst Apartments Change Ownership—Investors Trade in West Side Houses.

Irving Judis, an operator, resold the new nine-story apartment building at 304 West Eighty-ninth Street to Farlington Real Estate Company, Inc., O. M. Shevitz, President. The building, which is on a plot 60 by 100 feet, was recently bought by Mr. Judis from the Navolia Construction Company.

The structure contains thirty-six families with rooms arranged in suites of two four-rooms and two three-rooms, each apartment having an alcove dining room.

The rents are about $75,000 per annum, and the building was held at $500,000. The broker in the deal was William Ware.

Lowenfeld & Luxenberg have sold for David B. Bartelstone, an operator, to the Weinrak Realty Company a five-story apartment house, known as the "Bradhurst Apartments," located at 474 West 146th Street, adjoining the corner of Amsterdam Avenue. The property was held at $42,500.

Investor in West Side Deal.

The Marketable Title Company, Harold D. Watson, President, sold to an investment client of Coughlan & Co. the five-story apartment house at 107 West Eighty-fourth Street, built on lot 40 by 102.2, held for $75,000. This is the fifth apartment house sold by the same brokers in this block within the last few months.

George Steinman, Inc., has sold premises 511 West 164th Street for the Mackub Realty Company to a client a fifty-foot, five-story, twenty-family apartment, renting for $15,000 and held at $85,000. This is the third sale of these premises by the same brokers in the last five months.

Norman Denzer sold for George Shriner, the five-story nonelevator apartment at 539 West 160th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 40 by 100. The building was held at $65,000 and shows a rent roll of $6,000. The purchaser is Cloister Realty Company, Inc.

Fried, Smith & Fahn, Inc., sold for Jessie Smith to George Mundorf the five-story apartment house on the northeast corner 180th Street and Wadsworth Avenue, known as 611 West 180th Street, with twenty apartments.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has sold, through the Sigley Realty Company, two five-story buildings 1,462 and 1,464 Fifth Avenue to Tobias Lapan, operator. The property is held at $140,000. William Glatzer represented the purchaser.

$3,497,900 IN LOANS.

Housing Loans Authorized by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Loans on bond and mortgage amounting to $3,497,900 were authorized by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday. These were divided, housing loans, $1,136,000; business buildings, $949,000; farm loans, $1,412,000. The housing loans were for 282 dwellings, which will accommodate 285 families, and ten small apartment houses to accommodate 108 families. They were scattered in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Oklahoma. On these the average rate of interest was a trifle over 6 per cent.

The farm loans were in nineteen States in the West and South, the largest being in Iowa, $378,000; in Minnesota, $130,000, and in South Dakota, $179,000.

Suburban Home Buyers.

The sale of the six family dwelling at 24 Third Street, near Central Avenue, Newark, is reported through Harry J. Stevens. The property contains thirty rooms, six baths, and is on a lot 37½ by 100 feet, and was sold for John Slawinski for Henry Notte for investment purposes.

The Stevens agency also reports selling a plot 37½ by 100 feet on the westerly side of North Seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, for the Roseville Land Improvement Company to Raphael and Rosa Litzis. Upon this plot a two-family dwelling will be erected for late Fall occupancy.

Thompson & Thompson Company of White Plains sold for V. Green Construction Campany residence on Concord Avenue to Carroll John Daly of New York City. Property was held at $15,000. Sold for Percy Pistechker his residence at North White Plains to Martha Finkelstein. Property was held at $12,000.

The same brokers sold for Oliver M. Oake his large stucco residence in Bronxville to Gordon S. Cushman of White Plains. The property was held at $25,000. Sold for Gordon S. Cushman 4 lots on Mamaroneck Road in the Buena Vista section to Oliver M. Oake of Bronxville, who intends to improve immediately with four houses.

Costly Dwelling Sold.

Wm. B. May & Co. sold for the Moncure Robinson estate, represented by Phoenix Ingraham and Allan McCulloh as trustees, to a client for occupancy the five-story dwelling at 16 East Seventy-sixth Street. The property has a frontage of 19 feet with a depth of 102.2, located between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Jacob Goodman sold to Cora Vincent the three-story dwelling at 125 West 127th Street, on plot 15 by 100, through S. Beckwith as broker.

John M. Lawrence sold to a client premises 120 West Eighteth Street, a four-story, high-stoop dwelling containing fourteen rooms and three baths, on plot 20 by 55 by 102.2. The premises were held at $40,000. Samuel A. Mole was associated in the deal.

Buyer of Mrs. Gould's Estate.

The buyer of the Manursing Island estate of Mrs. Vera Sinclair Gould, widow of George J. Gould, is a Mr. Cromwell, a grandson of the former owner of the property, according to the Gould attorneys.

The property, which was recently reported sold, consists of about twenty-nine acres fronting on Long Island Sound at Rye, N. Y.

It was reported that Mrs. Gould and her children intend to go abroad and therefore the estate was sold at a sacrifice for about $375,000.

Commercial Leases.

Loed, Inc., interior decorators, Lewis R. Kaufman, President, leased their present quarters at 12 East Fifty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, a five story building with elevator on a plot 25 by 100—for a period of ninety nineteen years to the M. & J. Realty Company of 50 Church St. The lessee will make further improvements to the property and several subleases are already under way. Peter Grimm was the broker.

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Correspondence strictly confidential

THE BROOKLYN MARKET.

Investors Purchase Apartment House Properties.

The Berthold Realty Corporation, represented by Beier & Beier, have sold the premises known as 474 Eighty-sixth Street, and 3,612 Fifth Avenue, to private buyers for investment purposes. These buildings consist of a store and two apartments above and were held at $26,000 each. They were newly built by the A. & S. Brooklyn Building Corporation.

The same attorneys, Beier & Beier, representing Louis Linchitz, have purchased the building located on the northeast corner of Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. This building consists of stores and six apartments above, including steam heat and all improvements, and is tax exempt. It was held at $50,000.

J. Lacov sold for the Naomi Building Corporation, to Herman Kivelson, a two-family, brick and stucco, twelve-room house, on a plot 37 by 100, with a double garage. The house is on the south side of Avenue "L," twenty-eight feet east of East Twenty-fourth Street.

Bulkley & Horton Company sold the three-story and basement, one-family dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100, located at 1,087 Dean Street, for Edward J. Hartman to a client for occupancy.

Abraham Suatick sold the four-story double brick, eight-family building, located at 605 Franklin Avenue, to Michael J. and Mary J. Hyland. The brokers were the Charles Partridge Real Estate Company, Inc.

William E. Harmon & Co., Inc., report a number of sales on their South Waverly property, which is located in the Thirty-second Ward, as follows: Southwest corner of Snyder Avenue and East Fifty-seventh Street, to Herman Cohen; northwest corner of Snyder and Albany Avenues, to Jacob Bonhard; a 110-foot plot on Ditmas Avenue, near East Ninety-fifth Street, to Solomon Zimmerman; a forty-foot plot on Ditmas Avenue, between East Ninety-fifth and East Ninety-sixth Streets, to Edward M. Kelly; an eighty-foot plot on Ditmas Avenue, near East Ninety-fourth Street, to Samuel J. Wolman; a forty-foot plot on East Ninety-sixth Street, near Ditmas Avenue, to M. Gerber and M. Cohen.

BRONX BOROUGH SALES.

Operator Buys Two Apartment Houses, Held at $325,000.

M. Rosenthal, operator, has purchased from the Gilman Schlesinger Building Corporation the two new tax-exempt six-story walk-up, new-law apartment houses, on the west side of Belmont Avenue, 200 feet south of Tremont Avenue, on plot 200 by 67.6, laid out in three, four, five and six rooms on a floor. The houses show an annual rental of approximately $54,000. Property was held at $325,000. Friedenberg & Henry were the brokers in the transaction.

Julius Trattner sold to C. Kehr the five-story brick double flat arranged for ten families at 576 East 141st Street, near St Ann's Avenue, built on a lot 25 by 100. Also sold in conjunction with Laumeister & Herrmann for A. Reichman the five-story brick double flat arranged for ten families at 537 East 148th Street, near Brook Avenue, built on a lot 25 by 100.

Livingston, Wetmore & Eugene J. Busher Co., Inc., sold for the Aicken Construction Company the five-story apartment house, seven families on a floor, 50 by 118, at 333 and 335 East 150th Street, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue. This is the first sale of the property since it was built.

J. Cahn & Son, operators, bought 658 East 161st Street, a four-story double apartment building with store on lot 26 by 100. Constantin Wagner Jr. was the broker in the transaction.

Hugo Wabst sold for F. Miner the plot 50 by 150 on the east side of Willett Avenue, 400 feet north of 216th Street, to F. Madrazo, who contemplates building a residence.

Realty Notes.

Joseph S. Ward is the purchaser of the property 1,640 to 1,644 Amsterdam Avenue, recently reported sold by J. B. McCaffrey through Mark Rafalsky & Co.

Quinlan & Leland have placed a first mortgage loan of $100,000 on 306 and 310 East 163d Street, a five-story apartment house, for the Rallet Realty Corporation.

The newly formed Five Gramercy Park, capitalized at $60,000, is the buyer of the property at that address sold recently by Gains, Van Nostrand & Morrison for the estate of John Hone.

The Park Colony Corporation is the buyer of the 13½-story apartment house at 565 Park Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, reported sold recently by Arthur F. DuCret & Co. for Frederick Brown.

The West Thirty-seventh Street Realty Holding Corporation is the buyer of 664 and 666 Ninth Avenue, sold recently by John J. Hoeckh for the heirs of Henry Stube.

Matilda Ellison is the purchaser of 10 Beekman Place, sold recently by Hana Lachman.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEALS.

Trading Indicates Demand for Multifamily Buildings.

William D. Kilpatrick has resold through Harry Friedman and H. T. Wood, brokers, to the Assured Realty Company the five-story twenty-family tenement at 306 East Seventy-fifth Street, between First and Second Avenues, on a lot 25 by 100 feet.

Sherman & Kirschner, in conjunction with Nathan Miller, sold for Clara Schloss to Harry Lowenstein the northeast corner of 103d Street and Madison Avenue, designated as 1,511 Madison Avenue. This property is a five-story double flat with stores on a lot 26 by 100 feet. The contract on the building was immediately resold by the same brokers.

Factor & Hochman have sold for William Bruns to Samuel Evans and Samuel Josephson the ten-family house at 49 East 131st Street, held at $30,000.

A feature of this sale is the twenty-year second mortgage which the brokers arranged. A resale is pending. This is the first sale of this property in eighteen years.

Butler & Baldwin, Inc., have sold for 11 West 126th Street, Inc., the six-story tenement at that address on a lot 25 by 100 feet, to the R. L. & P. Realty Company, Inc. This property, which contains one five and one six room apartment on a floor, rents for $9,000 a year and was held at $36,000.

Francis J. Berman sold for Moses A. Horowitz 641 and 643 East Twelfth Street, 37 by 103, a six-story tenement, renting for $10,000 and held at $65,000. The buyer is Al G. Rosenblatt.

Leopold Herowitz sold to A. B. Rosenblatt 205 West Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, a five-story tenement. Francis J. Berman represented the seller.

TIMES SQUARE SKYSCRAPER

Twenty-Four-Story Building for Fortieth Street and Broadway.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings providing for the erection of a twenty-four story office building on the northeast corner of Fortieth Street and Broadway by the Broadway and Fortieth Street Corporation of which Ignatz Roth is President and Herman Gertner Vice President.

The improvement will involve an investment of over $5,000,000, according to officials of the building company.

The property on which the new structure is to be erected was purchased from the Van Ingen estate last Spring for about $3,500,000. It has a frontage of 128 feet on Broadway, 208 feet on Fortieth Street and 83 feet on Forty-first Street. Starrett & Van Vleck are the architects for the new building, which will cover the entire plottage and have large entrances on Broadway and both side streets.

The buying company has secured possession of the property, but an exact date has not been fixed as yet for the demolition of the old buildings now occupying the site.

PLAN APARTMENT HOTEL.

Lexington Avenue Corner Bought for New Project.

The fifty-foot plot on Lexington Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Sixty-fourth Street, was resold by the Stability Realty Company, which purchased the property several years ago from the Beekman Estate, and remodeled the property into stores and apartments. The property consists of 848-850-852 Lexington Avenue, three five-story and basement houses, each 16.8 feet by 80 feet, located thirty-one feet north of the corner of Sixty-fourth Street. The new owner is the Lexington Avenue Corporation, Jacob Cahn, president. The property was conveyed subject to three first mortgages aggregating $75,000 and three second mortgages aggregating $45,000, both held by the New York Trust Company.

It is understood that plans are under way for the erection of a fourteen-story apartment hotel on this property, together with the adjoining property. All leases on the premises expire a year from October. M. Morgenthau Jr. Company-Everett M. Seixas Company, Consolidated, were the brokers in the deal.

Columbus Avenue Corner Leased.

The La Rens Realty Corporation, Dr. Felix Graboff, President, leased the six-story loft, on a plot 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and 101st Street, from the Markowits Estate for twenty-one years with renewals. The premises are occupied in part by Woolworth, Rambler Shoe Company, and Greenberg Department Store. Weinstein & Bloom were the brokers.

Astoria Block Front Sold.

The Five County Realty Corporation, Abraham Sachs, President, sold to E. Siegel the two-story store and office building occupying the block front at the Hoyt Avenue subway station, Astoria. The property was held at $75,000. Negotiations for a resale are pending.

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Immediate Possession.
STORE & BASEMENT
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Coal Economy
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Let our expert remove all soot and dirt from your heating plant by a supervacuum process.
Cost $7.50
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For cash. Also interest in suburban properties of this vicinity.
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Business Building Management
A Highly Specialized Service
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TOMORROW
at 2 P. M. on the premises
Absolute Auction
800 Water Front & Bungalow SITES
LAKE MAHOPAC
Adjoining Dean House
Free Buses to the Property
EASY TERMS
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Sea Gate
Exclusive Residence Park
Easy Housekeeping Home
For Summer & Winter
Planned like an apartment. 2 bedrooms, living room, enclosed porch, dining room, kitchen with extension, steam heated; homelike home; hot water heater; extra fine plumbing and electrical fixtures; hardwood floors; space for garage; lot 30x100; best of materials and workmanship; only $10,500; on easy payment plan.
William P. Rae Company
Sea Gate Office, Surf Av. and W. 37th St.
Phone Coney Island 1600.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You Cannot Afford to Rent or Buy Anywhere until you VISIT
Jackson Heights
New Elevator Garden Apartment Homes
5, 6 and 7 Rooms—2 to 3 Baths
Jackson Heights residents are now enjoying
Golf, Tennis, Children's Playgrounds, etc.
Terms—Convenient Plan—Liberal Terms Shrewd and Business Reference Required
The Queensboro Corporation Manhattan Office 50 East 42d St. Murray Hill 7937
Jackson Heights Office, 35th St. & Polk Ave.
Broadway B. R. T. Subway from any Manhattan Station direct to Jackson Heights. Take Corona train at Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
Interboro Subway to Grand Central Station, transfer to Queensboro Subway (Corona Line) to 35th St., Jackson Heights.
By Motor, 59th St. via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. (Northern Boulevard) to 35th St., Jackson Heights.
Apartments Open for Inspection Until 6 P. M.

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A Remarkable Bargain
Actual reduction $1,400 from former asking price. Attractive, modern residence situated on ¾ acre, beautifully planted. House contains 9 spacious rooms, 2 baths, large screened porch and sleeping porch. Garage, 5 minutes' walk to station. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply 8-8465.
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Fourth and Fifth Floors
250 FIFTH AVENUE
N. W. Cor. 28th Street
8,000 sq. ft. each floor. Suitable office-showrooms. Partitioned for executive offices; will divide. Studio skylight on fifth floor.
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GARAGE or FACTORY
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5th AVE. at 34th St.
1250 FT. TO SUBLEASE
UNUSUAL LIGHT, MODERN Attractive OFFICE rental will subdivide
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High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths; 1 minutes to station, 32 minutes to Grand Central.
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204 WEST 55th ST.
Two Exceptionally Attractive Apartments.
Completely Furnished.
5 Rooms, $2,400
6 Rooms, $3,000
Immediate Occupancy
No Rent Until Oct. 1st.

Duplex 7 Rooms 257 W. 86 North skylight. Bath. Extra lavatories. Elevator. Excellent service. $5,000 per year.

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135 East 65th St.
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Most Attractive
Two & Three Rooms
with Kitchenette
Modern in every detail, including Elevator and Telephone.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
Rental Agent at Building.

6-12 East 58th St.
Overlooking Central Park Plaza
Modern Apartments of 8 and 9 Rooms
To Rent, from Oct. 1st.
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APARTMENTS
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Six rooms, bath. Corner; all light. $1,500.
New Building—316 Lexington Av.
1-8 rooms, bath, $900 to $1,600.
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2 rooms, bath; non-housekeeping; $660-$840.
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Two-four rooms, bath; all light; housekeeping; $1,140 to $1,380. New Building.
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One-four rooms, bath; well arranged housekeeping and non-housekeeping. $900 to $2,000. New Building.
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2 rooms, bath; non-housekeeping; skylight; $900.
143 East 74th Street
Six rooms, bath; housekeeping, $1,320.
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3 rooms, bath; non-housekeeping; $840 to $900.
268 West 73d Street
Two rooms, bath; alcove; $1,080 to $1,080.
LOUIS CARREAU 796 6th Ave. Bryant 3897-3898.

743 Fifth Ave.
At 57th Street
Bachelor Apartments
2 Rooms, Foyer and Bath
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE
Living room has open wood burning fireplace. Connecting foyer hall, bedroom and bath—maid service included—valet and meal service obtainable. 2 elevators—passenger and service—all night service. De luxe in location, appointment, outlook and service.
$2,000—$2,500—$3,000
Management of
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Thoroughly Modern, $1600-$2000
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CORNER 5TH AV.
Apartments of 2-4 ROOMS or More
5th AVENUE APARTMENTS
Very large, light rooms; abundance of closet space; maid, valet (meals) and laundry if desired. Superintendent on premises.
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Just Off Broadway
3 & 4 Rooms
Modern 12-Story Elevator Bldg.
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Strathmore
404 Riverside Drive
at 113th Street
Attractively situated behind grass and trees in the most beautiful part of the Drive, this house has unusual view and light. Perfect floor plan, with rooms of unusual size and finish. Plenty of large closets. Apartments 10 rooms and 3 baths. $5,500 to $6,500.
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Duplex 7 Rooms 257 W. 86 North skylight. Bath. Extra lavatories. Elevator. Excellent service. $4,000 per year.

IN THE
58 W. 57 FAMOUS SHERWOOD STUDIOS
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,800 to $2,000. Immediate possession or October 1st. Premises or
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36 W. 59th St. Central Park South
2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and baths, $1,600 to $4,000. Splendidly appointed; superior service. Immediate possession or Oct. 1 on
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31-33 West 12th NEAR 5th AV.
"ARDEA" elevator apartments; an unusual suite of 7 large rooms and 2 baths; modern; excellent service; $3,500; immediate possession.
Superintendent on premises
137 Riv'side Dr. AT 87TH STREET
8-11 rooms, 3 and 4 baths, $4,000 to $7,500. Immediate possession. Apply on premises or
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CLEANEST 5-ROOM APARTMENT
$65
Also store apartment, $35.
White enamel; all improvements. 237 Edgecombe Av., near 149th.

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For sale: 2 million Common Belgium, $17; common Dutch, $16.50 per thousand, f.o.b. port New York. Inquire X 2208 Times Annex.

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Also building and permanent loans.
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LARGEST LOANS; QUICKEST DECISIONS
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SECOND and third mortgages; quick action. MORRIS MORTGAGE CORPORATION, 31 CHAMBERS ST. WORTH 3490.

$1,000 TO $10,000 LOANED, second mortgages or extra, anywhere. Call Waldorf, Room 305, 15 Park Row, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL loans easily raised; first and second mortgages; your assignment. 700, 2 West 29th.

FUNDS available, 1st & 2d, city & country. Burke Stone, Inc., 41 E. 42d. Vand. 8915.

BUILDING loans, firsts, second, any size; quick action. Thompson, 110 West 42d.

LOANS—First, second, third mortgages. Also rents. Manhattan Realties, 385 5th Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

WOULD borrow $80,000, first mortgage; attractive and unusual security; high class seashore hotel; principals only. F 835 Times.

PRIVATE party will loan money on second mortgages at reasonable rates. Phone Stuyvesant 2788.

MORTGAGES wanted; any amounts; principals only. Mortgages, 365 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

$1,500 2-year second mortgage wanted, on Flatbush property, good security. C 108 Times.

$20,000 WANTED, first mortgage on Manhattan income property; principals only. Spring 8218.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Manhattan For Sale.

127TH, WEST (between 9th and 10th Avs.)—4-story brick, five years' standing; first mortgage; terms to suit Frieder, 281 B'way. Worth 9380.

50TH ST. (between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Four-story and basement dwelling; good condition; owner dealing; quick sale; will make lowest price on block; opportunity for firm requiring its own building. Vanderbilt 7537.

61ST, EAST—In zone of exclusive and artistic homes; 13 rooms; bargain.

99TH, WEST (near Park Av.)—House of 10 rooms, 2 baths; excellent condition; $32,000; generous reduction for cash.
ASCOT REALTY CO.,
20 East 57th St. Plaza 4682.

80TH ST., WEST—5-story American basement; assessed $52,000; asking $35,000; make offer.

79TH ST., WEST (near Central Park West)—4-story and basement, 15 rooms, 7 baths; excellent condition; sell for assessed valuation; bargain.
JOHN J. MEEHAN, INC.,
165 West 72d. Endicott 7462.

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87TH (near West End)—Private residence, 10 rooms, 4 baths; fine condition; $30,000; easy terms. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

130 WEST 81ST.—Four-story dwelling, parquet floors, electric light; excellent condition; big bargain, $32,500; easy terms. Careta

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Long Island For Sale.

HOLLIS—6 rooms, tax-exempt stucco; Calif. semi-bungalow; all modern; 50x100; near school; 20 minutes Penn. Station; $6,500. Phone Jamaica 5017-R.

HUNTINGTON—On State road, 1½ acres; wonderful views; exceptionally well-built California bungalow, nine rooms and bath; electric lights and vacuum cleaning system; maid's room; open fireplace; library; billiard room; tile kitchen; electric range; two-car garage; chicken house; grounds mostly planted and well shaded; cost $80,000; price $21,500. Chas. H. Samuels Jr., Huntington, L. I. Tel. Huntington 488.

KEW GARDENS.

Abingdon Road, seven rooms; 60x125; tax exempt; built for occupancy; all improvements; garage; $23,500. N. T. 105 Times.

NORTH SHORE—30 minutes Pennsylvania Station; unique miniature estate; classic bungalow; every modern appointment; set in beautiful landscaped garden; city privileges, shrubbery, flowers; corner property; 300-foot front; nearly half an acre ground; unmatched on Long Island. Endicott 1691.

QUEENS—$6,950; new 6-room house and bath; 50x100; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone, awnings, screens; 25 minutes Penn.; $1,780 cash. Phone Robertson, Hollis 0007; quick sale.

FORT WASHINGTON—9 rooms, unfurnished, stucco house; 2 fireplaces; enclosed sun porch; splendid view; 2 blocks from bay; grounds, 2 years' lease, $175 month. Phone Fort Washington 0211.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE—Attractive, up-to-date house; 6 rooms, tiled bath with shower; sleeping porch; open fireplace; perquet floors; steam heat; enclosed porch, screens, awnings; plot nicely landscaped; fine neighborhood; price and terms reasonable. Owner, 29 Vernon Av., Rockville Centre. Phone 2371W.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE—Best bargain in town; new up-to-date home; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; corner plot, 50x146; 2-car garage; near parochial and public school; near station; fine neighborhood; price $8,600; cash $1,600, balance owner, 6% mtge. 4 Home Co., 60 South Village Av., Rockville Centre. Phone 1965.

SOMETHING REGULAR.

Bungalow; 6 spacious rooms, hardwood floors; fireplace, tile bath; 2-car garage; plot 50x100; highly restricted community; 40 minutes Penn. Station. A 101 Times.

22½ ACRES. 30-ROOM DWELLING.

Six bedrooms, 3-car garage, chauffeur's cottage, farm house, barns, stables, poultry plant; shade, lawn, fruit; AN ELEGANT OLD HOMESTEAD; fine place for school or institution; 40 miles out; very low priced and easy terms can be made. G. M. S. A., Room 806, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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One of the most attractive homes we have ever listed, built and occupied by the owner; Colonial type centre hall, tiled bath and kitchen, finest fixtures, decorations; 6 rooms, sun parlor, fireplaces, 2-car garage, large plot; appointments, corner plot, 80x100; beautiful garden; complete in every detail; only $19,500. F. W. SCOTT & CO.,

306 Fulton St., Jamaica. Phone 0079.

BARGAIN—Quick sale beautiful California bungalow, new, five rooms, bath; need commuting service; few minutes from golfing, boating and fishing; beautiful all year around home; $475 cash, monthly payments to suit purchaser; price reasonable. Address R. H., 161 Times.

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Abingdon Road; seven rooms; 60x125; tax exempt; built for occupancy; all improvements; garage; $23,500. N. T., 105 Times.

NORTH SHORE—30 minutes Pennsylvania Station; unique miniature estate; classic bungalow; every modern appointment; set in beautiful landscaped garden; city privileges, lawns, shrubbery, flowers; corner property; 300-foot front; nearly half an acre ground; unmatched on Long Island. Endicott 1691.

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FORT WASHINGTON—9 rooms, unfurnished, stucco house; 2 fireplaces; enclosed sun porch; splendid view; 2 blocks from bay; grounds, 2 years' lease, $175 month. Phone Fort Washington 0211.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE—Attractive, up-to-date house; 6 rooms, tiled bath with shower; sleeping porch; open fireplace; parquet floors; steam heat; enclosed porch, screens, awnings; plot nicely landscaped; fine neighborhood; price and terms reasonable. Owner, 29 Vernon Av., Rockville Centre. Phone 2371W.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE—Best bargain in town; new up-to-date home; 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; corner plot, 50x146; 2-car garage; near parochial and public school; near station; fine neighborhood; price $8,600; cash $1,600, balance owner, 6% mtge. 4 Home Co., 60 South Village Av., Rockville Centre. Phone 1965.

LARCHMONT GARDENS—Modern Colonial house; garage; large plot; bargain price; direct owner. Winhold, 27 Harmon Drive. Tel. 788R.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Just completed and ready to move into; beautiful 8-room stucco house, 2 baths with shower, oak floors, large closets; in high section, convenient to station; built-in heated garage; spacious lot, hot water heat, spacious rooms; look this over before purchasing; low price to quick buyer.

DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,

238 Huguenot St., New Rochelle. Phone 2342.

17 East 42 St. Murray Hill 7323.

NEW ROCHELLE. No 2 Court, facing tennis court.

9 rooms, 3 baths; garage; 75x200.

Easy terms. $24,000. Key Agent.

GEORGE NEIMAN, 525 5th Av., N. Y. C.

PELHAM.

Exceptional opportunity to purchase new Colonial home on desirable plot; best section; 7 cheerful rooms, 2 tiled baths, open porch, sleeping porch, fireplace, maid's room ground floor; steam heat, oak floors, copper leaders and gutters; garage; only $16,500; terms.

DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,

4705 Boston Post Rd., Pelham. Phone 3109.

17 East 42 St. Murray Hill 7323.

PELHAM—Owner must sell; solid stone residence, excellent location; large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, hot water heat built-in garage, beautifully shrubbed plot; 10 minutes' walk to station; this is worth $23,000. Chauncey B. Griffen, 18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326.

PELHAM MANOR—NEW COLONIAL house, containing large sun parlor, living room, centre hall, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths and garage; owner very anxious to sell; price reduced to $19,000 or less; exceptional value. Murray & Parks, 2 Little Palmerdale Av., Pelham. 0745.

PELHAM—ENGLISH STUCCO.

Eight rooms, three baths, sun parlor sleeping porch, breakfast room, dressing room; garage; steam heat; oak floors; owner leaving town. Chas. G. Good, Pelham Manor, N. Y. 3846 Pelham.

PLEASANTVILLE — Attractive clapboard home, suitable for boarding house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; sun porch; steam heat; improvements; 2-car garage; price $20,000; convenient to station. Chauncey B. Griffen, 18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326.

PELHAM MANOR—Owner moving away, will sacrifice to immediate purchaser for fine home, 9 rooms, 3 baths, large plot, $17,000; would sell furnishings. KIRK, 9 Crary Av. (Tel. 0426 Oakwood), Mount Vernon, N. Y.

RYE — For sale 7-room house; garage; $16,000. Telephone Rye 328Y.

SCARSDALE.

I am offering to sell a beautiful English residence, timber and stucco, in finest section of Scarsdale, near station; plot 60x190; 9 rooms and 3 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, garage; fine trees; high elevation; will sell for $30,000; easy terms. Wm. W. Cox, Scarsdale, N. Y. Scarsdale 564, business 44, Murray Hill 6120.

SCARSDALE—New well built stucco Colonial house, large living room, open fireplace, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, pantry, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, oak floors, garage, cross conveyance, Scarsdale station; $15,500, terms. E. J. Bouchoux, Popham Road, Scarsdale. Phone 368.

SCARSDALE—$1500 month, small part payments, eight-room Colonial house; all improvements; large plot, landscaped; near schools and trolley. Owner, P. O. Box 622, or E. J. Bouchoux, Popham Road, Scarsdale. Telephone Scarsdale 638 or 587.

SCARSDALE, $15,000—New Colonial, eight rooms, two baths; near schools and station. E. J. Bouchoux, Popham Road, Scarsdale. Tel. Scarsdale 638 or 587.

WHITE PLAINS—Owner must sacrifice beautiful home; $10,000 house for $8,000 cash and only $1,000 cash down, balance easy monthly. Phone Longacre 4422, or call NATIONAL REAL ESTATE CORPORATION, 17 West 42d St., New York.

WHITE PLAINS—Room bungalow and garage; plot 100x185; $12,000. Telephone White Plains 2047R. Van Sicien, 123 East 59th.

"STANDS CLOSE INSPECTION."

Immediate occupancy; affords unusual opportunity to buy at attractive price brand-built, high-class home, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces, guest room, garage; fine trees, shrubbery; 2 blocks Mt. Kisco; 45 minutes Grand Central; $18,500. Also high-class houses for rent, $200 up.

$8,500—Six rooms and bath; clapboard; porch; all improvements; 50x100; 3 minutes to station; 2 hours to city; terms; or $8,000 cash, balance easy terms. Dodd Lamb, 400 West End Av. Schuyler 9375.

DOCTORS' section, 8 rooms, tile baths, master bedroom and suites, open porch, garage; $18,000. Semerle's, Arthur Court, Forest Hills. Tel. Boulevard 0200.

Eight large ideal location; big value; owner, 325 Lee Av. Tompkins 0487.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Westchester County—For Sale.

ATTRACTIVE COLONIAL HOME AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Eight rooms, 3 baths, latest improvements; high location on one of New Rochelle's best streets; view of Sound; garage, large plot; now is the time to buy for Fall occupancy. Price $21,000.

H. E. COLWELL & SONS, INC.,

542 Main St. Tel. 400. New Rochelle, N. Y.

UNUSUAL OFFERING AT PELHAM MANOR.

RENT OR SALE.

Beautiful modern stucco home; nine rooms, three baths; garage; owner will rent at $300 monthly or on three-year lease; asking price $21,000. W. F. Rose, 25 West 43d St., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 6791.

BRICK HOME—EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

WHITE PLAINS—Large living room, enclosed porch, dining room, pantry, kitchen, 3 large master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, maid's room, bath; modern improvements; 2-car garage; large corner plot; beautiful trees; must be sold at once; act quickly. Chauncey B. Griffen, 18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9626.

Westchester County—For Rent.

HASTINGS—For sale or rent, new 7-room stucco house; garage. Reichardt, 192 Warburton Av., Hastings-3384.

HARMON-ON-HUDSON — Four-room bungalow, 8-room house, furnished, unfurnished. A. Frank, 261 4th Av. Gramercy 4067.

FOR RENT AT PELHAM MANOR.

Beautiful home, ideal location, 7 rooms, 2 baths, heated garage; $170 monthly; shown by appointment only. OWNER, 28 West 44th St., New York. Room 1518. Tel. 6790 Murray Hill.

SIX beautiful rooms, bath; all modern improvements; garage, &c.; for rent in Pelham. For particulars telephone Cathedral 6791.

New York State For Sale.

PEARL RIVER, N. Y.—Modern eight-room house and bath; good condition; three acres; attractive location; garage and poultry house; fruit trees and gardens; good commuting service; $9,000, half cash. Telephone J. H. H., Broad 6160.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—New house, $18,500 net, 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths; exceptionally well located; Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 10693.

HOME BUYERS—Send for our list of bargains in Westchester County and Long Island; easy terms. National Real Estate Corp., 17 W. 42d St.

New Jersey For Sale.

BELLEVILLE (246 Little St.)—One-family home; every improvement; large shady lot; choice location; good neighborhood; $10,500; easy terms. See owner, phone Belleville 9672.

CRANFORD—Great bargain, $5,500 bungalow, 6 rooms and bath and garage, plot 80x200, fully paved street, sewer, gas, electricity, pavement; 1 block; also 7 rooms and bath, $8,500; easy terms. Shaheen, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS.

Houses, new and old, for sale; splendid transfer service; high school; all American; improved streets, churches, clubs, library; high and grammar schools; a unique town; within 30 minutes of New York. W. H. Hurt & Son, 197 Main Road, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. New York telephone Barclay 6404.

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$2,000 cash, $60 monthly, no extras, buys new Colonial, 6 rooms, bath, sun parlor; fireplace has large plot; full price $6,750.

CARLSEN & ALLEBORN, INC.,

Harrington Park, N. J. Tel. Closter 489.

Office opposite station. Open Sundays.

LEONIA—Beautiful, semi-English home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, all hardwood floors; open fireplace, all modern conveniences; large, picturesque grounds, 95x185; price $15,000; cash $5,000. Homeseekers' Service Company, 261 Bidwell St. Beekman 4626.

RIDGEFIELD PARK—$1,000 cash buys artistic craftsman home, 7 rooms, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, built-in bookcases, hardwood floors, and electricity, steam heat; large plot; pitch elevation; wonderful view; sewer, paved streets; near station, stores, school; monthly bill and interest, $100; price $12,000. Owner, 264 Bidwell St.

RUTHERFORD—New 7-room Colonial home; ivory and mahogany trim, oak floors, fireplace; full-length screens, shades. Owner, 395 Orient Way. Telephone Rutherford 2247-W.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE — Owner, going West, must sell 7-room home; every modern improvement; glass-enclosed porch and sleeping porch, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, hardwood trim, parquet floors; large plot; pitch street; beautiful garden; near station, stores and school; immediate possession; price $8,200, worth $9,500; cash $2,000, balance on terms; also 5-room house, all modern improvement; hot-water heat; $6,500; cash $1,500. Call today, Hallberg & Longfellow, Inc., opposite stations Ridgefield Park and Bogota, N. J.

FOR SALE.

Owner sacrificing his home in finest section of Rutherford, N. J.; reception hall and five spacious rooms on first floor; including beautiful library, two bedrooms and large tile bath on second floor, and two servants' rooms in attic; beautiful large corner plot, with shade trees and lawn; fine neighborhood and fully developed and restricted section. F. Saum, 205 Stuyvesant Av., Lyndhurst, N. J.

COMMUTERS, HOME SEEKERS!

Little cash, balance on easy terms; buys at RIDGEFIELD PARK, 30 MINUTES FROM WEST 42D ST., attractive, all-year-round Craftsman bungalow, six rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 50x120. ROSE, 25 West 43d St., New York. Tel. 0791 Murray Hill.

IN RIDGEWOOD'S finest residential section, Colonial home of exceptional beauty on large shaded plot; seven attractive rooms; every city improvement; complete in every detail; express, 20 minutes' walk; reasonable price. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—For rent, furnished, 9-room house; all improvements; garage; desirable location; $125 per month. Address Mrs. Bryson, 15 Woodside Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Telephone 318-R.

BEAUTIFUL all year round home, eleven rooms, two baths, steam heat; electricity; beautiful grounds, 305x165 feet; 30 minutes ride from Dyckman Ferry; close to Closter station. M 391 Times.

ATTRACTIVE house, 80x100, 6 rooms, sun parlor, attic, laundry; wonderful location; Woodcliff; Hudson; for sale; splendid condition; $28,500; cash arranged. L 447 Times.

FREE list of homes for sale and rent. Write Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

HOUSES AND ESTATES WANTED.

WANTED, in Westchester County, golf course with clubhouse property suitable for such purpose; at least 150 acres with lake; up to $250,000. Hugh J. McGinley, 42d St., "Specialist in High-Class Estates."

WANTED for rent in vicinity of Woodmere, stucco or brick house, 10 large rooms, 3 baths; must be modern in every way, with grounds. Phone Lawrence 3250 or write Box 870, 620 5th Av. James Bulling.

OWNERS—Want cash sale, single, double flats; avenue, side streets; privates, vacant houses, leaseholds. Edwin Welch & Co., 218 East 86th. Established 1886.

HAVE cash for Manhattan and Bronx property; principals only. Chas. S. Marcus Jr. & Co., 1,165 Broadway, New York.

COUPLE want small furnished house, with garage, to Oct. 1; Brooklyn or New York suburb; reasonable. Phone Yonkers 106W.

PRINCIPALS only send particulars of property for immediate action. Box 1, below 110th. Kennedy, Real Estate, 2,028 5th Av.

WANTED, private house, west side; flat to rent; rent $3,000 year; private use. M 380 Times.

WANTED—Private house in 90s west of Lexington; minimum price $20,000; letter only. Sandberg, 144 East 97th St.

FIVE or six room house, with all conveniences. Address Box 74, Demarest, N. J.

DWELLING, suitable for rooming purpose; mail particulars. Steirer, 230 East 48th.

SUMMER HOMES.

Long Island For Rent.

OCEAN BATHING.

Cottagette and ice cabin camps, studios, porches, mostly furnished; $14 weekly up; bathing, boating, fishing. Send 10cat season's booklet. Long Island Sound 10cat season's booklet. Long Island Sound 10cat season's booklet. Long Island Sound

FURNISHED ROOMS.
East Side.

57TH AND MADISON AV. (Hotel Madison)—Beautiful outside rooms, bath, $14-$15 weekly; use of bath; $10.50-$12; block to Broadway and subway; Summer sales. Madison Square 1784.

96TH ST., 20 EAST—ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, $12 PER WEEK FOR ONE PERSON; $15 FOR TWO; LARGE OUTSIDE DOUBLE ROOMS, TWIN BEDS, $18 FOR TWO; ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 UP. MARTHA WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR WOMEN ONLY.

34TH ST., 58 EAST—Single room, bath, furnished; reasonable. Inquire Mrs. Burrows.

36TH, 34 EAST—Large and small attractive rooms; with, without baths; reasonable.

37TH, 18 EAST—Attractive room, next bath; one flight, rear. Mrs. Montgomery.

37TH, 11 EAST—Single and double rooms; $7 to $10; all conveniences.

38TH, 18 EAST—Attractive large room and bath; Plaza 10166.

39TH ST., 221 EAST—Remodeled single, double rooms; every convenience; central; reference.

39TH AND 37TH AV. (HOTEL NETHERLAND)—LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, $17.50; WITH PRIVATE BATH, $20 PER WEEK.

40TH, 58 EAST—Large room, private bath; furnished, unfurnished; also small room.

40TH, 18 EAST—Room, adjoining bath, $30-$40 monthly. San Jacinto Hotel.

41ST, 130 EAST—Large front, twin beds; conveniences; couple or two men.

41ST, EAST—Three unusually large, exceptionally furnished rooms; elevator; electricity; suitable two gentlemen; Southerners' home. Butterfield 4232.

42D ST., at Madison Av. (Hotel Ashton)—Hotel service, homelike rooms with bath, $15 up; without, $12 up; suites consisting of bedroom, sitting room and bath at rates in proportion; exceptional service; convenient to all transportation; close to park.

ALBERTON HOUSE FOR MEN.
The rate for the newest of the Alberton group, a 17story fireproof building, just completed, containing compartments, club conveniences, are from $9.50 to $18.50 per week for permanent residents only. 45 East 85th St., 143 East 39th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 649—Apt. consisting of exceptional large rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable; references; couple preferred. Hyde, Hairdresser.

LEXINGTON AV., 838—Beautiful rooms, refined home; nurses, business girls; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 344 (between 39th and 40th Sts.)—Single room; gentleman preferred.

HOTEL NEW WESTON,
49TH ST. AND MADISON AV.
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH AT RATE OF $100 PER MONTH.

West Side.

4TH TO 236TH ST., ROOMS TO MEET YOUR NEEDS—SERVICE FREE. Rooms inspected. Endicott 2126 or 5339.

GREATER N. Y. ROOM EXC., 2,025 B'WAY.

7TH AV., 1,819 (at 110th St.)—Room, furnished; elevator; improvements; gentlemen only. Wolff.

12TH ST., 124 WEST—Large room, for 2 business men; references required.

23D ST., 222 WEST—SUBWAY AT DOOR; COMFORTABLE OUTSIDE ROOMS, ADJOINING BATH, $15 PER WEEK FOR TWO PERSONS; ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED; ALL HOTEL SERVICE. HOTEL CHELSEA. TELEPHONE WATKINS 6200.

23D, 260 WEST—Single, $6; steam heat, electricity, running water; gentleman.

23D, 228 WEST—Newly renovated private house; desirable double rooms, $8 up.

51ST, 4 WEST (WOLCOTT HOTEL)—ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, FOR ONE, $14 UP; FOR 2, $17.50 UP; WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 PER WEEK UP.

53D, 302 WEST—Nicely furnished, running water in rooms, electricity; $4.50-$8.

53D ST. (JUST WEST OF BROADWAY), (600) HOTEL OLAMA:
A distinctive residence for men.
1,000 outside cool rooms with bath.
New 15-story, exceptionally located, fireproof hotel, having every convenience; most attractive rates in town; $12-$18 weekly.

54TH ST., 443 WEST—In private family, suitable for 2 or 3; females preferred; best references. Call 4 to 8 o'clock, ring three times.

56TH ST., 152-4 WEST, EAST OF B'WAY. PALACE HOTEL.
Summer rates, one or two persons; room, running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $17.50 weekly.

56TH, 110 WEST—Elevator apartment, hotel service; parlor, bedroom, bath; $25 to $40 weekly; special monthly.

57TH ST., 106 WEST (RALEIGH HALL). RESIDENCE FOR MEN.
Attractive furnished rooms with, without private bath or shower; club advantages and accommodations with hotel service.
RATES FROM $10 WEEKLY.

57TH, 79 WEST—Attractive, cool rooms, bath connecting; twin beds; electricity; references.

57TH (1,730 Broadway)—Two attractive rooms, piano, private bath. Apt. 8G.

58TH ST., 103-121 WEST—A FEW ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER; ALSO BACHELOR FLOOR; SHOWERS AND BATH; HOTEL SERVICE; $14 PER WEEK.

57TH ST., 115 WEST (GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL)—ROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET, $24 PER WEEK.

58TH WEST (near 5th Av.)—Attractive single room, bath. Phone Plaza 6108.

58TH (northwest Broadway)—Hotel Sidney, new, fireproof, newly furnished; excellent accommodations for transients; single room, $10 per week; double rooms for two, $15 up.

60TH, 23 WEST—Real home, with secretary, for business woman; use of living room, kitchenette; after 5:30. Rees.

60TH, 14 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE TILED BATH, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE; ALSO FRONT PARLOR; PIANO.

60TH ST., WEST, near Park—American private family has nicely furnished room; references exchanged. Phone Columbus 2807.

60TH, 66 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, $10 UP; SINGLE, $5.

60TH ST., 300 WEST (Georgia Hotel)—$10 weekly up, 2 persons; newly furnished modern rooms, facing Broadway.

60TH, 251 WEST—Owner's residence; room, twin beds, running water; business men.

60TH, 59 WEST—FRONT BASEMENT, PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE.

60TH, 28 WEST—Attractive room, private bath, $16; skylight room, $6.

60TH, 209 WEST—Attractive room; high-class house; $8-$9.

61ST, 343 WEST (3W.)—Splendidly furnished double room, adjoining bath; also attractive smaller room; reasonable.

61ST, 29 WEST—Attractively furnished large rooms, private bath, twin beds, telephone; also small rooms; $7, $12, $18.

61ST, 58 WEST—ATTRACTIVE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE.

61ST, 18 WEST (HOTEL JOYCE)—ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES; $12.50 WEEKLY UP.

72D, 16 AND 20 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED, LARGE DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE TILED BATH; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

72D, 163 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

72D, 310 WEST (near Broadway) — Large room, bath, shower; also single rooms.

73D (West End Av. 290)—Newly decorated residence; attractively furnished large room, private bath, twin beds; $15-$18.

73D, 140 WEST — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS; KITCHENETTE; REASONABLE; ALSO SINGLE.

73D, 108 WEST — Exceptionally attractive, large, well furnished rooms, bath adjacent; reference.

73D, 136 WEST—Comfortably furnished single room, reasonable.

73D, 206 WEST—Newly decorated residence, large rooms, bath; $10, $12.

74TH, 159 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; OTHER DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; REDUCED RATES.

74TH (Entrance 2,131 Broadway, 73d subway)—Exquisitely furnished rooms, running water; convenience. Inquire elevator boy, Apt. 3C, Johnson.

74TH, 45 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, $10 UP; SINGLE, $5 UP.

74TH, 5 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE, $14 UP; SINGLE ROOM, $5.

74TH, 150 WEST—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity; phone; $18.

76TH, 309 WEST.
Double, single, with, without bath; reasonable.

76TH, 47 WEST—Large, comfortable room; modern conveniences; private bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

76TH, 112 WEST—Large rooms, bath and kitchenette; singles and medium.

76TH, 35 WEST—Beautifully furnished room, for refined business lady; elegant home.

76TH, 55 WEST—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; private bath, kitchenette.

76TH, 17 WEST—Double room; running water, near bath; phone; near subways.

76TH, 111 WEST—Single, double front rooms, one flight, bath, floor, electricity.

76TH, 139 WEST—Owner will rent large extra room, running water, to gentleman desiring beautiful home; reference exchanged.

76TH (near Broadway)—Nice double, single rooms; kitchenette; business people. Endicott 7665.

76TH, 51 WEST—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; all furniture, &c., new; all conveniences; continuous hot water; telephone.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.
Cool room, private bath, 2 closets, electricity, telephone; $16.

76TH, 149 WEST—Large, medium and single room, near bath; electricity, telephone.

76TH, 44 WEST—Front parlor; rooms, twin beds; private bath, modern improvements.

77TH, 111 WEST—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

77TH, 326 WEST—Beautiful furnished rooms, all conveniences; near Drive.

76TH, 140 WEST—Attractive double medium, twin beds, adjoining bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

78TH, 132 WEST—FEW ROOMS, PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE; ONE WITH PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

78TH, 329 WEST—Attractive second front; private bath; newly decorated; single room.

79TH, 122 WEST—Residential, beautiful rooms, private bath, dressing room, subway; reference.

81ST ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. (HOTEL ENDICOTT)—ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $12 PER WEEK; LARGE DOUBLE ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 PER WEEK.

81ST, 51 WEST (Hotel Celonia)—Single rooms, men only; running water; telephone; complete hotel service; $10 weekly.

81ST, 310 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, every convenience; single, also double.

82D, 316 WEST—Newly decorated, attractively furnished, single, double rooms; excellent service.

82D, 22 WEST—Luxuriously furnished parlor floor suite, kitchenette; also medium rooms.

85TH, 349 WEST—3 rooms, one double, with private wash room; one single, adjoining bath; private family; beautifully furnished; business men. Schuyler 5846.

85TH, 63 WEST—Two rooms, bath; nicely furnished; private house; business people.

85TH, 327 WEST (Apt. 5)—Medium room, running water, electricity, shower; $10.

85TH, 149 WEST—Large room, private bath, twin beds; business people; references.

86TH, 40 WEST — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER.

86TH, 315 WEST—Handsome newly furnished sunny room; private modern house; gentleman.

86TH, 329 WEST—Large, magnificently furnished room, $15 week. Phone Schuyler 6062.

86TH, 341 WEST—Front, basement, private bath; other rooms; housekeeping privileges.

87TH ST., 106 WEST.
Just opening; rooms and suites; references.

87TH, 347 WEST (Drive)—Large luxurious room; private bath; immaculate; exclusive residence.

88TH, 36 WEST—Exceptionally furnished, attractive large rooms; private baths; kitchenette; refined.

89TH, 70 WEST — Elegantly furnished large room, real private tiled bath, kitchenette; electricity, gas, steam; suitable two; reasonable.

89TH, 74 WEST — Luxuriously furnished double, single rooms; business man; reasonable. Spanjard.

90TH, 310 WEST—Beautiful room; running water, adjoining bath; suitable 1-2; reasonable.

90TH, 12 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, kitchenette; $8 up; also parlor floor furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements.

91ST, 304 WEST — Exceptionally beautiful, airy room, private bath; suitable two; private home; splendid location; reasonable; reference.

91ST ST., 268 WEST—Beautiful furnished room; private family; exclusive; to gentlemen or business couple.

92D ST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable two gentlemen, couple; running water, electricity; elevator; also other rooms; convenient to subway; near Park; references. Phone Riverside 2014.

92D, 294 WEST—Newly furnished front; real kitchen; all conveniences; subway. Twofney.

92D, 229 WEST—Room, running water, elevator; private family. Apt. 3F.

93D, 302 WEST—Very light, airy rooms, with running water; reasonable. Edmunds.

94TH (700 West End Av.)—Beautifully furnished room; piano; running water; $15. Britten.

95TH, 35 WEST—Attractive, large, comfortable, corner room, running water; reference, $12.

96TH, 330 WEST—Comfortable room for gentleman; elevator; $7.50; reference. Apt. 6G.

98TH, 254 WEST (Apt. 5)—Two connecting rooms, together or separate; bath with shower; board optional.

98TH, 181 WEST—Beautiful furnished room, bath, kitchenette; select house; fine location.

98TH, 254 WEST (Apt. 4)—Cheerful, airy, well furnished large, small rooms.

100TH, 318 WEST (Near Drive)—Single room; private bath; private apartment; private family. Russell. Riverside 5774.

100TH, 239 WEST—Large front room, private bath, $18; other room $12.

101ST, 60 WEST—Front parlor and bedroom, business couple or gentleman; all conveniences. Driscoll (Apt. 11).

102D, 320 WEST—Exceptionally furnished two rooms and bath; kitchen privileges; $20; suitable 3; double room and bath, $15; other double, $12.

105TH, 213 WEST—Large beautiful, light room; twin beds; running water. Mason.

106ST, 206 WEST—Front, $6; use of kitchen; homelike; literary people; references. Harriett.

107TH, 6 WEST—Nicely furnished outside room; gentleman; elevator; $10. Apt. 11.

107TH, 308 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT PARLOR.

108TH, 228 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, COMPLETE KITCHEN; ALSO MEDIUM, SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

108TH, 330 WEST—Front double room; overlooking Drive; $12 and $14; also front double with porch; suitable 3; front basement; private bath.

110TH, 501 WEST (Apt. 19)—Refined family of adults; pleasant room, twin beds; gentlemen or business couple.

111TH, 24 WEST (Apt. 55, Wella)—Newly furnished, next to bath, suitable for two; half block subway and buses; telephone; evenings.

113TH, 530 WEST—Attractive single and double rooms; elevator apartment; private family.

114TH WEST (Broadway-Riverside)—Large, sunny double room, adjoining bath; new furniture, decorations throughout. Cathedral 7340. Apt. 3.

114TH, 622 WEST—Single, light, airy; running water, lavatory; $6.50. Apply Supt.

115TH, 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—Outside room, private bath, $8. Apt. 11S.

116TH ST., 906 WEST — Beautiful double room, twin beds; conveniences; reasonable. 2d floor.

116TH, 310 WEST—Beautiful room; running water, adjoining bath; suitable 1-2; reasonable.

117TH, 111 WEST—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

117TH, 326 WEST—Beautiful furnished rooms, all conveniences; near Drive.

117TH, 140 WEST—Attractive double medium, twin beds, adjoining bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

118TH, 132 WEST—FEW ROOMS, PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE; ONE WITH PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

118TH, 329 WEST—Attractive second front; private bath; newly decorated; single room.

119TH, 122 WEST—Residential, beautiful rooms, private bath, dressing room, subway; reference.

119TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. (HOTEL ENDICOTT)—ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $12 PER WEEK; LARGE DOUBLE ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 PER WEEK.

119TH, 51 WEST (Hotel Celonia)—Single rooms, men only; running water; telephone; complete hotel service; $10 weekly.

118TH, 310 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, every convenience; single, also double.

122D, 316 WEST—Newly decorated, attractively furnished, single, double rooms; excellent service.

122D, 22 WEST—Luxuriously furnished parlor floor suite, kitchenette; also medium rooms.

125TH, 349 WEST—3 rooms, one double, with private wash room; one single, adjoining bath; private family; beautifully furnished; business men. Schuyler 5846.

125TH, 63 WEST—Two rooms, bath; nicely furnished; private house; business people.

125TH, 327 WEST (Apt. 5)—Medium room, running water, electricity, shower; $10.

125TH, 149 WEST—Large room, private bath, twin beds; business people; references.

126TH, 40 WEST — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER.

126TH, 315 WEST—Handsome newly furnished sunny room; private modern house; gentleman.

126TH, 329 WEST—Large, magnificently furnished room, $15 week. Phone Schuyler 6062.

126TH, 341 WEST—Front, basement, private bath; other rooms; housekeeping privileges.

127TH ST., 106 WEST.
Just opening; rooms and suites; references.

127TH, 347 WEST (Drive)—Large luxurious room; private bath; immaculate; exclusive residence.

128TH, 36 WEST—Exceptionally furnished, attractive large rooms; private baths; kitchenette; refined.

129TH, 70 WEST — Elegantly furnished large room, real private tiled bath, kitchenette; electricity, gas, steam; suitable two; reasonable.

129TH, 74 WEST — Luxuriously furnished double, single rooms; business man; reasonable. Spanjard.

130TH, 310 WEST—Beautiful room; running water, adjoining bath; suitable 1-2; reasonable.

130TH, 12 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, kitchenette; $8 up; also parlor floor furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements.

131ST, 304 WEST — Exceptionally beautiful, airy room, private bath; suitable two; private home; splendid location; reasonable; reference.

131ST ST., 268 WEST—Beautiful furnished room; private family; exclusive; to gentlemen or business couple.

132D ST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable two gentlemen, couple; running water, electricity; elevator; also other rooms; convenient to subway; near Park; references. Phone Riverside 2014.

132D, 294 WEST—Newly furnished front; real kitchen; all conveniences; subway. Twofney.

132D, 229 WEST—Room, running water, elevator; private family. Apt. 3F.

133D, 302 WEST—Very light, airy rooms, with running water; reasonable. Edmunds.

134TH (700 West End Av.)—Beautifully furnished room; piano; running water; $15. Britten.

135TH, 35 WEST—Attractive, large, comfortable, corner room, running water; reference, $12.

136TH, 330 WEST—Comfortable room for gentleman; elevator; $7.50; reference. Apt. 6G.

138TH, 254 WEST (Apt. 5)—Two connecting rooms, together or separate; bath with shower; board optional.

138TH, 181 WEST—Beautiful furnished room, bath, kitchenette; select house; fine location.

138TH, 254 WEST (Apt. 4)—Cheerful, airy, well furnished large, small rooms.

140TH, 318 WEST (Near Drive)—Single room; private bath; private apartment; private family. Russell. Riverside 5774.

140TH, 239 WEST—Large front room, private bath, $18; other room $12.

141ST, 60 WEST—Front parlor and bedroom, business couple or gentleman; all conveniences. Driscoll (Apt. 11).

142D, 320 WEST—Exceptionally furnished two rooms and bath; kitchen privileges; $20; suitable 3; double room and bath, $15; other double, $12.

145TH, 213 WEST—Large beautiful, light room; twin beds; running water. Mason.

145TH, 206 WEST—Front, $6; use of kitchen; homelike; literary people; references. Harriett.

147TH, 6 WEST—Nicely furnished outside room; gentleman; elevator; $10. Apt. 11.

147TH, 308 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT PARLOR.

148TH, 228 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, COMPLETE KITCHEN; ALSO MEDIUM, SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

147TH, 330 WEST—Front double room; overlooking Drive; $12 and $14; also front double with porch; suitable 3; front basement; private bath.

150TH, 501 WEST (Apt. 19)—Refined family of adults; pleasant room, twin beds; gentlemen or business couple.

151ST, 24 WEST (Apt. 55, Wella)—Newly furnished, next to bath, suitable for two; half block subway and buses; telephone; evenings.

153D, 530 WEST—Attractive single and double rooms; elevator apartment; private family.

154TH WEST (Broadway-Riverside)—Large, sunny double room, adjoining bath; new furniture, decorations throughout. Cathedral 7340. Apt. 3.

154TH, 622 WEST—Single, light, airy; running water, lavatory; $6.50. Apply Supt.

155TH, 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—Outside room, private bath, $8. Apt. 11S.

156TH ST., 906 WEST — Beautiful double room, twin beds; conveniences; reasonable. 2d floor.

156TH, 310 WEST—Beautiful room; running water, adjoining bath; suitable 1-2; reasonable.

157TH, 111 WEST—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

157TH, 326 WEST—Beautiful furnished rooms, all conveniences; near Drive.

157TH, 140 WEST—Attractive double medium, twin beds, adjoining bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

158TH, 132 WEST—FEW ROOMS, PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE; ONE WITH PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

158TH, 329 WEST—Attractive second front; private bath; newly decorated; single room.

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159TH, 51 WEST (Hotel Celonia)—Single rooms, men only; running water; telephone; complete hotel service; $10 weekly.

158TH, 310 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, every convenience; single, also double.

162D, 316 WEST—Newly decorated, attractively furnished, single, double rooms; excellent service.

162D, 22 WEST—Luxuriously furnished parlor floor suite, kitchenette; also medium rooms.

165TH, 349 WEST—3 rooms, one double, with private wash room; one single, adjoining bath; private family; beautifully furnished; business men. Schuyler 5846.

165TH, 63 WEST—Two rooms, bath; nicely furnished; private house; business people.

165TH, 327 WEST (Apt. 5)—Medium room, running water, electricity, shower; $10.

165TH, 149 WEST—Large room, private bath, twin beds; business people; references.

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Just opening; rooms and suites; references.

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169TH, 70 WEST — Elegantly furnished large room, real private tiled bath, kitchenette; electricity, gas, steam; suitable two; reasonable.

169TH, 74 WEST — Luxuriously furnished double, single rooms; business man; reasonable. Spanjard.

170TH, 310 WEST—Beautiful room; running water, adjoining bath; suitable 1-2; reasonable.

170TH, 12 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, kitchenette; $8 up; also parlor floor furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements.

171ST, 304 WEST — Exceptionally beautiful, airy room, private bath; suitable two; private home; splendid location; reasonable; reference.

171ST ST., 268 WEST—Beautiful furnished room; private family; exclusive; to gentlemen or business couple.

172D ST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable two gentlemen, couple; running water, electricity; elevator; also other rooms; convenient to subway; near Park; references. Phone Riverside 2014.

172D, 294 WEST—Newly furnished front; real kitchen; all conveniences; subway. Twofney.

172D, 229 WEST—Room, running water, elevator; private family. Apt. 3F.

173D, 302 WEST—Very light, airy rooms, with running water; reasonable. Edmunds.

174TH (700 West End Av.)—Beautifully furnished room; piano; running water; $15. Britten.

175TH, 35 WEST—Attractive, large, comfortable, corner room, running water; reference, $12.

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178TH, 254 WEST (Apt. 4)—Cheerful, airy, well furnished large, small rooms.

180TH, 318 WEST (Near Drive)—Single room; private bath; private apartment; private family. Russell. Riverside 5774.

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182D, 320 WEST—Exceptionally furnished two rooms and bath; kitchen privileges; $20; suitable 3; double room and bath, $15; other double, $12.

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190TH, 501 WEST (Apt. 19)—Refined family of adults; pleasant room, twin beds; gentlemen or business couple.

191ST, 24 WEST (Apt. 55, Wella)—Newly furnished, next to bath, suitable for two; half block subway and buses; telephone; evenings.

193D, 530 WEST—Attractive single and double rooms; elevator apartment; private family.

194TH WEST (Broadway-Riverside)—Large, sunny double room, adjoining bath; new furniture, decorations throughout. Cathedral 7340. Apt. 3.

194TH, 622 WEST—Single, light, airy; running water, lavatory; $6.50. Apply Supt.

195TH, 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—Outside room, private bath, $8. Apt. 11S.

196TH ST., 906 WEST — Beautiful double room, twin beds; conveniences; reasonable. 2d floor.

196TH, 310 WEST—Beautiful room; running water, adjoining bath; suitable 1-2; reasonable.

197TH, 111 WEST—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

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198TH, 329 WEST—Attractive second front; private bath; newly decorated; single room.

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202D, 316 WEST—Newly decorated, attractively furnished, single, double rooms; excellent service.

202D, 22 WEST—Luxuriously furnished parlor floor suite, kitchenette; also medium rooms.

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205TH, 327 WEST (Apt. 5)—Medium room, running water, electricity, shower; $10.

205TH, 149 WEST—Large room, private bath, twin beds; business people; references.

206TH, 40 WEST — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER.

206TH, 315 WEST—Handsome newly furnished sunny room; private modern house; gentleman.

206TH, 329 WEST—Large, magnificently furnished room, $15 week. Phone Schuyler 6062.

206TH, 341 WEST—Front, basement, private bath; other rooms; housekeeping privileges.

207TH ST., 106 WEST.
Just opening; rooms and suites; references.

207TH, 347 WEST (Drive)—Large luxurious room; private bath; immaculate; exclusive residence.

208TH, 36 WEST—Exceptionally furnished, attractive large rooms; private baths; kitchenette; refined.

209TH, 70 WEST — Elegantly furnished large room, real private tiled bath, kitchenette; electricity, gas, steam; suitable two; reasonable.

209TH, 74 WEST — Luxuriously furnished double, single rooms; business man; reasonable. Spanjard.

210TH, 310 WEST—Beautiful room; running water, adjoining bath; suitable 1-2; reasonable.

210TH, 12 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, kitchenette; $8 up; also parlor floor furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements.

211ST, 304 WEST — Exceptionally beautiful, airy room, private bath; suitable two; private home; splendid location; reasonable; reference.

211ST ST., 268 WEST—Beautiful furnished room; private family; exclusive; to gentlemen or business couple.

212D ST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable two gentlemen, couple; running water, electricity; elevator; also other rooms; convenient to subway; near Park; references. Phone Riverside 2014.

212D, 294 WEST—Newly furnished front; real kitchen; all conveniences; subway. Twofney.

212D, 229 WEST—Room, running water, elevator; private family. Apt. 3F.

213D, 302 WEST—Very light, airy rooms, with running water; reasonable. Edmunds.

214TH (700 West End Av.)—Beautifully furnished room; piano; running water; $15. Britten.

215TH, 35 WEST—Attractive, large, comfortable, corner room, running water; reference, $12.

216TH, 330 WEST—Comfortable room for gentleman; elevator; $7.50; reference. Apt. 6G.

218TH, 254 WEST (Apt. 5)—Two connecting rooms, together or separate; bath with shower; board optional.

218TH, 181 WEST—Beautiful furnished room, bath, kitchenette; select house; fine location.

218TH, 254 WEST (Apt. 4)—Cheerful, airy, well furnished large, small rooms.

220TH, 318 WEST (Near Drive)—Single room; private bath; private apartment; private family. Russell. Riverside 5774.

220TH, 239 WEST—Large front room, private bath, $18; other room $12.

221ST, 60 WEST—Front parlor and bedroom, business couple or gentleman; all conveniences. Driscoll (Apt. 11).

222D, 320 WEST—Exceptionally furnished two rooms and bath; kitchen privileges; $20; suitable 3; double room and bath, $15; other double, $12.

225TH, 213 WEST—Large beautiful, light room; twin beds; running water. Mason.

225TH, 206 WEST—Front, $6; use of kitchen; homelike; literary people; references. Harriett.

227TH, 6 WEST—Nicely furnished outside room; gentleman; elevator; $10. Apt. 11.

227TH, 308 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT PARLOR.

228TH, 228 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, COMPLETE KITCHEN; ALSO MEDIUM, SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

227TH, 330 WEST—Front double room; overlooking Drive; $12 and $14; also front double with porch; suitable 3; front basement; private bath.

230TH, 501 WEST (Apt. 19)—Refined family of adults; pleasant room, twin beds; gentlemen or business couple.

231ST, 24 WEST (Apt. 55, Wella)—Newly furnished, next to bath, suitable for two; half block subway and buses; telephone; evenings.

233D, 530 WEST—Attractive single and double rooms; elevator apartment; private family.

234TH WEST (Broadway-Riverside)—Large, sunny double room, adjoining bath; new furniture, decorations throughout. Cathedral 7340. Apt. 3.

234TH, 622 WEST—Single, light, airy; running water, lavatory; $6.50. Apply Supt.

235TH, 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—Outside room, private bath, $8. Apt. 11S.

236TH ST., 906 WEST — Beautiful double room, twin beds; conveniences; reasonable. 2d floor.

236TH, 310 WEST—Beautiful room; running water, adjoining bath; suitable 1-2; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 353 (108th)—Beautifully furnished rooms, facing drive; bath, elevator; hotel service. Academy 0672.

RIVERSIDE, 321 (104th)—Beautiful, large front studio; well furnished; piano; single, $7.

RIVERSIDE, 322 (4B) — Attractive front rooms, double or single; facing Hudson; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 315 (104th)—Beautiful double room, with bath and balcony; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 151 (87th)—Large front room, private bath; meals optional; elevator.

WEST END AV., 522 (85th)—Attractive, large; adjoining bath; kitchenette, running water.

WEST END AV., 906—Clean single room, neatly furnished; private house; gentleman.

WEST END, 630—Well furnished, cool, front basement, twin beds, private bath.

LARGE, beautifully furnished rooms with congenial surroundings in private house, with private bath. Tel. Riverside 9673.

TWO small, attractive, beautifully furnished rooms in private house; very moderate rental. Tel. Riverside 9673.

FURNISHED ROOM, fine suburban home; easy commuting; references required. Phone Barclay 10064.

BUSINESS MAN desires room with refined family; prefer Broadway, 72d to 116th; references. C 900 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN wants room; uptown or Long Island; small family. F 554 Times.

LARGE, clean, comfortable room; light cooking; adjoining bath; owner. J 522 Times.

PRIVATE family will rent outside room adjoining bath; $8. Phone Morningside 9480.

Bronx.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 1,417—Business couple or single gentleman desiring large, light, furnished room, electricity; reasonable; reference. Apartment 12F.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH (Ocean Av.)—Middle-aged couple offer bachelor well furnished room; home of refinement; modern apartment, near express station. Phone after 6, Mansfield 2917.

HOTEL BLACKSTONE—Gentlemen exclusively; facing ocean, Manhattan Beach 20 minutes from Wall St., via Brighton line; new, modern fireproof hotel; moderate rates; excellent cuisine; popular prices; ocean bathing; handball and tennis courts; roof garden; club atmosphere. Ivyne Coney Island 4710.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

4TH ST., 141 WEST (just off Washington Square)—Have fine old house, like college fraternity house; will rent very attractive unfurnished rooms to refined young bachelors; college men preferred. Spring 0663.

VANDERBILT STUDIOS—Resident, non-resident, non-housekeeping; Primrose lay on premises; efficient, interesting; best service; $45; $75 up with bath. Vanderbilt 6998.

WEST END AV., 906—Large front room; all conveniences, private house.

ROOMS WANTED.
Furnished.

ROOM with private family, breakfast, running water or bath preferably use of piano; young, congenial business couple; below 100th St. west side subway; not over $16. Room 836 Hotel Navarre.

GENTLEMAN, educated, well connected, wants permanent room; country; say where there are no other roomers. C 104 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.
East Side.

20TH ST. (at Lexington Av.)—Hotel Rutledge, for women only; one room and meals, $40 monthly; elevator, telephone. Ad.; full hotel service; newly decorated.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent food; reference.

West Side.

503 (AT 5TH AV.)—ELEVATOR; PRIVATE BATHS; ROOMS, SINGLE, EN SUITE; TABLE UNEXCELLED. CIRCLE 1980.

57TH, 351 WEST—Large, small rooms, private bath; piano; French cooking; electricity.

58TH (Near 8th)—Gentleman wishes to share beautiful 8-room apartment, couple or two young men; meals included; superior surroundings; cool and airy. Phone Plaza 1042.

72D ST., 313 WEST (Riverside)—Beautiful room; private baths; table guests.

73D (270 WEST END AV.)
The William Henry, overlooking the river and Schwab mansion; exclusive family hotel; lu

Closing Hours for Advertisements
Sunday Edition

THURSDAY, NOON—Schools, Steamships, Hotels, Resorts, Amusements.

THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT—Display Apartments and Real Estate, with cuts, photographs, sketches or drawings.

TODAY, FRIDAY, 2 P. M.—Undisplay classification of Real Estate.

TODAY, FRIDAY, 6 P. M.—Advertisements for Editorial Section.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, 1 P. M.—Undisplay classified advertisements. (Business Opportunities 10 A. M. tomorrow, Saturday).

Daily Edition

If received after 4 P. M. on date preceding publication, classified announcements for daily edition are subject to omission. Final closing time 6 P. M.

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate Line.

	Agate Line
Minimum space (two lines)	
Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms, Rooms Wanted	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Real Estate, &c.	40c
Lost and Found	40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Country Board	40c
Mortgage Loans	40c
For Sale	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Agents Wanted	40c
Employment Agencies	40c
	Per Word
Business Opportunities (Caps 20c)	12c
Buyers' Wants—Offerings to Buyers	12c
Boats Exchange (Sundays)	12c
Lost and Found, Deaths, Marriages and Births accepted up to midnight.	

Errors avoided by delivering advertisements in advance of closing time.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Hudson Terminal Building,
30 Church St.,
New York City.

STENOGRAPHER—Unusually fine opportunity for bright, energetic girl who has ambition and ability to take over secretarial duties; start $30.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Attractive position up-town for young woman of good judgment and pleasing personality; stenography not heavy; $30.

BOOKKEEPERS—Positions available immediately; uptown and downtown; $30-$35.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER—A number of good openings uptown and downtown; $30 up.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY—Unusually attractive opening in prominent downtown corporation; at least 3 years' high school required; must be willing and able to assume responsibility of small department; good advancement assured; $25.

The NATIONAL is the LARGEST.
26 Church St. 9th Floor.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY, INC.,
1 BEEKMAN ST. COR. PARK ROW.

STENOGRAPHER, Legal, D'town.....$30
STENOGRAPHER, German-English Dict.$30
STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English Dict.$35
STENOGRAPHER, Italian-English Dict.$45
STENOGRAPHERS, Commercial Exp.$18-$25
BOOKKEEPING, Know Switchboard.....$25-$30
BOOKKEEPER-STENOS.....$30-$35
LEDGER CLERK, Know Typing.....$25
FILE CLERKS, Several.....$18
TYPISTS, Numerous.....$15-$25
CLERKS, Experience.....$15-$18
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.....$25

BROWN EXCHANGE, 7 WEST 42D ST.
MRS. FYE. LONGACRE 6304.
Many more positions for secretaries, stenographers, typists, clerks than we can fill. Highest salaries, pleasant environment. Register immediately without charge; well-established firms only.

WEST SERVICE, INC.
41 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 10200.
Secretary-Bookkeeper.....$35
Efficient Fisher Operators.....$22
Telephone Operators.....$15 mo.

ROTHORNE, INC. 2 RECTOR ST.
Many stenographers, temporary and permanent positions, $35-$20; dictaphone opr., $25; several typists, $25-$18; beginners $18-$15.

WASSE AGENCY, 110 NASSAU ST.
Stenographers, permanent temp.; typists, comptometer opers., clerks, file stat., $35-$12.

BEGINNERS, clerk and typists, many attractive openings downtown office; hours 9 to 4, $15 to $18. Commercial Employment and Service Bureau, Inc., 6 Church St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, select hotel, $100 month, lunch. Interstate Agency, 102 West 40th St.

You Tried the Rest. Now Try
THE BEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
2 RECTOR ST. ROOM 206.
Executive Biper and Office Mgr.....$40-$50
REGISTRATION FREE.
WALL ST. AGENCY, 20 BROAD ST.

Instruction.

DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOLS, INC.,
New York—Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau St.
Tel. Beekman 2752.
Brooklyn—Hanford Av. at Fulton St.
Tel. Prospect 7486.
Bronx—Keith's Bldg., Fordham Road and Grand Concourse. Tel. Kellogg 5316.

THE CANDY INSTITUTE.
COMMERCIAL CANDY-MAKING COURSES.
Elinor Hanna, Principal (formerly with Page & Shaw); ORIGINAL Exclusive SCIENTIFIC Instruction. 60 West 50th St., New York. Phone Circle 6080. Send for Prog. X.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, pattern-cutting, draping and millinery thoroughly taught; individual instruction; OPEN ALL SUMMER; established 1870. McDevitt School, 58 West 40th St. Longacre 7232. Call or write.

Shorthand and typewriting in one MONTH. MILLER INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND, 1,416 Broadway, near 38th St. Penn. 8514. Prof. Miller taught at Columbia Univ. 8 yrs. Open all year. Fan cooled. Position assured.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT, COST, IN MANUFACTURING PLANT IN LONG ISLAND CITY. APPLY STATING NATIONALITY, RELIGION, SALARY EARNED AND DESIRED, FULL DETAILS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. ONLY APPLICANTS HAVING REAL FACTORY EXPERIENCE CONSIDERED. X 2262 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT, junior or semi-junior, for office of C. P. A. firm, with experience in handling small orders; indispensable; state age, experience, education and references. S 22 Times.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER, have 10 years' experience and furnish A1 references; Brooklyn section. B. A., 617 Times Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, Jr., experienced, wanted by firm of C. P. A.; give details and salary expected. S 9 Times.

ADVERTISING man; must know art, type, be prolific, productive writer; direct mail and newspaper local copy production man; Washington, D. C., agency; splendid opportunity; call today. Kenner, 225 West 39th St. Sanger Service.

ADVERTISING solicitor, man 25-35 years, experienced, good appearance, capable of assuming responsibility and starting in with established business; salary and commission. Write fully, Box 140, 2501 World Tower Building.

ARCHITECTURAL Draftsman; industrial work. Telephone Ashland 6605.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS,
25 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, IN PERFECT HEALTH.
MARRIED MEN PREFERRED.
MEN NOW HOLDING STATE DRIVERS' OR OPERATORS' LICENSES, WHO CAN OTHERWISE QUALIFY, DESIRED.
WE WILL TEACH YOU NOW TO DRIVE A TAXICAB IN NEW YORK CITY.
WE WILL TRAIN YOU TO GET YOUR MACKINO LICENSES.
ALL OUR DRIVERS MAKE GOOD MONEY; MONTHLY BONUS, FREE MEDICAL AND DENTAL ATTENTION, INSURANCE, SICK BENEFITS.
APPLY DAILY AT
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
126 EAST 56TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.
YELLOW TAXI CORPORATION.
LENOX 9000.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS. First-class; steady employment; good wages. Apply Mr. Brown, 614 West 181st St.

BANK teller for suburban bank; young, experienced man, preferably immarried; good opportunity; give phone number. X 2274 Times Annex.

BILL clerk on Underwood machine; must be over 21. Call after 9 A. M. Bakker & Bro., 10 Christopher St.

BILL clerk; must be quick at figures and good penman. Address Box 76, 2501 W. Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for office of manufacturers of electrical devices; state salary expected. Box 1,000, 2501 World Tower Building.

BOOKKEEPER, Legal, D'town.....$30
STENOGRAPHER, German-English Dict.$30
STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English Dict.$35
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MALE HELP WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER wanted with experience in the garage business by corporation; business location Adirondacks; party must come well recommended and must pay his own traveling expenses, which will be refunded after a three weeks' tentative engagement; very good opportunity for a competent man. Apply to F. J. Wagner, Public Accountant, Malone, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER FOR BROOKLYN; one who understands detail, tax reports, balances, &c., for small bank; must be well recommended, middle aged; state salary. 207 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; one who just finished school, who can read his own notes, to assist in shipping department; $20 weekly to start. Apply Yarns, 31 Mercer St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER assistant, one with some experience in butter and egg business; bring references. Apply 421 West 14th St., after 10 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER for responsible position in New Rochelle; state age, experience, salary. Write Kaufman, 802 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced young man, understanding stenography, typewriting; state salary. P 288 Times.

BOY with ambition; must start at bottom; no porter duties; strictly general office duties, mail, &c.; must be over 16; $10 start; 8:30 to 5:00, Saturdays, 1:00. Apply own handwriting, stating age and experience, if any, though not necessary. T 830 Times.

BOY AS TYPIST
in office; $15 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement; must be rapid and accurate and of good education; previous experience unnecessary; address in own handwriting. Box 1, Times.

BOY, 16-18, clean-cut, intelligent; some high school; for filing in head office of fire insurance company; state age, education, nationality and salary expected. W 698 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 16 years; office large mercantile concern; good opportunity for advancement. Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, 8 East 29th.

BOY wanted to ship and make himself generally useful in cloak factory; $12 a week to start. J 22 West 27th, 9th floor.

BOY, ambitious, in cotton dress goods office; apply D, stating salary expected. W 695 Times Downtown.

BOYS with some high school training wanted for positions with advancement possibilities. V 835 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of prominent downtown attorneys. M 697 Times Downtown.

BUILDING ESTIMATOR, large experience necessary; permanent position. Call Friday after 4 P. M., Standard Appraisal Company, 90 John St.

BUYER for wash goods, blankets, silks and dress goods for medium-sized department store, Wheeling, W. Va. Ben F. Levis, 115 West 30th.

CATALOG COMPILER.

A progressive sporting goods firm has a permanent position for a man who knows sporting equipment.

A familiarity with typography and engraving is essential.

This is a splendid opportunity for a man who can qualify.

State experience, age, references, &c., and starting salary expected. Write to Box M. K., 1111 St. Paul Bldg.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, white, expert driver, unmarried man, by desirable party; applicant must be able to furnish personal recommendations and live in New York City; excellent position for the right party. P 72 Times.

CHINESE BUTLER, must be good cook, desired by bachelor. Phone Hanover 6432.

CLERK, SENIOR,
capable to take charge of order department, handle phone orders; also typing; one experienced in metal goods trade preferred; Brooklyn section. Box R. O., 487 Times Brooklyn.

CLERKS—Excellent opportunity for man, 21-40, in large Bronx office; must be good at figures; about $25 to start; rapid advancement; permanent. D 1234 Times Bronx.

CLERK, purchasing department, not over 25; experienced preferred; position in Jersey City. Apply Room 2, 20 Dey St., New York.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
MANAGER.

An excellent opportunity in a fine large store in one of the most important Eastern cities is offered to the man who can take complete charge of clothing department; there will be a salary and bonus commensurate with results shown. Write, giving experience and all details about yourself, which will be kept confidential.

T 818 TIMES.

COLLECTION MANAGER for installment furniture house; those with experience in this line only need apply; state experience, references in detail and salary expected; replies strictly confidential. C. L., 527 Times Harlem.

COMPTOMETER operator, able to use all operations; experienced and high school education desirable. Apply Room 518, 195 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENT and credit man, used to detail and follow up work, dictation of forceful collection letters; bright chance for man with initiative and stick-to-itiveness; references, age, salary to start, experience. T 527 Times.

COUPLE (reliable), wanted for general housework in all-year country home at Goosenock Point, South Shrewsbury, River (near Red Bank, N. J.); good home for right parties. X 2224 Times Annex.

CREDIT and office man for dry goods jobbing house; good chance for the right man; state experience and salary expected. W 850 Times Downtown.

CUTTER, experienced, wanted in cutting department on boys' wash suits. Linden Novelty Co., 66 East 11th St.

DESIGNERS Wanted—Experienced designers for small, neat print design. Apply at 149 Madison Av.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on chandelier work, first-class man, familiar with ¼ scale drawings, also junior and draftsman with experience; applications can be made by letter or in person and will be held strictly confidential. Mitchell Vance, 903 West 24th.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, wanted for detailing industrial furnaces. Write 919 Maritime Building, giving age, experience, education, references and salary expected; Newark people not considered.

DRAFTSMAN, one thoroughly familiar with architectural bronze work; steady employment; give full particulars, previous employment and salary. Box 84, St. James Bldg.

EMBALMER—First-class embalmer and funeral man; no students need apply; also a second man; sleep on premises; good position to right men. Write box B. M., 1,367 Broadway.

FILE CLERK WANTED, AGE 18 TO 22 YEARS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN FILING A LARGE VOLUME OF CARDS AND CORRESPONDENCE; GOOD SALARY. APPLY 635 WORLD BLDG.

FOREMAN and inspector wanted for lumber yard. Apply Metropolitan Lumber Co., 1,005 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK—Must be experienced in keeping stock book for chain stores. Call Pearless Forester Mills, 20 West 36th.

MANAGER—Man to take complete charge of wholesale provision route system; must be highly recommended and thoroughly versed in the port product line; executive ability absolutely essential; state experience and salary expected. C. J., 164 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, recent graduate in M. E., for the position of superintendent's assistant in plant of one of the large Eastern gas companies. X 2203 Times Annex.

MEN Wanted—Several middle-aged in large wholesale house; state age, experience, reference and salary. P. O. Box 522, City Hall.

MODEL Wanted—Young man, size 36, of good appearance, for permanent position. Apply Brickner, Levy & Rhea, 122 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with some experience; salary $16. Call 708 East 151th St. Eagle Pencil Co.

OFFICE assistant; young man able to do filing and general office work; state age, salary, experience. S 32 Times.

OFFICE BOY; no experience necessary; excellent opportunity for advancement. Preferred Utilities Co., 200 West 57th.

ORDER PICKER wanted by large wholesale dental house; state age, reference, salary and experience. F. O. Box 522, City Hall.

PACKER, young man to make packages; familiar with yarns preferred; permanent position. Simon Asther & Co., 134th St. and 3d Av.

PHYSICIAN to take charge of medical office, possessing undoubted business ability and productive capacity; opportunity is unique; providing you are licensed; preferably in New York State and have other connections. Give full particulars Box 102, 2501 World Tower Building, N. Y. C.

PIECE GOODS BUYER—Competent man to take charge of stock room and purchasing department of large dress house of the better grade; will only consider those experienced in large dress house. Lane, 4th floor, 237 West 37th.

PROOFREADER, Spanish, in large publishing house; must be proficient in both Spanish and English reading; steady position to one who has quality; publication work; do not answer unless thinking of permanency. Address Box 1,000, 2501 W. Av.

PUBLICITY MAN, experienced, wanted by firm of C. P. A.; give details and salary expected. S 9 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell bond issue of New England industrial concern, established 100 years; investment offers high yield through profit-sharing certificates; excellent leads; substantial compensation on commission basis; no drawing account. In reply give telephone number. S 8 Times.

SALESMEN wanted by large electrical and radio wholesale house; call on radio, electrical and radio dealers in Jersey; experienced and acquainted; wonderful opportunity; state past experience and connections; salary and commission. X 2209 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 40 to 50 years of age, married man preferred, for large wholesale furniture warehouse; call in person; in soliciting outside dealer business, &c.; excellent opportunity for the right man. Write complete details; applications treated in absolute confidence. T 829 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced in novelty jewelry. Thoroughly familiar with department stores and jobbers, to represent growing importing concern; attractive opportunity; salary or compensation; state experience in strict confidence. M 579 Times.

Salesmen.

AUTOMOBILE Salesman; agency handling popular line pleasure and commercial cars, in Nassau county, has opening for live, hustler who likes to make money; must have clean record; give full details answering; commission basis. A 72 Times.

AUTOMOBILE Club of New York has opening for well-recommended salesmen on membership basis; offering unusual remuneration and co-operation, on commission basis. Apply between 1 and 5 P. M. to the Secretary, Motor Associate.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN, 3 wanted to sell Jordan cars in Long Island territory; liberal commission. Apply at once, Manager Bayer Auto Sales, Inc., 100 Broadway, Flushing, L. I. Flushing 0154.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN, Italian speaking, for Rose and Gray cars; New York and Jersey; commission. Moon Agency, 1,235 Concourse, 1824.

CAN SALESMAN.
Man wanted for executive position in sales department of large can manufacturing corporation; prefer experienced can selling man, having good knowledge of plain and lithographed cans, who is willing to travel and available now; salary basis. X 2285 Times Annex.

COTTON COMFORTERS—Excellent opportunity for good, experienced salesman in the following territories: New England, Middle West, Illinois and Southern States; liberal commission to real salesman; in answering ad state experience, age and what territory you wish to cover. Empire Mattress Company, 2,237 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE SALESMEN.

EXPERIENCED RETAIL INSTALMENT HOUSE; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY AND COMMISSION; CALL MORNINGS. FINKENBERG'S, 124TH ST. AND 3D AV.

NARROW ribbon salesman; must have a following in the jobbing and manufacturing trade of New York; old-established house making complete line; give age, salary expected, experience. M 573 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN, experienced leasing store property; commission basis. Walter 1,819 Broadway.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A STRICTLY LEGITIMATE HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY OF AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CORPORATION TO SELL TO YOUR CLIENTS, CALL AT ONCE AT SUITE 615, 140 CEDAR ST., N. Y. C.; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY.

SILK Salesman, city cutting up trade; manufacturer's line; liberal commission; must be experienced. Box 134, 2501 World Tower Building.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED SALESMEN.

Woolen salesmen for Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland and Pacific Coast, by large house handling extensive line of imported woolens and worsteds for men's and women's wear manufacturers; must have thorough knowledge of this trade and active following; commission basis; write in confidence full particulars, stating religion. X 2169 Times Annex.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED SALESMEN.

Woolen salesmen for New York City by large house handling extensive line of imported woolens and worsteds for the women's wear manufacturers; must have thorough knowledge of this trade and active following; commission basis; write in confidence full particulars, stating religion. X 2184 Times Annex.

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SALES MANAGER for large attractive suburban proposition, Long Island, and brokerage in Long Island properties; applicant must be financially responsible and able to carry out liberal commission allowed on sub-divisions, properties on our control and percentage on brokerage income. Experienced applicants only need apply. Address Box 1,000, 2501 World Tower Building.

MALE HELP WANTED.
Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

Our men, inexperienced in this line, are earning upward of $100 weekly; some over $200; steady the year round, selling imported Italian and California unfermented Wine Grape Products in the following flavors:

PORT	RHINE
MUSCATEL	CLARET
DRY PORT	CHIANTI
DRY MUSCATEL	CAPRI
BURGUNDY	SHERRY
SAUTERNE	VERMOUTH
AND OTHERS	
(Non-Alcoholic).	

DAILY PAY.

Our unexcelled written guarantee with each order assures high percentage of repeat business on which full commissions are paid.

Seventy-two hour free delivery from our New York City warehouses.

HIGHEST COMMISSIONS.
LOWEST PRICES.
LARGEST VARIETY.

Apply personally, out-of-town men write to the largest company of its kind.

UKIAH GRAPE PRODUCTS CO.,
152 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK.
SUITE 1222.

SALESMEN—ROGER BABSON, THE GREAT STATISTICIAN, RECENTLY STATED THAT THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY OFFERED THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS MEN. RIGHT NOW A LARGE UTILITY CORPORATION HAS OPENINGS FOR 10 SALESMEN TO SELL ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS. RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AGGRESSIVE MEN. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. SALARY AND BONUS OR STRAIGHT COMMISSION. APPLY C. H. BIGBY, ROOM 1007, KNICKERBOCKER BLDG., CORNER 42D AND BROADWAY.

SALESMEN—AN OPPORTUNITY.
Four salesmen to solicit retail accounts for well established Westchester County corporation operating several stores; experience ranges, washing machines, water heater, electric appliances desirable, but not absolutely necessary; leads; liberal commission basis; permanent. Call mornings before noon or write W. G. Dawson & Co., 510 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SALESMEN—Importers desire salesmen covering following territories: New England, New York State, Pennsylvania and Middle West to carry as side line dress trimmings, beads, art embroidery novelties and lamp shade trimmings; only men experienced and calling on buyers of above with non-conflicting lines; drawing account, commission. Box 124, 2501 World Tower Building.

SALESMEN.

Young men, between 25-35, who have road selling experience either in shirts or neckwear and who wish to join forces with well-established men's neckwear house that has established trade in all territories; salary and commission. T. S., 812 Times.

SALESMEN.

Can you sell real estate to interested men and women who have answered our advertisement? Sales help freely given; our average commission $111.50 per sale; leads furnished.

SEE SALES MANAGER, SUITE 1308.
350 MADISON AV.

SALESMEN—NEW YORK STATE CORPORATION DISTRIBUTING GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED RADIATION PRODUCTS OPENINGS FOR MEN WITH SALES RECORDS; EARNINGS RANGE FROM $90 TO $400 WEEKLY; LIBERAL COMMISSION. EX. 40 WEST 39TH ST. MR. SPRINGER.

SALESMEN—If you have experience selling encyclopedias call 9-10 and ask for Mr. Hibbs, suite 1017, 225 5th Av., new proposition; commission; $10 on special offer selling for $5 down and $5 per month; personal demonstration will prove easy seller.

SALESMEN (3)—We want three real, honest-to-goodness salesmen; good appearance essential, to sell Ford cars; season here; commission basis, but will pay drawing account when you're worth it. See Mr. Skillen, 1,309 Lexington Av., New York. Butterfield 2448.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell bond issue of New England industrial concern, established 100 years; investment offers high yield through profit-sharing certificates; excellent leads; substantial compensation on commission basis; no drawing account. In reply give telephone number. S 8 Times.

SALESMEN wanted by large electrical and radio wholesale house; call on radio, electrical and radio dealers in Jersey; experienced and acquainted; wonderful opportunity; state past experience and connections; salary and commission. X 2209 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 40 to 50 years of age, married man preferred, for large wholesale furniture warehouse; call in person; in soliciting outside dealer business, &c.; excellent opportunity for the right man. Write complete details; applications treated in absolute confidence. T 829 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced in novelty jewelry. Thoroughly familiar with department stores and jobbers, to represent growing importing concern; attractive opportunity; salary or compensation; state experience in strict confidence. M 579 Times.

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Salesmen.

AUTOMOBILE Salesman; agency handling popular line pleasure and commercial cars, in Nassau county, has opening for live, hustler who likes to make money; must have clean record; give full details answering; commission basis. A 72 Times.

AUTOMOBILE Club of New York has opening for well-recommended salesmen on membership basis; offering unusual remuneration and co-operation, on commission basis. Apply between 1 and 5 P. M. to the Secretary, Motor Associate.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN, 3 wanted to sell Jordan cars in Long Island territory; liberal commission. Apply at once, Manager Bayer Auto Sales, Inc., 100 Broadway, Flushing, L. I. Flushing 0154.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN, Italian speaking, for Rose and Gray cars; New York and Jersey; commission. Moon Agency, 1,235 Concourse, 1824.

CAN SALESMAN.
Man wanted for executive position in sales department of large can manufacturing corporation; prefer experienced can selling man, having good knowledge of plain and lithographed cans, who is willing to travel and available now; salary basis. X 2285 Times Annex.

COTTON COMFORTERS—Excellent opportunity for good, experienced salesman in the following territories: New England, Middle West, Illinois and Southern States; liberal commission to real salesman; in answering ad state experience, age and what territory you wish to cover. Empire Mattress Company, 2,237 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE SALESMEN.

EXPERIENCED RETAIL INSTALMENT HOUSE; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY AND COMMISSION; CALL MORNINGS. FINKENBERG'S, 124TH ST. AND 3D AV.

NARROW ribbon salesman; must have a following in the jobbing and manufacturing trade of New York; old-established house making complete line; give age, salary expected, experience. M 573 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN, experienced leasing store property; commission basis. Walter 1,819 Broadway.

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MALE HELP WANTED.
Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

A Western manufacturer of electrical appliances nationally advertised through extensive advertising campaigns, operating through resale departments with central stations, department stores and large dealers, has openings for two department managers in New Jersey, experienced in selling electrical appliances to the consumer at retail and capable of directing sales force; men with automobiles preferred.

Salary and bonus. Call 9 to 12, Mr. Woolridge, Room 1007, Knickerbocker Building, Broadway and 42d St.

SALESMAN-MANAGER to take complete charge of piano and phonograph department in long established Westchester County store; Hardman, Gulbransen and Sonora agency; liberal commission basis to thoroughly experienced man; apply by letter only, stating full particulars. Samuel Mulwitz & Sons Furniture Co., Port Chester, N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY—Four salesmen to solicit retail accounts for well-established corporation in Westchester County which operates several stores; experience in ranges, washing machines, water heaters, &c., desirable but not absolutely necessary; leads; liberal commission basis. Write or call mornings before noon. Wm. D. DAWSON & CO., 510 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

MANUFACTURER of a well-known automobile accessory already established in the West wants a high grade man of proven ability to call on hardware and auto accessory dealers in Greater New York; salary and commission. S 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to sell to the cloak and suit trade fur trimmings; experience unnecessary; to work on either salary or commission. Weinstein & Son, 136 West 25th.

YOUNG MEN, over industrial, mercantile fields; Ford specialty; commission; also on repeat orders; substantial income. J 501 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in handling silks, velvets and ribbons, to wait on trade inside; moderate salary. S 10 Times.

Employment Agencies.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC.,
17 WEST 42D ST. ROOM 465.
INSURANCE SOLICITOR—Fire experience, soliciting N. Y. brokers, young, $2,000-$2,500.
COUNTERMAN—Local fire exp., $1,500-$2,000.
SECY.-STENO.—Young man, able translate French or German, 5th Av. Co., $30.
STOCK CLK.—20-35, hours 7:45-5, $25-$28.
CORRESPONDENT—Credit dept., $25 up.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
70 WALL ST.
Stenographers, typists, Elliott-Fisher, rack clerks, Boston ledger, cable clerks. Boys! Boys! Many positions.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
Designers, draftsmen, bridge, hydroelectric, substation, structural, mechanical tracers.

MUTUAL BUSINESS SERVICE,
15 Park Row Opp. Gen'l P. O.
Sales Mgr., radio, $3,000 plus. Draftsman, Arch., $35. Steno., $30-$35. Steno., $30. Expert, $25-$30. Steno.-clerk, $25. Clerk, Jr. Accountant, $25. Typist, $22. Laboratory Assistants, $20. Jr. Clerks, $18. Office boys, $10-$15.

THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
9 Church St., between Cortlandt-Liberty.
"A CLEARING HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE."
A variety of openings for Sr. and Jr. bank men; typists, stenos., clerks; workers, boys, at the highest market salaries.

JUPP AGENCY, 112 FULTON.
Est. 1890. FREE REGISTRATION.
Stenographers, $25-$18; typist, $20; law clerk, $15; recent graduate lawyer for excellent investment; bookkeeper, $35-$30. Boys and junior clerks; bookkeeper, $25-$30.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.
123 Liberty St.
Bookkeeper, full set, married, $1,800.
Stenos., technical, $1,800; banking, $1,620.
Billing and order clerks, B'klyn, $1,500.
Typists, several, $1,200; ledger clerk, $1,400.

THE BRENTON COMPANY,
50 Church St. Room 879, 8d Floor.
POSITIONS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE in the various departments of banking and commercial houses, at good salaries.

OWENS AGENCY,
165 FULTON ST.
BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS, OFFICE BOYS; PERMANENT; GOOD

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required. *Rate 15 cents per word.*

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

HAVE $15,000 or smaller amount to invest in sound business proposition or will loan same on interest; confidential. A 95 Times.

LIVE WIRE, 27, will invest $500 with services; state particulars. A 85 Times.

WANTED—5c, 10c and up store; give particulars first letter. A 80 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

BUSINESS associate wanted, insurance experience preferred, to join established corporation as officer, executive and stockholder; legitimate; any investigation; $5,000 to $25,000 required. X 2236 Times Annex.

MAN with $500 act in official capacity established mortgage corporation; splendid opportunity; experience unnecessary. V 842 Times Downtown.

PARTNER wanted for light lunch and soda fountain; best location in Brooklyn; wonderful opportunity for right man; little money needed. 1,749 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

PARTNER wanted with ($5,000) five thousand dollars; already established business; big profits. Call FGranklin 5876. Full particulars given.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $8,000; GOOD, GROWING MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; INVESTIGATE. C 83 TIMES.

OPPORTUNITY, $2,000 necessary; investigate. Broadwin Sales Service, 145 West 45th St.

FINANCING AND LOANS.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL LOANS. Loans to $5,000, one year or less, weekly or monthly payment plan; no chattels, no pawns, no salary assignment; call or write for booklet.
THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY,
Resources over $16,000,000.
Main office, 261 Broadway.
928 Grand St. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
981 East 149th St. 1,668 Pitkin Av., B'klyn.
1 Union Square. 804 Manhattan Av., B'klyn.
Under Supervision State Banking Dept.

LOANS TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS, CAR REMAINING IN YOUR POSSESSION; LOANS GRANTED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. PEERLESS SALES CORPORATION, 246 WEST 52D. CIRCLE 5743.

MONEY! MONEY MAKES MONEY! Money loaned in any amount on diamonds, jewelry, silverware; safe deposit vaults; special rate for short-time loans.
EQUITABLE PLEDGE SOCIETY, INC.,
3 EAST 14TH ST.

ADVANCES ON NOTES, ACCEPTANCES, CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, RENT ASSIGNMENTS, OTHER GOOD COLLATERALS, LIBERAL TERMS; CONFIDENTIAL. K. KORONES, 299 BROADWAY, WORTH 7392.

PENNANT FINANCE CORPORATION. LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES WHILE IN YOUR POSSESSION; IMMEDIATE SERVICE; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ROOM 916, 1,310 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 7900 COLUMBUS.

OUTSTANDING accounts financed on liberal terms and at lowest rates; confidential, quick service assured. Mercantile Factors Corporation, 212 5th Av. Madison Square 3857.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS obtain loans while using car; quick answers; confidential. Bryant 2288.

AUTOMOBILE loans made quickly and confidentially, lowest rates; representative calls. Longacre 5138.

LISTED securities accepted as collateral on loans. Z 2261 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

WANTED—Fiscal agent with organization of trained security salesmen, who have had experience and a record of successful sales, by a corporation in need of financing, which can stand rigid investigation and has satisfied list of stockholders; this is not a promotion but an expansion; references of highest class expected and exchanged; write for an appointment. T 406 Times.

A FINE opportunity is open to a lady of good education and refinement, who is in a position to take a financial interest in a high-class growing concern in the social and commercial engraving and printing business, with one of the finest stores in the best location in New York City. M 502 Times.

YOU DO WANT A BUSINESS of your own! $125 upward invested in a universally used article will establish you; substantial profits, both wholesale and retail; call and let us prove it. PERRY & SCHUYER, 1008 Knickerbocker Building.

SALESMEN—Good producers can have own business; small investment, large profits, can also arrange over-writing proposition. Ask for Mr. Hall, Room 1010-A, Knickerbocker Building. Telephone Bryant 0641.

WANTED—Reputable broker or attorney with clientele to join in organizing and financing legitimate and unique enterprise offering opportunity for exceptional profits; references exchanged. J 511 Times.

AN OPPORTUNITY is offered to a young man of good education and standing to procure an active financial interest in a high-grade business systems manufacturing house. M 503 Times.

ACCOUNTANT wishes to purchase practice of retiring accountant; will invest on partnership basis. 17 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

PACIFIC Coast representations desired by salesman, 29, with proven record. Harry E. Smith, Ernest Smith & Co., 90 Broad St. Rector 6061.

INVEST $250 in merchandise to start business for yourself; large earnings. Telephone Bryant 0641. Ask for Mr. Malin.

FOR SALE.

OWING to the death of a member of an old established woolen jobbing business and for the purpose of liquidating the partnership, the executors of the estate of the deceased member have ordered a dissolution of the partnership and a sale of the said business, and will first offer the said business for private sale to any one who may be interested in the same; any reply will be treated confidential. Reply to X 2201 Times Annex.

GARAGE, Crotona Parkway section; 30,000 square feet; to be constructed; lease; security only.
EDWARD J. MAIER & CO., INC.,
100 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 0248.
We Find Factories For You.

AN old established wholesale bakery business, near N. Y., annual sales quarter million dollars; baking experience not necessary; profits are exceptionally large; will stand strictest investigation. X 2275 Times Annex.

DANCING PAVILION, 30x90, also suitable for dining room or garage, and an 11-room house with all improvements, suitable for roadhouse; direct on the Albany Post Road; price reasonable; terms to suit you. Hubert Klein, New Hamburg, N. Y.

ROADHOUSE.
11-room house with all improvements, large dancing hall; ideal location on the Albany Post Road; 27 acres of land; garage, gasoline station; terms to suit you. Hubert Klein, New Hamburg, N. Y.

ON ACCOUNT of illness old established manufacturer of infants' dresses and white goods wishes to dispose of business; full line ready. Write Box 489, 206 Fitzgerald Building.

MEN'S clothes shop; downtown; select clientele; wonderful location; small overhead expense; splendid opportunity for man with following; principals only. N 884 Times Downtown.

WANTED, party to buy interest in metal ball mfg. co., Danbury, Conn.; factory operating; will sell cheap or exchange; will explain fully at factory. Factory Superintendent, W. W. Ferguson, Danbury, Conn.

MILLINERY STORE in best shopping district, perfect location, big following; immediate sale to responsible party. Box 141, 2801 World Tower Building.

BOYS' CAMP, successfully operating; considerable profit this year; desirable party to buy out partner; phone Franklin 4000, ask for L. S. A 48 times.

MUSIC store, excellent location, New York; moderate rental; well established; complete stock; wonderful opportunity to get in for Fall season. B 1186 Times Harlem.

HOTEL IN THE 40s.
West Broadway; price $150,000; $6,000 cash required; big commission.
A. Arthur Fischer, 600 6th Av.

WELL-KNOWN confectionery shop; exclusive all year round seashore resort; large profits; $10,000 cash, balance easy terms. Fo. 178 Times.

SLATE quarry for sale, developed and fully equipped; near Bangor, Pa.; 24 acres. Carter Learn Realty Co., East Stroudsburg, Pa.

MANUFACTURING, Final, staple line, fully developed, orders on hand $16,000; big opportunity. N 817 Times.

BARGAIN—east side delicatessen lunch room, quick action necessary. 346 East 72d St. P 846 Times.

FOR SALE.

GARAGES AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS constructed to the requirements of responsible tenants; partial payment basis or satisfactory lease; numerous locations; Heights, Crotona Parkway, &c.
EDWARD J. MAIER & CO., INC.,
100 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 0248.
We Find Factories For You.

BUSINESS for sale; manufacturing always needed; well-paying articles; reason illness. F 846 Times.

BUSINESS SERVICES.

CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS—Expert specialist in solving important personal & business problems of a delicate and intricate nature; acts in an advisory capacity and as confidential emissary; broad secret service experience; unquestionable credentials from prominent bankers, large corporations and high U. S. Government officials; commissions solicited exclusively from those who are able and willing to pay for an absolutely dependable and highly specialized service; consultation by appointment only. MORGAN BRADFORD JR., HOTEL CHATHAM, EAST 48TH ST., AT VANDERBILT AV., PHONE VANDERBILT 4500.

20 YEARS SALES AND ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE.
Employers of this unusual advertising-merchandise man, pay "there are mighty few other men in America with equal ability and experience to his"—and I'm ready to prove to you that they are right. If you want to increase sales or decrease cost of getting more business, write for an appointment. "J. W." Action, 5th floor, 249 West 37th Street.

MY profit-producing advertising service is at your disposal. Dr. Berthold A. Baer, 930 Marbridge Building. Phone Fitzroy 0675.

MY SALES LETTERS bring results because they are scientifically written. Durant, 161 Water St. John 6194.

ARE your sales letters producing results? We write result-getting letters; $5. Esser Advertising Co., 1,170 Broadway.

I WILL audit your books for $10 per month; trial balances taken; expert work. Simmons, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 7746.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARLOR floor, suitable for doctor's office, beauty parlor or corsetiers, furrier, milliner, dress shop or decorator. Inquire 34th Street Shop, 58 East 34th St.

PRR
SUNDAY OUTINGS
FROM NEW YORK
Eastern Standard Time
$3.00 PHILADELPHIA
Round Trip SUNDAY, August 19
Pennsylvania Station 6.30A
Fast Terminal 6.50A Jersey City 7.02A
Stopping at Newark, Elizabeth and New Brunswick
Additional Excursion, September 2
$3.60 ATLANTIC CITY
Round Trip SUNDAY, August 26
Pennsylvania Station 6.32A
Fast Terminal 6.50A Jersey City 7.02A
Stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchen, New Brunswick
Additional Excursion
Wednesday, August 29
Sunday, September 2
Pennsylvania R. R. System
The Standard Railroad of the World

"Yes! We Have No Bananas"
Still getting encores both as a song and a fox-trot! But have you heard Furman and Nash sing it or the Lanin Orchestra swing it into a captivating dance on Columbia Records? If you're one of the few who haven't, just ask for—
The Song, A-3873
The Fox-trot, A-3924
At Columbia Dealers
75c
Columbia New Process Records
Columbia Graphophone Company

WATCH-REPAIRING
RELIABLE
WHY PAY MORE?
Cleaning ... $1
Mainspring $1
New Hand .25c
New Crystal 35c
These prices include labor.
One year written guarantee.
LUGERNER & SON
35 ANN STREET, Cor. Nassau.
30 years of scientific watch repairing guarantees absolute satisfaction

Make Cuticura Your Daily Toilet Soap
Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. They are ideal for the toilet as is also Cuticura Talcum for powdering and perfuming.
Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 23Z, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

NR
NR a mild, vegetable laxative to help relieve Constipation and biliousness and keep the digestive and eliminative functions normal.
25 & 50c. the box
Used for over 30 years
Chips off the Old Block
NR JUNIORS—Little Mo
Guaranteed the equal for children of the same ingredients that classic contains.
For children and adults.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

GOETHALS SCOFFS AT COMMISSIONS

Tells Rotarians His Experiences While Building Panama Canal Proved Their Inefficiency.

HE ALSO ATTACKS BOARDS

Says Term as Head of Emergency Fleet Corporation Showed They Were Irresponsible.

Experience with commissions when he built the Panama Canal and with boards while serving during the war as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation have proved to Major Gen. George W. Goethals that such groups are inefficient, he told the Rotary Club at a luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday.

"The best definition I can give 'boards' after my association with them during the war, and with commissions while we were constructing the canal is that they are long, narrow and wooden," declared General Goethals.

"It is a Governmental matter in which all are interested," he said in an address, commemorative of the ninth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal. "Alexander Hamilton, referring to action of Congress in creating a 'board' said it was a bad plan. Lincoln called commissions devices for the purpose of defeating government.

"Commissions are always inefficient. There is no responsible head, but any one can shirk responsibility by throwing it on the others. We always want some one who will accept responsibility if anything has gone wrong.

"We lost our President, and it is stated he was overworked. It has been suggested that the President be relieved of some responsibility by giving certain functions to the Vice President. No President, no head of any Government can be relieved of responsibility if he is to do the job right. He must make decisions and stand by them and be responsible for his own actions. If today we could reorganize the Government, abolish some commissions and transfer their duties to executive department heads and hold them responsible, the President's burdens would be relieved and we would get back to the first principles of our Government."

Of the Canal, General Goethals said its cost could be written off as a war charge.

"It played an important part during the war," said its builder. "When the foreign mission came to the United States shortly after we entered the war, the United States stipulated that to repay France and England for turning over ammunition, guns and airplanes, in which we were sadly deficient, the United States would supply them with powder. We had to bring in nitrates for the manufacture of powder from Chile.

"Iquique, where most of the Chilean nitrates came from, is 5,130 miles nearer New York than it would be if ships had to go around the Cape. This meant saving of time and money."

General Goethals cited the following figures to show increased use of the Canal: During the first year 1,072 vessels, of 3,772,000 tons, passed through in 1921 2,892 vessels, of 11,415,000 tons; and in the fiscal year of 1923 3,967 ships, of 18,600,000 tons, went through the Canal. Two hundred Government vessels, paying no toll, use the Canal yearly, he said.

GOURAUD DECORATES DR. HARVEY CUSHING

Confers Legion of Honor Medal on Boston Surgeon in a Ceremony at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 16.—The medal of Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor was conferred upon Dr. Harvey Cushing, the Boston surgeon, by General Henri Gouraud today during the French war hero's visit to Harvard University.

In the Memorial Hall of Widener Library General Gouraud spoke of Dr. Cushing's services for France in 1915, touched the recipient's shoulders with his sword, and pinned the emblem of the order upon his breast, with a kiss on each cheek in the French custom. President Lowell of Harvard was present.

General Gouraud then inspected the library and its art and medical collections, after which his party wan to Marblehead.

LEAVES $50,000 TO CHARITY.

Residue of Elizabeth K. Upham's Estate Goes to Three Sisters.

Bequests amounting to about $50,000 to charitable and educational institutions were made public yesterday when the will of Elizabeth K. Upham was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court. The residue of the estate is left equally to three sisters of the decedent, Susan R. Kendall and Georgiana Kendall who reside at the Plaza Hotel, and Angelina Chaplin, who is stopping at the Hotel Carlton, Biarritz, France.

The document makes the following gifts to charity: $3,000 each to Lincoln Memorial University and the Hampton Normal College; $2,500 to the Children's Aid Society of New York; $2,000 each to the Mount Meigs Colored Institute, the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, the Northfield School, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Christian Alliance, the State Charities' Aid Association, Flower Hospital, the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals receives $750, and the following institutions $500 each: the Humane Society, Penn School, Piney Woods School, New York Medical College, Hospital for Women, Colored School of Richmond, Snow Hill Institute, New York Mission Society, Big Brother Movement, Travelers' Aid Society, Christian Home for Intemperate Men, Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, Working Girls Vacation Society, Bellevue and allied hospitals, Colored School of Manassa, Prison Association and the Tribune Fresh Air Society.

WILL BENEFITS BARONESS.

Countess de Montjoy's Estate Is Valued at $148,000.

The will of Countess de Montjoy, who died last May at her villa in Florence, Italy, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court by Barry, Wainwright, Thacher & Symmes of 50 Wall Street. The estate is estimated at $95,000 in real property and at more than $50,000 in personal property.

An annuity of $1,200 goes to the decedent's sister, Mrs. S. P. Hard of Englewood, N. J., and another of $1,000 to Miss Madaline Mauny. Several friends receive gifts of jewelry. The residuary estate is left in trust, the income to be used by the decedent's daughter, Baroness von Maspel of the Villa Montjoy, Florence, Italy, during her lifetime, and on her death the principle to be divided among the children of the Baroness.

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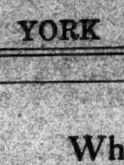
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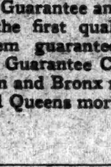
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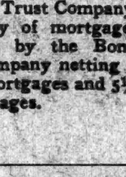
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Final commodity sales will begin in September and continue until liquidation of stocks is completed at the Quartermaster Depots in Brooklyn, Chicago, San Antonio and San Francisco. Offerings include a wide range of Quartermaster Supplies, Ordnance Property and smaller quantities of Engineer Property, Chemical Warfare and Medical and Hospital Supplies.
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